

Medieval Celtic Texts Relating to the Picts and Scots

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Abstract of Thesis

The objective of this thesis is to provide a comprehensive and accessible guide to a relatively wide range of Medieval insular sources which, although often cited, in many cases lack authoritative treatment or any treatment at all. It contains a systematic analysis of selected texts which have an emphasis on the origin legends and mythological history of the Picts and Scots.

The main body of the thesis is comprised of two parts. The first consists of transcriptions of texts with translations of Medieval Celtic material which discuss the legendary beginnings of the Picts and Scots. The second consists of charts and notes which fully analyse the characters, tribes and places as found in these legends in reference to several genres of Medieval Celtic literature. The evidence is presented in tabular form which allows for textual comparison, and in notes discussing the occurrence and significance of all the names analysed.

Declaration

The contents of this thesis are the result of the independent research and original work of J.M.P. Calise unless otherwise specified.

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by

J.M.P. Calise

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Introduction

But most the modern Pict's ignoble boast,
To rive what Goth, and Turk, and Time hath spared:
Cold as the crags upon his native coast,
His mind as barren and his heart as hard,
Is he whose head conceived, whose hand prepared,
Aught to displace Athena's poor remains:
Her sons, too weak the sacred shrine to guard,
Yet felt some portion of their mother's pains,
And never knew, till then, the weight of Despot's
chains.

Lord Byron,
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage
Canto II, xii.¹

The sentiments expressed by Byron provide an ideal starting point for a discussion of the Celtic view of the people who have come to be known as 'Picts.' The 'modern Pict' in question here is, of course, Lord Elgin who acquired several friezes from the Parthenon not long before Byron wrote this. In choosing the term 'Pict' to describe Lord Elgin, Byron is not merely using an ethnically-based derisive term in the manner of 'Philistine.' He is obviously aware of Elgin itself as having been in an area of Scotland which was a home to the Picts, a fact that is corroborated by the presence of Pictish symbol stones.² By grouping this 'Pict' along with 'Goth, and Turk, and Time,' Byron has revealed the connotation that the term 'Pict' holds for him. Because 'Goth, and Turk, and Time' can be viewed as three things which have helped to 'ravage' Classical civilisation, he obviously sees the 'Pict' as the barbaric enemy of the Classical world. In fact the 'Pict' is even worse because he succeeded in doing something that the others had failed to do. Lord Elgin's patrimony and actions make Byron's representation of the Picts as barbarians both geographically and poetically apt. In this, Byron is similar to the Medieval Irish learned class called the filid, who attempted to preserve the traditions of the Irish past.³ Despite the many differences between them, Byron's view of the acquisition of the 'Elgin Marbles' and the Medieval filid's view of the Picts have one thing in common: a marked ignorance of the historical Picts.

Byron uses a Classical-centred stereotype of the Picts as barbarians to create his 'modern Pict,' and the filid use their Ireland-centred bias to create mythical and legendary 'Picts.'

During the present, writing about the Picts has flourished amongst the current interest in 'esoteric' subject matters. Yet, real progress in knowledge has not been made in every area. Although there have been advances in archaeology, epigraphy, and art history; the Picts continue to incite much controversy and speculation. Even though it has been over four decades since F.T. Wainwright published the collaborative volume The Problem of the Picts,⁴ the word 'problem' is still used whenever any discussion of the Picts is undertaken. In particular, there has been no systematic analysis of the various Medieval Celtic literary sources which discuss the Picts and their culture including the numerous class of texts which present them in relation to their neighbours the Scots. This thesis is designed to fill this gap by presenting in full and analysing these literary materials.

The presentation of the materials is in two parts. The first part contains texts which concern the Picts. These texts are widely represented in the manuscripts, and many have not been recently (if at all) edited and translated. The aim here has been to make them available in one place with a consistent system of designation and one level of explication. The texts consist of Origin Legends, which describe in different ways how the Picts came to be in Scotland. The Irish versions of these tales have been briefly discussed by Gearóid Mac Eoin.⁵

Because many of these texts occur in the unedited Book of Lecan, this manuscript has been chosen as a source for many of the Origin Legends.⁶ Note that the texts studied by Mac Eoin are also included here. It has not been felt necessary to provide new translations for those texts previously presented by Mac Eoin. The texts and versions of the Irish Origin Legends are labelled in a manner designed to show both the chronological sequence

of the several versions recognised and to clarify by content and textual status. Therefore, the Irish texts with essentially the same narrative content and format (i.e., poetry or prose) receive the same letter designation plus further identification to show whether they have been edited from a single source or are a composite text. Legends with the same content but with different formats receive entirely separate letter designations. The remaining texts are Pictish Regnal Lists from the Book of Lecan which have not been separately edited before. They are labelled according to the system devised by Molly Miller for what she calls the 'Series Longior.'⁷

These texts constitute the 'Medieval Celtic Texts' in the title of this thesis and form its focal point. For the purpose of this thesis, a 'Medieval Celtic text' is a writing composed either in a Celtic language or in a country which is traditionally considered 'Celtic' during the period c.500-1500.

The second part of this thesis is an attempt to place the Pictish Origin Legends into the wider context of Medieval Celtic texts which refer to the Picts in a broad sense through the personal, population and places names which they contain. To this end, several major categories of Medieval texts have been selected for examination. This should give at least a representative sample of the range and variety of texts within the great body of Medieval insular literature. 'Origin Legends,' 'Genealogies,' 'Annals,' 'Regnal Lists,' 'Hagiographies,' and 'History and Literature' are the six categories chosen for this study.

Origin Legends are those tales which claim to explain where the Picts originated. Some of these accounts of Pictish Origins occur in the Medieval Irish text known as the Lebor Gabála,⁸ which exists in four Medieval recensions from about dozen manuscripts according to the analysis by R. Mark Scowcroft which is followed here.⁹ Other variations occur in the Middle Irish translation of the Latin Historia Brittonum called the Lebor

Bretnach.¹⁰ The remaining Origin Legends are examples of Pictish Origin Legends in languages other than Irish and are examined here for purposes of comparison and completeness.¹¹

Genealogies are texts which purport to give the ancestry of particular families and individuals. These texts provide pedigrees for many individuals who feature in early Medieval Scottish history. This study will examine the twelfth century Rawlinson B. 502,¹² the twelfth century Book of Leinster,¹³ the fifteenth century Book of Lecan and Laud 610,¹⁴ and various transcripts of the genealogies of Mac Firbis,¹⁵ which were composed in the seventeenth century and are currently in the process of being edited.¹⁶

Annals are documents which record historical events in chronological order. Their compilation and use in the Middle Ages derived from ancient times when annalists were distinct from historians and when annals with their presentation of bare facts were separate from histories.¹⁷ This thesis will discuss six different annalistic compilations. The Annales Cambriae, the earliest of these, is a tenth century text.¹⁸ It originated in Wales, and its history has been extensively analysed by Kathleen Hughes, who states that its primarily secular content distinguishes it from the Irish Annals.¹⁹ The remaining Annals are those which were written in Ireland. These are the Annals of Inisfallen, written in Latin with some Irish material c.1091; the Annals of Tigernach, written in Latin with some Irish material c.1100/1120; the Annals of Clonmacnoise, probably written in Irish c.1408 but existing only in a seventeenth century English translation; the Annals of Ulster, written in Irish before 1498; and the Chronicum Scotorum, written in Irish 1660-1666.²⁰ The relationships of these various Annals have also been extensively analysed by Kathleen Hughes.²¹

Regnal Lists are sequential rosters of the rulers of certain peoples and areas. The Pictish Regnal Lists are found in two distinct varieties, each of which records kings whose reigns add up to over a thousand years. M.O.

Anderson has called these lists P and Q and indicates that they share a common source up until about 724.²² In this study, the P lists are included in what Molly Miller designates the 'Series Longior' (SL) and labelled accordingly.²³ The Q lists are labelled using M.O. Anderson's designations.²⁴ Regnal List N is a list of Scottish Kings which contains some information relevant to the Picts.²⁵

Hagiographies are literary works giving the details of saints' lives. In this study, the Hagiographies are addressed in the chronological order of the time in which the saints are reputed to have flourished. Kathleen Hughes indicates that hagiographical tales were written for a variety of purposes, of which history was not the primary one. Hence, they are filled with paranormal activities.²⁶ However, the lives of those saints who had contact with the Picts provide another source of information about the Picts. The earliest of these saints is Bishop Ninian (c.400-50) of Whithorn,²⁷ who features in the late eighth century Latin poem called Miracula Nynie Episcopi, which exists in the eleventh century manuscript Codex Bambergensis.²⁸ Ninian is also the subject of the twelfth century Life, which is included in the twelfth century manuscript Laud Misc. 668.²⁹ Another saint who had contact with the Picts was the sixth century Welsh abbot Cadoc.³⁰ The Vita Cadoci exists in the c.1200 MS. Cotton Vespasian A.XIV.³¹ There is also Abbot Columba of Iona (521-97), who travelled into Pictland.³² The Vita Columbae written by Adomnán dates from before 704 and survives in several manuscripts, the earliest of which is not later than 713.³³ The Irish Betha Coluim Cille Incipit was written independently of Adomnán's Vita and seems to have existed before 1200 although its current form dates from the sixteenth century.³⁴ Bishop Cuthbert of Lindisfarne (d.687)³⁵ had two hagiographical works written about him which refer to the Picts. The Vita Sancti Cuthberti Auctore Anonymo was composed between 699 and 705.³⁶ About 721 Bede wrote his Vita Sancti Cudberti.³⁷ The thirteenth

century Life of Servanus states that the bishop Servanus (c.700) journeyed into Pictland.³⁸

History and Literature consist of those texts which give historical information in narrative accounts and which do not fit into the other categories. They are given a single category because they were written in a period in which the distinction between history and literature was often blurred. Beryl Smalley asserts that to the Medieval writer, 'a history differed from annals in being a literary composition.'³⁹ The particular texts were chosen for either their importance to Medieval literature or for their importance to the study of the Picts and Scots. While the majority of the texts can be considered of Celtic origin, those which are not have been included because they contain enough relevant information to be worth consideration. Gildas's De Excidio Britonum ('Ruin of Britain' was written c.540 and gives some accounts of the Picts, whom Gildas considered barbaric.⁴⁰ Bede's important Ecclesiastical History of the English People finished 735 includes much significant information about Pictish matters.⁴¹ The Táin Bó Cuailgne (TBC) from the Ulster cycle is contained in many forms and dates from the eighth century.⁴² For this study, Recension I will be used. It is present in the c. 1100 Lebor na hUidre, the late fourteenth century Yellow Book of Lecan, the early sixteenth century Egerton 1782, and the late sixteenth century O'Curry MS. 1.⁴³ The Táin Bó Fraích dates from the eighth century and occurs in the twelfth century Book of Leinster, the fourteenth century Yellow Book of Lecan, the sixteenth century Egerton 1782, and the sixteenth century National Library of Scotland, Gael. MS. XL.⁴⁴ The Historia Brittonum was first written in the early ninth century, and the earliest text is Harleian MS 3859 of 828/829.⁴⁵ The Senchus Fer nAlban tells of the early Irish settlers in Scotland and their descendants and seems to date from tenth century. It exists in several manuscripts, which have been discussed by John Bannerman.⁴⁶ The Duan Albanach is a poem about the various rulers of Scotland. The earliest extant text

dates from the seventeenth century, but it appears to have been composed in the eleventh.⁴⁷ The Longes Chonail Chuir relates the story of how Conall Corc (c.400), future King of Munster, was exiled to Scotland. It was probably composed during the eleventh century.⁴⁸ Another tale with a Scottish dimension is the Scéla Cano Meic Gartnáin, which only occurs in the Yellow Book of Lecan. The present form of the text dates from the eleventh century but may have existed in an earlier form in the ninth.⁴⁹ Around 1136 Geoffrey of Monmouth completed his pseudo-historical History of the Kings of Britain, a work that makes frequent references to the inhabitants of Scotland.⁵⁰ The text used for this study is the late twelfth century Bern, Bürgerbibliothek, MS. 568, an early text of Geoffrey's work.⁵¹ The Trioedd Ynys Prydein ('Welsh Triads') are collections of significant items arranged in groups of three written in Welsh and which were used by bards. They come from Peniarth MS. 16, the Black Book of Carmarthen, Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch, Peniarth MS. 47, and the Red Book of Hergest; and the Triads themselves appear to have been composed by the twelfth century.⁵²

It has been deemed useful to undertake an analysis of these texts in the form of Charts and Notes which relate them to one another through the personal, population and place names which these texts connect to the Picts in various degrees. The Charts show which individuals appear in which of the texts and are divided according to category of text. The Notes following the Charts attempt to identify those personal, population and place names and to give an account of their roles within the texts. The Notes are designed to include every textual reference which has some relation to the Picts; therefore, constraints of space sometimes makes it possible to omit some references when they are not specifically concerned with the Picts. According to these criteria of inclusion, the names are meant to be as complete as possible.

The standardised forms of the names are given according to the form of Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae⁵³,

Persons: Ecclesiastics and Laypeople, Vol. 3 in Arthurian Period Sources,⁵⁴ or Onomasticon Goedelicum,⁵⁵ when the name occurs in one of these sources. Pictish names are given according to Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁵⁶ or Kenneth Jackson.⁵⁷ The forms given under a particular text in the charts are presented in the form in which they first occur in the given text regardless of case. When a form given as an entry differs from any of these standards, variations are given in round brackets after the name in the Notes.

The Charts are arranged by category of text, and the texts in each category are arranged in chronological order by composition as far as this can be ascertained. The references to texts in the Notes are arranged according to the categories in the Charts. The notes consist of three parts: the identification of the given name, the textual references, and relevant commentary (if any).

Texts

Origin Legends - see Texts and Translations in Thesis

Genealogies

Rawl. B. 502: 'Genealogies from Rawlinson B. 502' in M.A. O'Brien, Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae⁵⁸

Book of Leinster: Anne O'Sullivan, The Book of Leinster. Vol. VI.⁵⁹ and M.A. O'Brien, Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae⁶⁰

Book of Lecan: Mulchrone, Book of Lecan⁶¹

Laud 610: Kuno Meyer, 'The Laud Genealogies and Tribal Histories' in Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie. Vol. VIII.⁶²

MacFirbis Genealogies: Elizabeth FitzPatrick, 'Mac Firbis's Book of Genealogies' in Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts. Fasciculi XI-XV.⁶³

MacFirbis Abstract: Elizabeth FitzPatrick, 'Mac Firbis's Genealogical Abstract' in Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts. Fasciculi XI-XV.⁶⁴

Annals

Annales Cambriae: Egerton Phillimore, 'The Annales Cambriae and Old Welsh Genealogies,' in Genealogies and Texts.⁶⁵ John Morris. (ed. and trans.), 'Annales Cambriae.' in Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals⁶⁶

Annals of Inisfallen: Seán Mac Airt. (ed. and trans), The Annals of Inisfallen (MS. Rawlinson B. 503)⁶⁷

Annals of Tigernach: Whitley Stokes, 'The Annals of Tigernach: The Second Fragment. A.D. 143-361,' 'The Annals of Tigernach: The Third Fragment. A.D. 489-766,' and 'The Annals of Tigernach: The Fourth Fragment. A.D. 973-1088.' in Revue Celtique. Vol. XVII.⁶⁸ and Kathryn Grabowski and David Dumville, Chronicles and Annals of Medieval Ireland and Wales⁶⁹

Annals of Clonmacnoise: Denis Murphy. (ed.), The Annals of Clonmacnoise⁷⁰

Annals of Ulster: Seán Mac Airt and Gearóid Mac Niocaill. (eds.), The Annals of Ulster⁷¹

Chronicum Scotorum: William M. Hennesy, Chronicum Scotorum⁷²

Regnal Lists⁷³

Regnal List SL1: Facsimile and edition in W.F. Skene, Chronicles of the Picts, Chronicles of the Scots.⁷⁴ Diplomatic edition in M.O. Anderson, 'Scottish Pieces from the Poppleton MS' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland.⁷⁵

Regnal List SL2 M: A.G. Van Hamel (ed.), Lebor Bretnach⁷⁶

Regnal List SL2 O: M.O. Anderson, 'List B' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁷⁷

Regnal List SL2 H: W.F. Skene, Chronicles of the Picts, Chronicles of the Scots⁷⁸ and A.G. Van Hamel (ed.), Lebor Bretnach⁷⁹

Regnal List SL3 La: K. Mulchrone, Book of Lecan⁸⁰

Regnal List SL3 Lb: K. Mulchrone, Book of Lecan⁸¹

Regnal List SL3 L: K. Mulchrone, Book of Lecan⁸²

Regnal List SL3 M: K. Mulchrone, Book of Lecan⁸³

Regnal List SL3 Bi: Van Hamel (ed.), Lebor Bretnach⁸⁴

Regnal List D: M.O. Anderson, 'List D' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁸⁵

Regnal List F1: M.O. Anderson, 'List F: F(Innes, 1729)' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁸⁶

Regnal List F2: M.O. Anderson, 'List F: Variant readings in Harleian 4628 in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁸⁷

Regnal List I: M.O. Anderson, 'List I' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁸⁸

Regnal List K: M.O. Anderson, 'List K' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁸⁹

Regnal List N: M.O. Anderson, 'List N' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁹⁰

Fordun's List: Molly Miller, 'The Disputed Historical Horizon of the Pictish King-lists' in The Scottish Historical Review. Vol. 58.⁹¹ and M.O. Anderson, 'Fordun' in Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland⁹²

Hagiographies

Miracula Ninie: John and Winifred MacQueen, 'The Miracles of Bishop Nynia (Miracula Ninie Episcopi)' in St. Nynia⁹³

Vita Niniani: John and Winifred MacQueen, 'The Life of Ninian (Vita Niniani by Ailred of Rievaulx)' in St. Nynia⁹⁴

Life of Cadog: A.W. Wade-Evans, 'Vita Sancti Codoci/The Life of Saint Cadog' in Vitae Sanctorum Britanniae et Genealogiae⁹⁵

Vita Columbae: William Reeves, Life of Saint Columba⁹⁶ and A.O. and M.O. Anderson, Adomnan's Life of Columba.⁹⁷ Adomnán of Iona. Richard Sharpe (trans.), Life of St Columba⁹⁸

Irish Columba: Máire Herbert, 'Betha Coluim Cille Incipit' in Iona, Kells, and Derry⁹⁹

Anonymous Cuthbert: Bertram Colgrave, 'Vita Sancti Cuthberti Auctore Anonymo/The Life of St. Cuthbert by an Anonymous Author' in Two Lives of Saint Cuthbert¹⁰⁰

Bede's Cuthbert: Bertram Colgrave, 'Vita Sancti Cuthberti Auctore Beda/Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert by Bede' in Two Lives of Saint Cuthbert¹⁰¹

Life of Servanus: W.F. Skene, 'Life of Saint Servanus' in Chronicles of the Picts, Chronicles of the Scots¹⁰²

History and Literature

Gildas: Michael Winterbottom. (ed.), Gildas: The Ruin of Britain and Other Works¹⁰³

Bede: Bede. Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum. in Bede. Historical Works. 2 Vols. ed. and trans J.E. King¹⁰⁴ and Bede. Ecclesiastical History of the English People ed. and trans. Leo Sherley-Price and D.H. Farmer.¹⁰⁵

TBC: Cecile O'Rahilly. (ed.), Táin Bó Cuailgne: Recension I¹⁰⁶

TBF: Wolfgang Meid. (ed.), Táin Bó Fraích¹⁰⁷

Historia Brittonum: John Morris, 'Historia Brittonum' in Nennius¹⁰⁸

Senchus Fer nAlban: John Bannerman, 'Senchus Fer nAlban' in Studies in the History of Dalriada¹⁰⁹

Duan Albanach: Kenneth Jackson, 'The Duan Albanach' in The Scottish Historical Review. Vol. 36.¹¹⁰ and Kenneth Jackson, 'The Poem A Eolcha Alban Uile' in Celtica. Vol. III.¹¹¹

Longes Chonaill: Vernam Hull, 'The Exile of Conall Corc' in Publications of the Modern Language Association of America. Vol. 56.¹¹²

Scela Cano: D.A. Binchy, Scéla Cano Meic Gartnáin¹¹³

Geoffrey of Monmouth: Neil Wright (ed.), The Historia Regum Britannie of Geoffrey of Monmouth¹¹⁴ and Geoffrey of Monmouth. Lewis Thorpe (trans.), The History of the Kings of Britain¹¹⁵

Welsh Triads: Rachel Bromwich (ed. and trans.), Trioedd Ynys Prydein: The Welsh Triads¹¹⁶

Abbreviations

AC: Annals of Clonmacnoise

ACam.: Annales Cambriae

AI: Annals of Inisfallen

AT: Annals of Tigernach

AU: Annals of Ulster

Bal.: Book of Ballymote

Cleo.: Cotton Cleopatra Ms.

CMP.: text which is a composite edited from multiple manuscripts. This is followed by initials of editor (e.g., MED = M.E. Dobbs).

CS: Chronicum Scotorum

d.: died

Ding.: Dingestow Ms.

f.: filius (son of)

fl.: flourished

fr.: frater (brother of)

Lec.: Book of Lecan

Lein.: Book of Leinster

n.: nepos (nephew of/grandson of)

N/A: name which is chronologically later than text or its subject.

P: Pictish Origin Legend

Ren.: Rennes Ms.

R.Her.: Red Book of Hergest

Scal.: Ms. Corpus. Christ. Cant. Scalacronica

TR.: text which has been transcribed from single manuscript. This is followed by initials of the transcriber (e.g., JMC = J.M.P. Calise)

X: presence of item in a text

? : In texts and translations, there is some question about the content or the meaning of a word or phrase. Otherwise, there is a question of the presence of an item in a text or its identification

' : when placed after a letter in an edited text, this represents a dot over the letter in the text.

, : when placed under a letter in an edited text, this represents a dot under a letter in the text.

~ : when placed over a letter, this represents a macron

[] : represents a corrupt passage in a text or an emendation in a translation

// : represents a caesura in a line of poetry

Underlining indicates the expansion of contractions, suprascripts, and subscripts. Capitalisation is according to the text.

Note: In order to limit the quantity of endnotes, the texts of the Origin Legends are only referenced at their initial appearance.

Texts and Translations

VARIATION P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC)¹

This is Mac Eoin's 2(a). Early 9th century.²

genelach dal araidi· fiachaid

Cland chonaill chearnaig

·i· dalnaraiddi o charraic indbeir uisqi co lind uachail
ainm naili doib cruithnig

nó nat crodu ut poeta dixit· A mailduin anas rubairt·

frith iruin imrubairt do gae cruaithe rodamair

do lobar buaith Nó trenfear cro dai for irial nglunmar

mac conaill cernaig for ceta ar ba rath cruithni

·i· nia cruithni ·i· lonceta inghean eachach eachbeoil

di albain a mathair in ireoil IT e abbae do nacht

cuchulaind ⁊ curai mac dairi di albain in nerind Colca

mac monga[i]n dixit·

Masa comrair conaigi cruitheas eagna runmar·

caeca catha co heas ruaid rofich irel glunmar

Da n'ocht dec milead do thuathaib traicia do lotar

ar ceand loingse mac milead espaine do german

dosbertadar leo co mbadar a militacht ni taltadar mna

leo statim conad do shil mac milead ar ro f'aetar mna

iarsin do breith ingena oigthighernna doaib o flaithnia

erind ⁊ ar nglanad a claideamtir doib allae iter

breatnaib ·i· mag fortrenn primo ⁊ mag cirgin ·i· po

conad iar mathra gabait flaith ⁊ cach comarbus olcheana

iarna nascad forru o fearaib erind ·i· tri chaeca

inghean roucsad a here do maithrib mac inde alt na

ningen a crich dal naraiddi isead lotar leo

Tricha rig do cruithnib for erind ⁊ albain .i. do

cruithnib alban ⁊ do cruithnib erind ·i· di dail araidi

Ota dī· ollumain dia ta mur nollaman i temair conige

fiachna mac baedain ronaisc side giallu erend ⁊ alban

Secht rig didiu do chruithnib alban ro f'allnastair

erind i temair

Ollam ainm in chetna rig rogob erind a temair ⁊ a

cruachnaib tricha bliadain and is de ata mur nollaman

i temair is leis cetna dernad feis temrach Ailill

ollf'indachta tareis nollaman a rigi for eirind uili
 a temair tricha and isin f'laithside fearais in sneachta
 fina con demeth a fer isin gaimriuth Findoll cisirne
 tareis in aililla tricha annos(?) a temair ⁊ i cend
 nach nag rogenair ina flaithside robo cheaninda
 is de ita cenannus ina lochte Geide ollgothach ina
 diaidsid'e i temair ⁊ for fainlaibe a tirib mugdorna
 ro f'ollnastair tricha and IS [sic] ina flaithside ba
 bindithir la cach alaile amail bid chrot ar met in
 chaincomhraic bai ina f'laith Slanoll tareisi nGeithi
 is ina f'laithside ni raibe galar for duine in eire
 rof'ollnastair a temair ⁊ slan for eire tricha ann Bagag
 ollf'iacha tareis slanuill ro f'ollnastair for eri
 a temair tricha annis ina f'laithside tindscanta coicthi
 in eire Bearngal tareis in bagaig ro f'ollnastair
 for eiri a temair tricha andis ina flaithside arro
 chuir ith a heri acht miach ar med in choicthe in ere
 ⁊ ara lin IT e sin tra na ·uii· rig rogabsat erind do
 chruithnib alban Do chruithnib erind didiu di dal' araidi
 ·i· na ·uii· laigsi laigen ⁊ ·uii· sogain erind ⁊ cach
conailli fil a nerind

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

Genealogy of Dal n-Araide· Fiacha

The children of Conall Cernach: that is, the Dal n-Araide
 from rock of the river-mouth all the way to Lind
 Uachail('proud pool' or 'Pool of Uachall?'). Another
 name for them: Cruithni. Or Nat Crodu, as the poet said:

'Oh Mael Duin,
 what you have said was obtained in secret(?),
 you have wieleded your hard spear,
 you have given victory to a sick man.'

Cródai ('hardy warrior'). Upon Irial Glunmar,
 son of Conall Cernach; it was enjoined (or 'propheisied'),
 for he was the charioteer (?) of the Cruithni: that is,
 the nephew of Cruithne. That is: Lonceta (or
 'C[r]et[n]a?'), daughter of Eochu Eachbeoil of Scotland,

mother of that Irial. It was her cows which Cu Chulainn and Cu rai son of Dáire drove from Scotland to Ireland. Colca son of Mongan said:

'If it is the casket you seek
(the one) that creates/proves knowledge of
secrets,
fifty battles to Assaroe
Irial Glunmar fought.'

Two companies of eighteen soldiers from the tribes of Thrace came to meet the fleet of the Sons of Mil of Spain to Germany. They brought them with them so that they were their soldiers. Women did not come with them initially so that it was from the descendants of the Sons of Mil that they accepted women. Afterwards the daughters of young lords from the nobility of Ireland (?) were brought to them and after the purification of their sword-land for them yonder among the Britons: that is, the Plain of Fortriu first and the Plain of Cirgen. That is, it was so that it was according to [men's] mothers [that they] held the sovereignty and every succession besides by reason of that being pledged ('enjoined') upon them by the men of Ireland. That is, the one hundred and fifty maidens whom they brought from Ireland to be mothers of sons (Whence Alt na n-ingen ('Cliff of the Maidens') in the territory of Dál n-Araide) were the ones who went with them.

Thirty kings of the Cruithni over Ireland and Scotland: that is, of the Cruithni of Alba and of the Cruithni of Ireland (that is, of Dal n-Araide). Thence from Ollam (from him is the Wall of Ollam at Tara) to Fiachna son of Baedan. The last mentioned [king] bound the hostages from Ireland and Scotland. Thence seven kings of the Cruithni of Alba ruled Ireland in Tara. Ollam the name of the first king who ruled in Ireland for thirty years at Tara and at Cruachu. From him is [named] Muir n-Ollaman ('the Wall of Ollam') in Tara. It is by him the Feast of Tara was first accomplished/held.

Ailill Ollfindachta was [established] after Ollam

in the sovereignty of all Ireland at Tara for thirty years. In his reign the wine-snow fell so that the grass decayed in winter-time (for them?).

Findoll Cisirne [came] after Ailill for thirty years at Tara, and in the end (or 'and at Cruachu'?) every cow born in his reign was white-headed. It is from that that 'Ceanannus' is ('a place of ...'?).

Geide Ollgothach then ruled after him in Tara and over Fain-laibe(?) of the lands of Mugdorn for thirty years. In his reign everyone regarded everyone else as being as melodious as a lute on account of the fine conversation during his reign.

Slanoll after Geide. It was in his reign that no one was ill in Ireland. He ruled at Tara and over Ireland complete for thirty years.

Bagag Ollfiacha after Slanoll. He ruled over Ireland at Tara thirty years. In his reign wars were instituted in Ireland.

Berngal after that Bagag. He ruled over Ireland at Tara thirty years. In his reign corn failed in Ireland was destroyed except a sack (or 'bushel') through the scale and frequency/abundance of warring in Ireland.

Those, then, are the seven kings from the Cruithni of Alba who ruled Ireland. As for from the Cruithni of Ireland, therefore, from the Dal n-Araide: that is, the seven Laigsi of Leinster and the seven Sogain of Ireland and all Conailli who are in Ireland.

(Laud 610, Rawl. B 502, Rawl. B 506, Book of Ballymote, D.2.1., Book of Lecan, H.1.15 T.C.D., and Mac Firbis' Genealogies).⁴ This is Mac Eoin's 2(a). Early 9th century.⁵ Composite of P#A also edited by Skene.⁶

Genelach Da[i]l Araidi.

Fiacha Araid. Cland Chonaill Chearnaig .i. Dal nAraidi o Charaicc Indbeir Uisciu co Lind Uachaill. Ainm naili doib Cruithnig no Nat Crodu ut poeta dixit:

"A Mail Duin anasrubairt
frith iruin imrubairt.
Do gae cruaithe rodamair
do lobar buaith no trenfear."

Crodai for Irial nGluinmar m. Conaill Cernaig forceta ar ba rath Cruithni .i. nia Cruithni .i. Lonceta ingen Eachach Eachbeoil di Albain a mathair in Ireoil. It e abbae donacht Cu Chulaind ⁊ Cu Rai m. Dairi di Alban in Erend.

Colca mac Mongain dixit:

"Masa comrair conaigi
cruitheas eagna runmar.
Caeca catha co hEas Ruaid
rofich Irel Gluinmar."

Da nocht dec milead do thuathaib Traicia do lotar ar ceand loingse Meic Milead Espaine do Germain. Dos-bertadar leo co mbadar a militacht. Ni taltadar mna leo statim conad do sil Meic Milead ar rof'aetar mna iarsin. Do breith ingena oigthigernna doaib o flaithnia Erind ⁊ ar nglanad a claideamtir doib allae iter Breatnaib .i. Mag Fortrenn primo ⁊ Mag Cergin .i. po conad iar mathra gabait flaith ⁊ cach comarbus olcheana iarna nascad forru o fearaib Erind .i. tri chaeca ingene roucsad a hEre do maithrib mac (Inde Alt na n-ingen a crich Dal nAraidi) isead lotar leo.

Tricha rig do Chruithnib for Erind ⁊ Albain .i.

do Chruithnib Alban ⁊ do Chruithnib Erind .i. di Dail Araidi. Ota din Ollumain (diata Mur nOllaman i Temair) conige Fiachna mac Baedain. Ronaisc side giallu Erind ⁊ Alban. Secht rig didiu do Chruithnib Alban rof'allnastair Erind i Temair. Ollam ainm in chetna rig rogob Erind a Temair ⁊ Carnachnaib tricha bliadna and. Is de ata Mur nOllaman i Temair. Is leis cetna dernad Feis Temrach.

Ailill Ollfindachta tareis in Ollaman a rigi for Eirind uili a Temair tricha and. Is in a f'laithside fearais in sneachta fina con demeth a fer isin gaimriuth.

Findoll Cisirne taireis in Aililla tricha annos a Temair ⁊ i cend nach n-ag rogenair ina f'laithside robo cheannida. Is de ata Cenannus ina loch de.

Geide Ollgothach ina diaidside i Temair ⁊ for Fainlaibe a tirib Mugdorna rof'ollnastair tricha and. Is ina f'laithside ba bindithir la cach alaile amail bidchrot ar met in chainchomraic bai ina f'laith.

Slanoll tareisi nGeidhi: is ina f'laithside ni raibe galar for duine in Eire. Rof'ollnastair a Temair ⁊ slan for Eire tricha annos.

Bagag Ollf'iacha tareis Slanuill: rof'ollnastair for Eri a Temair tricha annos. Is ina f'laithside tindscanta coicthi in Eire.

Bearngal tareis in Bagaig rof'ollnastair for Eri a Temair tricha annis. Is ina f'laithside arrochuir ith a hEri acht miach ar med in choichthe in Ere ⁊ ar a lin. It e sin tra na VII rig rogobsat Erind do Chruithnib Alban. Do Chruithnib Erind din di Dal Araidi .i. na VII Laigse Laigen ⁊ VII Sogain Erind ⁊ cach Conailli fil a nErind.

This is Mac Eoin's 2(b). Early 9th century.⁸

In tan don thainig loingis meic Milidh gur gabsad i n-Gearmain ina h-oirrtur, do lodar da n-ocht deg milidh do mileadaibh Traicia for loingeas gu macu Milidh .i. fo clu uirdracus na loingsi combadar in naentaigh meic Milidh ⁊ do rarngairseadar saidhe doibhsium soighe thire leo dia n-ghabdais tir feisin de sin tra rothsealgadar Gaidhil ar eigin in tir a fhilead Cruithneachu. In mileidh sin tra do lodar a Traicia i Cruitheantuaith.

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

Now when the fleet of the Sons of Mil came and attacked Germany in its east. Two times eighteen soldiers from the soldiers of Thrace came on a naval expedition to the Sons of Mil; that is, through the reputation of the splendour of the fleet until they were united with the Sons of Míl. And the latter mentioned promised them a sufficiency of lands with them if they themselves should conquer/seize land hence. As a consequence of that, then, the Gaels cleared(?) by compulsion the land in which are the Cruithnig. Those soldiers then came from Thrace into Pictland.

This is Mac Eoin's 1. Before 887.¹⁰

Can a mbunadas na nGaedel

Ruc Cruithne mac Cinge a mná uadib róssair ndírech !
iñge Tea ben Herimóin meic Miled

Mór saethair césait uili for cach mbuadre |
la mná Bresse la mna Basse la mná Buaighe.

Banba a Sléib Miss cona sluagaib siriuch tuisleach
Fótla i nEblinne asnach Hériu i nUisniuch.

A docorsat Tuatha Dea tria chert clithach
o tír tidach dar noí tonnaib don lir lethan.

Ro gab Herimón co leith in tsluaig iar n-urd tolgdai
timchell atúaid ba gen mergele d'Inber Cholpthai.

Ro gab Dond cosin leith aile iar n-urd innaiss.
ba marb ic ascnam cen chomais descert hIrreiss.

Co tuarcbad carn la lia a cheneoil as lir lethach
sentreb tontech conid Tech Duinn de dongarar.

Ba hésin a hedacht adbul dia chlaid chetaich
cucum dom tic tissaid uili iarbar n-écaib.

Ic Inbiur Scene ro scuirset scél cen dúnad
sruth dían dermar inros fothraic Fíal ben Lugdach.

Ros dailset fo herind oraig mar atberid.
gníset córa fri Fíru Bolg fri claid Nemid

Nís bátar mná soirbe soíre cea no glea !
ar ngait a mban gabsat clemnas Tuath Dea.

Dobreth dóib leth cech arba co muir medbas.
iarsin charddine chóir chomdes iarsin chlemnas.

Translation by J.M.P. Calise

Whence is the Origin of the Gaels?

Cruithne mac Cinge has carried their wives from them,
it is directly stated (?),
except Tea, wife of Érimón son of Mil;

Great difficulty they all suffer in respect of every
disturbance
with the wives of Bres, Basse, and Buaighe;

Banba by Sliab Mis with its hosts wandering about,
stumbling,
Fotla at ribbed Eiblinn, Eire at Uisnech;

The Tuatha De have placed them (?) on account of the
protective law
from the land across nine waves into the wide sea;

Erimon has proceeded with half of the host according
to a powerful order
round from the north, it was a bright, spirited laugh,
to Inber Colptha;

Donn has taken with the other half according to an
settled order;
he died while contending, without ability, for the
southern part of Erris;

Till a cairn was set up with a stone of his race [arising]
out of the divided sea (?);
an ancient, wave-tossed house which is hence called Tech
Duinn;

That was his great bequest to his hundredfold children:
'towards me, to my house, you may all come after
your deaths;'

At Inber Scene they disembarked, a story without closing;
a huge, swift river in which Fial, wife of Lugaid, bathed
herself;

They spread themselves through Ireland of the coastline
as you(pl.) say;
they made amities with the Fir Bolg, with the children
of Nemed;

There were not charming, noble women for them, whoever
may clarify [the question];
after the theft of their women, they took a marriage
alliance with the Tuatha De;

There was given to them half of all land to the burgeoning
sea
after the proper, equitable amity, after the alliance.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(d). 11th century.¹²

Ard leamnachta is tir

sea theas findad cach an cach eiges· craed
dar lean in tainm i sloind rosgab o aimsir crimthoind
Crimthand sciathbel he rogab da tharaid ar chath curad·
cen din ar neimib a narm na f'uathach nuathmar nagarb
Seiser cruithneach rochind dia tancadar i tir tragia·
solen ulpa nechtain nar aengus leithcend is trostan
Ro thidlaic dia doib tre tlus dia ndil is dia nduthrus
dia ndin ar nemib a narm na naithach neitig nagarb
Is e eolus do uair doib drai na cruithneach fo cetoir·
tri ·l· bo mael don muig do blaegan do an aen chuithig
Ro curead in cuco cacht mor chuitig a mbai in
lemnacht ro maid in cath co calma for athachaib ard
banba ·A·

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

Ard Lemnacht in this land in the South,
let every luminary, [and] every poet know, why did the
name and designation stick with it,
which it took it from the age of Crimthann?

Crimthann Shield-mouth, [it was] who uttered it,
he [who] intervened in the battle of warriors,
without defence against the poisons of their weapons,
[of] the dreadful, fierce spectres/giants.

Six Cruithni whom God appointed
came from the land of Thrace:
Solen, Ulpa, noble Nechtan,
Oengus, Leithchenn and Drostan.

God gave to them in his kindness
for their requital and for their [...?]
for their protection against poisons of their weapons,
those repulsive, fierce spectres/giants.

This is the charm which he got for them,
the druid of the Cruithni, straight away,
one hundred and fifty hornless cows from the plain
for milking for him into one pit (or 'receptacle'?).

The battle was fought with great intensity
about the pit in which the milk was.
The battle bravely turned
against the spectres/giants of noble Banba.

(Stowe D.5.1., T.C.D. H.2.4., Book of Lecan, Book of Ballymote).¹⁴ This is Mac Eoin's 4(d). 11th century.¹⁵

Ard Lemnachta, as tír-si tess,
Finnat gach óen bus éces,
crét dar len in t-ainm is sloind,
rosgab ó aimsir Crimthoind?

Crimthand Scíathbél, é rogab
da sáerad ar chath crúad,
da ndín ar neimib a narm
na n-athach n-úathmar n-agarb.

Seser Cruithnech ro chind Dia
táncatar a tír Traicia,
Solen, Ulpa, Nechtan nár,
Oengus, Ledend is Drostán.

Ro thinnlaic Dia dóib tre thlus
dia ndín, dia ndíl, dia n-uthrus;
dia ndín ar neimib a n-arm,
na n-athach n-úathmar n-agarb.

Is é eólas do fuair dóib,
drai na Cruithneach, nír b'égoir,
trí cóecad bo máel do'n muig,
do blegan dó, i n-óen chuithig.

Ro cuired in cath co cacht
'mon cuithig i mbí in lemnacht;
ro moid in cath co calma,
for aithechaib árd-Banba.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(f). 11th century.¹⁷ Also edited by Van Hamel.¹⁸

Cruithnich cid dusforglaim // a niath alban amra-
cona mbrig bil belga // cia tir asa targa

Cia fochaind rusfogluis // o crichaib in chocaid-
fri snim tond tar sreathar // cia lin long dolodar

Cia sloindead re tiachtain // do riachtain na rigi-
asa narm bo dene // is cia hainm a tiri

Traicia ainm a tiri // co siri roseolta-
iarna tairchill techta // a noirthear na heorpa

Agthairius a nanmand // amrand ercail itbi-
o chearbthar dia chucli // adbearrthar cid picli

Picti ind aicme aitrib // rosodaidne thechtmuir-
ced-gnim nercaill notchaid // sil neolchoin meic ercail

Huathir seser brathar // ria lathar cen liud-
do sercbloid co soad // in sechtmad a siur

Soilen ulfa nechtain // drostan deachain dreadell-
a nanmand a naebus // aengus 7 leitend

Lan ri traicia trebtha // do cheathra a siur sochla-
robo damna debtha // can tarba can tochra

Tancadar lea in deigf'ir // o thirib o thredaib-
lucht tri long co lor mud // nonbur ar tri cetaib

Cingsed seach tund crichi // frangcu fichu falgaiss-
gnid cathraid airm aiblis // diarbo ainm pictabis

Pictabis a pictus // adberdis a cathraid-
fa slondud slan sochraid // iarum tarsin rathmuir

Ri rochar a shiair // tria gliaid co ng'gairgi-
dia fochaid a fergi // a dothfonn for fairrgi

For tracht mara mebaid // long lelig lucht lathair-
anais ara fesar // acin seser brathair

Batar a bictaue // co ngraine dia nglenair-
a nainm ro bo df'ada(?) // airm i raba elair

Elaid asa chele // co ndeni fo diud-
cinta la co lochta // adbath a co a siur

Seoch bretnaib na reimim // co herind na hani-
rothagsad a tindrum // gabsad innbear slaine

Slaigsed sluaig fea foglach // dia fognom i nemni

(n[demnacht]?)¹⁹
tria glundu garga // i cath arda lemnacht

Laich an'gbaidi f'aidbe // co ngairbe re pudar·
 co nainib co ndecraib // do breatnaib a mbunad

Ba marb nech notheigdis // acht teilgdis a fuile·
combo tru de sene // cid cu no cid duine

Druí cruithnech ní chardais // fuair ingcheas amlaid·
 lemnech isan alad // fri tamad· for talmain

Tuctha tainti trebh cland // la creamthand coir cetbale·
 co tomlacht a rachnem // ic ard lemnacht

Slaigsead sluaig fa faebrach // can trebad can torad·
 ro chobrad dian dith gliaid // cremthand sciathbel
 scoraich

Cuirid and tri maigi // na cruithnich co n'gairi·
cumthar eagla f'aebair // na gaeigil co nglaine

Gar iarsin co n'gabad // ceathrar brathar bladach·
 solen nechtan drostan // oengus fostan fathach

Rof'ai andes ulfa // iar nurchra a charad·
 in rachrand a mbregaib // ann rusmebaid malart

Marbthair aco catluan // nirbo a truag ind aire·
 da rig foraib uile // re ndul a tir naile

A dubrad riu erim // sin nerind sin nechtair·
 arna(?)²⁰ dernsad debaid // imon temair techtaich

Tri chet ban do breatha // doib rustetha tlathaig·
 gid ead robo tuachail // cach ben cona brathair

Badar ratha foro // fri demnu fri diriu·
conad saera a mbadar // rusgnathgab in rigu

Rerdaig isan erind // ina remim rathglind·
 can muirer can mar cluag // in catluan mac cait[in]ind

Cadnolodor clecht is // catainlacach cnapruaid·
 badar gilli glana glorda // da mac croda chatluain

A choraí cruaid chomnert // fa trombale a tairm seom·
 cind co cerd dia cerd seom // im· (?uii·) mac pirt
 a nainm seom

Huaisnem ainm an f'ilead // ro siread in set gen·
 robo rus dia milib // crus mac cirig cheitlem

Cruithnig[h](?) mac coir ginga // doib ro thincha
 tochmorc·
 co ruc banntracht blathglan // dar athmag dar athgort

Anaid dib a nealga // co lin cerd is curach·
nad cesead for breagmach // seser demnach druaad

Dr'aidecht 7 idlacht // maith inailc minglan·
murglan barc dibergi duaingil // is uaib rib romunadh(?)²¹

Morad sred is mana // raga sin amsona·
gotha en da f'airi· // cairi cach ceol cona

Cnuic is coirchi ar cora // can troga tuath toilli
tuar gaibsed dia tindrum // sund a nindber bonni

Ba headar lodar uaindi // co ngluairi na gribi·
ima taig co trene // a tir maisech ile

IS as gabsad albain // ard glain is leis gabtha·
cen dith lucht la trebthu // o crich chat co forcu

Robris(?) catluan cathu // can tacha cen techtu·
nirbo hind ard tucthu // no cor indarb bretnu

Ba de gabsad cruithnig // albain turthig tlachtmin·
a nerclod amlael // co cinaed mac ailpin

Ar cechnad nard naichnich // for aichib cen uchnem·
ni celtar na cochlaid // as de adberthar cruichnich·
C ·RŪ·

The Cruithni, what has assembled them //
In the country of marvellous Alba
With auspicious Belgic(?) might; //
What land will it come from?

What cause has set them in motion //
From the lands of war,
To meet trouble over the saddle(?) of the waves? //
In what number of ships did they come?

What were they called before their coming //
To reach the sovereignty?
[They] whose weapons were strongest; //
And what is the name of their land?

Thrace the name of their land, //
Ceaselessly their voyaging continued
After their circuit of travelling //
In the east of Europe.

Agtharius their names, //
In the part of Ercal-Itbi (Amrand, Ercal and Itbi??);
Because of the cutting of their beautiful form (?) //
They are called Picts.

Picts, the colonising race //
The possession-rich sea sparkled for them (?);
The first deed of the unlucky(?) Ercal, //
Descendant of Eolchu son of Ercal.

They are united, a company of six brothers, //
With vigour, without accusation,
From love of undying fame; //
The seventh their sister.

Solen, Ulfa, Nechtan, //
Drostan, Deachan's (?) favourite (champion?)
Their names, their delightfulness(?); //
Aengus and Leitenn.

The full king of populous Thrace //
Sullied(?) their honourable sister --
This was a reason for strife -- //
Without benefit, without bride-price.

They escaped with her, the noble men, //
From lands, from flocks;
Cargo of nine ships with sufficient (ample?) honour, //
Three hundred and nine people.

They marched past the sea [... ?], //
They were covering the territories of the Franks
(Francia/France?);
They construct a city -- a place of bright enclosure--//
The name of which was Pictabis.

Pictabis, from 'picti(?)', //
They called their city;
It was a noble, seemly act of naming; //
Afterwards over the auspicious ocean.

The king who had desired their(?) sister //
Through combat with a fierceness,
From the calamity (prompting?) of his wrath //
Their pursuit over the ocean.

Upon the sea shore broke up //
The ship;[the] vigorous crew survived;
They stayed, that you may know, //
With the six brothers.

They were in Pictavia (Pictabis?)//
Without emnity(?), whence originated
Their name, it was appropriate //
In the place where Elair was (?).

They escaped asunder //
With swiftness eventually;
At the end (?) of two days of resistance(?) //
Their sister died with them.

Past the Britons in their course //
To Ireland in its splendour
They chose their voyage; //
They took possession of Inber Slaine.

The hosts struck down predatory Fea, //
despite her service in nothing (magic?)
Through their bold deeds //
In the Battle of Ard Lemnacht.

Fierce warriors of vengeance (spoils?) //
With toughness plus mischief;;
With privations, with struggles; //
Of the Britons their origin.

Anyone was dead whom they may attack, //
If they as so much as draw his blood,
So that he was doomed therefrom, //
Whether a dog or a human.

A druid of the Cruithni -- they didn't love [him for
it] //
Found a cure for the illness thus:
New milk (?) in the wound //
Against death on the earth (any form of death?).

Herds of cattle of households were brought //
By just, foremost, battle-strong Cremthann,
So that [...?] were milked //
At Ard Lemnacht.

Hosts who were sharp-edged wrought destruction
Without cultivating, without harvest;
Was saved from the destructive battle //
Crimthann Shield-mouth, abounding in horses (?).

They sowed three plains there, //
The Cruithni with filial affection
So that they were feaful with respect to their blades,
// The Gaels with purity/brightness.

A short time after there were taken //
Four renowned brothers,
Solen, Nechtan, Drostan, //
Oengus, steady, possessed of knowledge.

Ulfa went(?) from the south //
After the perishing of his kinsmen;
In Rachrann in Bregia //
There destruction arose to him.

Cathluan was killed among them; //
He was not wretched, that noble;
Two kings upon them all //
Before going into another country.

It was told to them to make a move/move on //
Whether in Ireland, or overseas (?),
In order that they might not contend //
For Tara of property.

Three hundred women were given //
To them -- it placated them(?) --
Yet, it was cunning, //
Each woman with her brother.

There were pledges (guarantors?) upon them //
Against assurance, against honour-price
With the noble status attached to them (?)
That the sovereignty became customary to them.

He sailed out of Ireland //
In his securely pledged course
Without a retinue without horsemen //
That Cathluan, son of Caitnind.

Experienced Cadnolodor, //
[And] Catainlacach (Catain, death-dealing?),
hard-knobbed(?)
They were bright, resplendent lads, //
The two valiant sons of Cathluan.

His warriors of hardy strength, //
Their tumult was heavy and strong;
Cind (Cing?), with a craft to match their craft, //
[And] Im, son of Pert, [were] their names.

Uaisnem [was] the name of the seer; //
He would search for the way (treasure?) of favour
(smile/person?);
He was a sage to their warriors, //
Crus, son of Cirig the Weak(?) (Crus the Weak, son
of Cirig?)

Cruithne(?), proper (dutiful?) son of Cing; //
For them he took care of courtship
In that he brought a company of bright and loving
women //
Across Athmagh, across Athgort.

There remained of them in Ealga (Ireland), //
With a full complement of artisans and boats,
Those that would not step over/beyond Breagmach: //
Six demonic druids.

Druidic lore and idolatry, //
Augury, fine-clean(?) [and] pure-protective;
Pirate ships (?) that give rise to bright songs; //
It is from them that [each of these] was taught.

Exalting of sneezes and portents, //
Choosing of elements (portents?), fortunate times,
Watching for voices of birds, //
The melody/melodies of every sort of music moreover(?).

Mounds and standing stones (?) in proper manner //
Without misery, people of reckoning (battlements?);
They raised them up for their serving //
Here at the mouth of the Boyne.

It was that they who went from us //
With swiftness of falcon
Concerning their dwelling with strength //
In the fine land of Islay.

It is from there they capture Alba, //
Ardglain(?), it is by him they were seized
Without loss, contents along with residences, //
From the territory of Cat (Cats?) to Forcu.

Cathluan won battles //
Without scarcity without possessions;
It was not an end, -- noble stratagem -- //
Until he expelled the Britons.

It was from that that the Cruithni took //
Fertile Alba, gentle and smooth,
Their noble vanquishing, their numerous broods(?) //
Until Kenneth MacAlpin.

Upon [...?] of famous heights //
Face to face and without sorrow (?),
The [...?] (hooded ones?) are not concealed; //
That is why they are called Cruithnig (Cruithni?).

This is Mac Eoin's 4(f). 11th century.²³

[Cruithnigh dosfarclam
i n-iath Alban n-amhra
gona mbrig bil beldha
cia tir as nach tarlla?

Cia foconn fosrogluais
o crichaibh in cogaidh,
cia lin long as teagar
fri snim tond dolodar?

Cia slondud fria tiachtain
do riachtain na rige
asa n-airm fadhe
is cia n-ainm a tire?

Traicia ainm a tire,
go sire a seolta,
iarna tairchiul techta
a n-airthiur na h-Eorpa.

Agantirsi a n-anmann
amrand Erchtbhi
o ceartar dia cuctli
adbertar cid Picti.

Picti in aicme atraibh
rostaitne techtmuir
gan gnim ndeireoil ndodchaidh
sil nGeleoin meic Ercoil.

Huadibh seisear brathar
fri lathar gan liuu,
do sercbladh go soodh,
in sechtmadh a siur.

Solen, Ulpha, Nechtain,
Drostan, dechtain drethell,
a n-anmand, a n-aebdus,
Aengus ocus Leithend.

Lan ri Traigia treabtha
do dechra a siair sochla,
robo damna deabtha
gan tarba, gan tochra.

Tangadar lea in deighfir
o thiribh, o treabhaibh,
lucht nae long go llor-mudh,
nonbhur ar tri cedaibh.

Cingset seach ann chrichu
Frangcu fiachu failgis,
cathraigh airm aiblis

diarbo ainm Pictabis.

Pictabis a Pictis
atbertis a cathraigh,
ba slonnudh slan sochraidh,
iarum darsin rathmuir.

Ri rochar a siair
tre gliaidh go nairge,
di foconn a ferge
a tofand for fairge.

For tracht mara meadbhaigh
long lelaigh lucht lathair,
anais, ara feisiur,
accu in seiseadh brathair.

Badar in Pictaue
gen grane dia nglenail,
a n-ainm robo aedha
airm i rraba Elair.

Elaid assa chele
co ndene fo diud,
cind dala gach lachtu
atbath accu a siur.

Seach Bhreatnaibh na reimim
co h-Erinn na h-aine
rotoghsat a tindremh,
gobhsat Inber Slaine.

Sligsit sluag foglach
dia fognadh a ndemnacht
dria n-anglungnu garga
i cath Arda Leamnacht.

Laich angbaidhe amble
Fea faidbhe fudar,
gona danaibh, go ndechraibh,
do Bhreatnaibh a bunadh.

Ba marbh nech nsectis
acht teilgteis a fhuile,
gobom tru do enne
cidh cu no cidh dune.

Druí Cruithnech in cardais
fuair ic amtis amlaidh
lemlacht isin n-alad
ri a mithamadh fortamail.

Tugtha tainte treabh-clann
la Cremthand coir cennbalc,
co tomhlacht a aicmidh
for faichthi Ardlemnacht.

Sligfeat sluagh Fea febach
gan treibh is gan tobach,
rochobhradh don tuath-gliaidh
Cremthand Sciathbel scorach.

Sguirsit ann in Cruithnigh
for tuirtibh tri maighe,
comdar ecla oibil
na Gaeidil go ngloine.

Gar iarsin go n-apadh
cethur blathach brathar,
Solen, Ulpha, Drostan,
Aengus, fosdan fathach.

Rofaith andeas Ulfa
iar n-urchra a charad
ina charnn i mBreagaibh,
and romeadair malart.

Morthar occaib Cathluain,
nirbo a truag aire,
do rig oraibh uile
ria ndul a tir n-aile.

Ar asbert friu erim
asin erim sechtar,
arna dearndais deabaidh
immon Teamair tectaidh.

Tri cet ban dobreatha
doibh roscethea tlathaigh,
cidh eadh robo tuachail,
gach bean gona brathair.

Badar ratha erru
fri drennu fri dire,
conidh soire a mathar
rognathaig i rrighe.

Rerdair asin n-Erinn
ina reimim rathglind
gen mureir, gan marcluagh
im Cathluan mac Caitind.

Cathmolodhor cnapcruaidh
is Cathmachan crapgluair,
badar gilli glordha,
da mac croda Cathluain.

A coraidh cruaidh comhnart,
ba dornbalc a thoir-seomh,
Cing co cernn dia cern-seomh,
Im mac Perrnn a h-ainm-seomh.

Huaisem ainm a filed
nosired in sedgin,

robo rus dia milidh
Crus mac Cirigh cetlim.

Cruithne mac coir Cinca
rotinca ath choch mor,
co tuc banntrocht mblathglan
dar Athgort.

Anait dibh melga
go lin cerda is cruana
na roceised Breagmach
seisear demnach druadh.

Druidhecht is idlacht
math marc minbalc murglan,
gles diberga duangil,
is uaidibh romunadh.

Moradh sleagh is mana,
rogha sen ni sona,
gotha en do aire,
chaire gan cel cona.

Cnuic as choirthe ar chora
cen troga tuath taille,
ro rotogsat a tindremh
gabsat inber mBoinde.

Ba h-eadh lodar huaine
go ngluaire na gribhe
imma iath co drene
i tir iath seach Ile.

Is as gabsat Albain
ardglain ailes thoirthiu,
cen dith tlacht la trebhtu
o chrich Ath co Foirchiu.

Robris Cathluan cathu
gen tachu cen trebhthu,
nirbo in garg tuiciu,
co romarb Breatnu.

Ba de gabsat Albain
ardglain talcain tlachmin,
co n-imad amlaebh
in Chinaeth mac n-Ailphin.

Ar creachadh n-ard n-aichnid
for aitchibh cen uchneim,
ni celldar in coclaigh,
as de adberar Cruithnigh.]

[Coeca righ, ceim crechach,
maraen do sil Echdach,
o Feargus rofirad
co mac mbrigach mBretach.

Se riga ar se deichibh
dibh fri feithim fhuilcrech,
carsat sithe suichlech,
gabsat rige Cruithneach.

Cruithnigh dosfarclam.]

Translation by J.M.P. Calise

The Cruithni, [what] brought them
Into the territory of marvellous Alba
With their fortunate Belgic/Belgian(?) power;
What land from which have they not launched?

What underlying cause has set them in motion
From the territories of war?
[In] what number and gathering of ships
Towards contending of waves have they come?

What is their lineage before their coming
To reach the kingdom
From their own place
And what is the name of their land?

Thrace the name of their land,
So that you may seek their voyagings
After their circuit of travelling
In the east of Europe.

Agantirsi their name;
In the part of Erchtbhi (?);
Since they are disfigured of their beautiful form
They are called Picts.

Picts, the colonising race --
The richly endowed sea appeared attractive to them--
Without insignificant, unfortunate works,
The descendants of Geleon, son of Ercal.

Six brothers from them
With(?) vigour without accusation,
To beloved fame they turn;
The seventh their sister.

Solen, Ulpha, Nechtan,
Drostan, Dechtan's(??) favourite;
Their names, their heroic appearance (splendour?),
Aengus and Lethenn.

The full king of cultivated Thrace,
Set his heart on their honourable sister --
It was a matter of strife --
Without benefit, without bride-price.

The noble men came with her
From lands, from houses;
Complement of nine ships with sufficient honour,
Three hundred and nine people.

They proceeded past [...?] territories,
They got engaged in overthrowing (?) the villages
of the Franks;

A place of bright enclosure,
The name of which was Pictabis.

Pictabis from 'picti'(?)
They called their city;
It was a wholesome/attractive name
Afterwards across the auspicious ocean.

The king who had fallen in love with their sister
In hostility, without mildness,
In consequence of his wrath
Their being pursued upon the ocean.

Upon the shore of the sea was broken
A ship, its vigorous crew survived;
He stayed, that you may know,
With them, the sixth brother.

They were in Pictavia (Pictabis?)
Without emnity, whence became fixed
Their name, it was enduring
In the place where Elair was.

They evaded easily asunder
With swiftness ultimately;
At the end of two days (heading for a tryst?), each
company/crew(?),
Their sister died with them.

Beyond the Britons in their course
To Ireland of splendour
They chose their voyage;
They captured Inber Slaine.

They struck down a predatory host,
Whose magic used to serve them (despite the service
of their magic?),
Through their great exploits of fierceness
In the Battle of Ard Lemnacht.

Fierce, dumb (other-worldly?) warriors
Of Fea, mischief of spoils,
With their skills, with wonders;
From the Britons their source.

He was a dead person, anyone they reached,
If they but spilled his blood
So that he was a doomed man from [...?],
Whether dog or whether man.

A druid of the Cruithni -- they loved him [not](?)--
Provided a cure whenever they were attacked thus:
New milk in the wound
To prevent death for a while (?).

Herds of the clan household were brought
By Crimthann, just and strong-headed,

So that his clan milked [them]
Upon the green of Ard Lemnacht.

They smote the excellent host of Fea
Without settlement (husbandry?), without tribute;
Was saved from the ill-omened/omenous combat
Cremthann Shield-mouth rich in horses.

The Cruithni encamped there
Upon the harvestings of three plains
Until they were aflame with fear,
The glorious Gaels

A short time after that died
Foursome(?) of the renowned brothers,
Solen, Ulfa, Drostan,
Aengus, steady and skilful/wise.

Ulfa departed from the south
After the death of his kinsmen
In his cairn in Bregia,
There destruction was pondered (?).

Cathluan was exalted/raised up amongst them;
He was not a wretched noble
He ruled upon them all
Before going into another country.

For he told to them a course
From Ireland(?) beyond,
So that they might not make conflict
Concerning Tara of property.

Three hundred women were given
To them; gentle ones were ejected(?)
Yet, it was cunning,
Each woman with her brother.

There were pledges for them
Against quarrels against honour-price
So that it is the nobility of their mothers
That has become customary in kingship.

They(?) sailed from Ireland
In their(?) firmly pledged movement
Without a retinue without horsemen
Around Cathluan, son of Caitind.

Catmolodor knobbly hard(?)
And Cathmachan of crumpling reputation(?);
They were resplendent lads,
Two brave sons of Cathluan.

Their(?) warriors of hardy strength,
Their tumult was strong-fisted;
Cing, carrying victory to match their victory,
[And] Im, son of Pern, [were] their(?) names.

Uaisem [was] the name of their seer --
 He would search the way (treasure?) of favour
 (smile/person?)
 He was a sage to their warrior,
 Crus, son of Cirig the Weak (?) (Crus the Weak, son
 of Cirig?)

Cruithne, proper son of Cing,
 He took care of [...?],
 Until he brought a female retinue of bright,
 flourishing appearance
 [...?] Across Athgort.

There stayed from them in Ireland
 With a full complement of artisans and
 enamellers(?)
 Who would not settle Breagmach,
 Six demonic druids.

Druidic lore and idolatry,
 Augury, fine-strong [and] pure-protective;
 The practice of plunder, which gave rise to bright songs
 Were taught by them.

Mustering of spears and omens,
 Choice of sign/charm and anything lucky,
 Observation of the voices of birds;
 Fault without concealment, besides.

Mounds(?) and standing-stones aright
 Without misery, people of battlements/reckoning(?);
 They selected their [mode of] service/servitude;
 They seized the mouth of the Boyne.

That is what they went from us
 With the swiftness of falcon
 Which encloses/circles with strength,
 In the land (into Tiree?) past Islay.

It is from there they took Alba,
 Ardglain(?) which nourishes crops
 Without lack of mildness, with residences
 From the boundary of Ath to Forcu.

Cathluan won battles
 Without scarcity without dwellings;
 There were no fierce onsets(?),
 Until he slew the Britons.

It was from that they seized Alba,
 Noble and pure, pleasant, vigorous peace(?)
 With much success, not fraudulent(?),
 That Kenneth, son of Alpin.

Upon plundering famous heights
 Face to face and without sorrow(?),

The hooded ones(?) are not concealed
That is why they are called Cruithnig (Cruithni?)]

[Fifty kings, a marauding sequence,
Altogether the descendants of Eochaid;
From Fergus it was shown to be true
To the mighty son of Bretach.

Sixty-six kings
Of them set withstnd bloody raids;
They loved the peace treatiies of liberal men (?);
They accepted the kingship of the Cruithni.

Cruithni [...?] assembled themselves.]

Book of Lecan also has a corrupt version of this text.²⁵
This is Mac Eoin's 4(a). 11th century.²⁶

Seisear taiseach tancadar co herind ·i· sesear dear
braithre ·i· Soilen· Ulpa· Nechtain· Drostan·
Aengus· Leitend Fath a tiachtna a nerind· immorro
Polornus ri traicia do rad grad dia shiair co ro triall
a breith can tochra Lotar iarsin co ro triallsad
tar romanchu co frangcu 7 ro cumdaigsead
cathair and ·i· Pictairis a pictus a hainm ·i· o na
reandaib 7 do rad rig frangc grad dia siair
Lotar for muir iar neg in chuiced brathar ·i· laitenn
I cind da la iar ndul ar muir adbath a siur Gabsad
cruithnig an indber tlaime an nib cendsealaig Atbeart
friú cremthand sciathbel rig laigen
do berad failti doib ar dichur tuaithi fidga doib
Adbeart tra Drostan drai cruithneach riu
co foirfead iad ar log df'agbail 7 ise leiges
·i· bleogan ·uii· fichit bo mael finn do dortad
i fail a fearfaidea in cath doib ·i· cath ard leamnachta
an ib cendsealaich re tuathaibh figda ·i·
tuath do breatnaib ro bai i fothartaib 7 nem ar a
narmaib marb cach aen f'er ar a ndeargdais
7 ni gebdis acht iarnaide nemi umpu cach aen dogobtha
do laignib isin cath ni dendais acht laigi sin leamnacht
7 ni cumgid nem ni doib Ro marbtha iarsin
tuath f'idga Marb ceathrar iarsin do cruithneachaib
·i· Drostan· Solen· Nechtain· Ulptha iar
ndichar in chatha conad doib sin rochan in sen chaid
so

Ard leamnachta is tir...

ISin aimsir hereamon

ro gobustair guba 7 mac ·i· cathluan mac
guba ·i· ri cruithneach neart mor for eirind
No co rusindarb eremon a herind 7 co ndernsad
sid iarsin No is o macaib miled fen dochuaid
cruithneachan mac in'gi la breatnu foirtreand

do chathugud· re sçaxanchu 7 ro sellad a clann 7 a
claideamthir doib ·i· cruitheantuath ised ni robadar
accu ar adbath bandtrocht alban do gall roib
Doluid dono ar a cul dochum mac milead 7 rogabad nem
7 talam· grian 7 esca· muir 7 tir beith do maith riu
flaith forro co brath 7 adbert di mnai dec for craid
do badar la tascur mac milead in erind uair ro baitea
a fir isa nairrgi tshiar maraen re donn conad o feraib
erenn flaith for cruithentuaith do gres iar foirind
Mna bresi· immorro 7 buaidne 7 buaisi 7 na taisech
ro baitea uile Ocus anais seser dib os bregmaig
7 is uathib cach ges 7 cach sen 7 cach sred
7 gotha en 7 cach mana 7 cach obair do gnithear
Catluan ise rig orrtho uile 7 ise cet rig
rogob albain dib ·lxx· rig for albain dib o chatluan
co consantin ise cruithnech deiginach ros gob dib
Da mac catluain ·i· cotanolotar 7 catalacach a da
curaid ·iñ· Pirn 7 cing athair cruithnich a da
sruith ·i· crus 7 ciric a da milidh ·i· uasnem a filig
7 cruithne a cerd Domnall mac ailpin ise a taisech
7 ised adberaid aroile comad he cruithne mac loichit
mac in'ge tisd do chuindgid ban for eremon 7 comad
do do beread eremon mna na fer do baitea maille re
donn

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

A company of six leaders came to Ireland, that
is, six brothers: Solen, Ulpa, Nechtan, Drostan, Oengus,
Letenn. The reason of their arrival in Ireland: Polornus,
King of Thrace, gave love to their(?) sister, so that
he attempted to carry her off without a bride-price.
They then journeyed past the Romans to the Franks, and
they built a city there: that is, Pictairis was its name,
from 'pictus,' i.e 'from the points'(?). And the King
of the Franks gave love to their sister. They went upon
the sea after the death of the fifth brother: that is,
Letenn. At the end of two days after proceeding on the
sea, their sister died. The Cruithni took Inber Slaine

in Ui Cennselaig. Crimthann Shield-mouth, King of the Leinstermen, told them that he would welcome them in return for their banishing the Tuath Fidga. Drostan, druid of the Cruithni, said to them that he would help in return for receiving a payment; and this is the cure: that is, the milking of one hundred forty white, hornless cows to be poured in the place in which the battle would be fought by them. That is, the Battle of Ard Lemnacht in Ui Cennselaig against the Tuath[a] Fidga: that is, a tribe of the Britons who were in Fotharta, who used to put poison upon their weapons. Dead was anyone whom they would wound, and they would not attire themselves with any but poisoned weapons. Any one of the Leinstermen who was wounded (struck down?) in the battle, they would do nothing but lie in the milk, and the poison would not be able [to do] anything to them. The Tuath Fidga were killed after that. After that four of the Cruithni died too: that is, Drostan, Solen, Nechtan, Ulpa after the expulsion of the [hostile] army, and it is for them that the shennachie sang:

Poem Ard lemnachta is tir...

And in that age of Erimon, Guba (Gub?) and his son (that is, Cathluan son of Gub: that is, King of the Cruithni) attacked Ireland [with a] great force/army, until Erimon expelled them from Ireland, and until they made peace afterwards. Or it is from the Sons of Mil themselves that Cruithnechan, son of Inge himself, went with the Britons of Fortriu to give battle against the Saxons; and he and his children carved out sword-land for them: that is, Cruithen-tuath ('Pictland'). They had no [wives] with them because the womenfolk of Alba had died from diseases. He came back again to the Sons of Mil, and the sky and earth, sun and moon, sea and land were invoked

[that] the sovereignty would be *to their advantage forever.*

And he said (or 'they take,' reading 'do-berat') twelve women who were in excess with/along with the company of the Sons of Mil in Ireland when their husbands had been drowned in the western ocean together with Donn. So that the sovereignty of Pictland derives from the men of Ireland from then on. Members of the group [were] the wives of Bres, moreover, and Buaidne and Buas, and all the princes who were drowned. And six from them stayed over Bregmagh, and it is from them every spell and every charm/amulet and every prophetic sneeze, and augury of birds, and every omen, every work(?) that is made. Catluan, however, was High-king upon them all, and he was the first king from them who rule over Alba. Seventy kings from them over Alba from Catluan to Consantin, he himself was the last Cruithnian who rule from them. Two sons of Catluan: that is Cotanolotar and Catalacach, Their two heroes: moreover, Pirn and Cing father of Cruithnech. Their two elders: Crus and Ciric. Their two soldiers: Uaisnem, their seer, and Cruithne, their artisan. Domnall son of Alpin was their leader, and it is this that others say, that it was Cruithne son of Loichet son of Inge who should have come to request wives from Erimon, and that it was to him that Erimon should have given the wives of the men who had been drowned together with Donn.

*--*Reading 'co maith friu' for 'do maith riu' with
confused syntax
Alternately, 'do maithrib' ('from mothers')

(Stowe A.2.4., Stowe D.4.3., T.C.D. E.3.5. No.2, Book of Lecan, P. 10266 in Nat. Lib. Dubl., Rawl. B 512, Stowe D.5.1., Stowe D.4.1., Stowe D.1.3., Book of Ballymote, T.C.D H.2.4., H.1.15., Stowe D.3.2., H.2.15 No. 1.)²⁸ This is Mac Eoin's 4(a) and is compiled according to his guidelines. 11th century.²⁹ Skene also edited this account.³⁰

Isin bliadain cétna sin táncatar Cruithnig. Do Cruithnechaib annso beus. A tír Tracia táncatar Cruithnig, .i. Clanda Geloin meic Ercoil íadside. Agathirsi a n-anmand. Seisir tóiseach, sé braithir sin ón, Solen, Ulfa, Nechtán, Drostan, Oengus, Letenn. Fáth a tichtana .i. Poilicornus rí Tracia dorat gráid dia siair, co ro triall a breth cen tohra. Lotar íarsin dar Romanchu co Frangu, ⁊ cumdaigset cathir and, .i. Pictauis, a pictis, o n-a rindtaib. Dorat dono rí Franc grádh dia siair. Lotar for muir iar n-éc a seised brathar, .i. Letind. I ciund dá lá iar ndul for muir, atbath a siur. Gabsat Cruithnigh a nInber Sláine, a nIb Ceindselaigh. Atbert friu Cremthand Sciathbél rí Laigen do berad fáilte dóibh ar díchur Túaithe Figdha dóib. Atbert Drostan drai Cruithnech, riu, co fóirfedh iad ar lógh d'fagbáil; ⁊ issé in leges, .i. blegan .xx.uii bó find máel do dortudh i fáil i ferfaigthe in cath dóib; unde Cath Arda Lemnachta an Ib Cendsilaigh re Túathaibh Figda, .i. túath do Bretnaib ro bui i Fothartaibh, ⁊ neim ar a n-armaibh. marbh cach áen ar a ndergtais, ⁊ ní gebdis acht íarnaidhi neim impu. Cach áen dogonta do laignib isin cath, ní déntais acht loighi isin lemnacht, ⁊ ní cuimgitis neim ní dóib. Ro marbtha iar sin Túath Fidba. Marb cet[h]rar íarsin do Cruithentúaithe .i. Drostan, Solen, Nechtan, Ulpa; ⁊ isin duan asbert--

Ard Lemnachta as tir-si tess...

Ocus issin n-aimsir sin Érimóin gabais Gub ⁊ a mac, .i. Cathluan mac Guib, .i. rí Cruithnech, nert mór for Érinne no co rusindarb Érimón. Ocus co ndernsat sid iarsin, ⁊ co tard Érimón dóib mná na fer ro báiged maille

re Donn .i. mná Bres ⁊ mná Buais ⁊ Buaigne; ⁊ rátha ngréine
⁊ esca co na budh lúghu do gebthai do rígi ⁊ do domun o
mnáib, inás o feraib a Cruithentuaith co bráth. Ocus anais
seisir díb ós Bregmuigh, ⁊ is úathaibh gach géis ⁊ gach
sén ⁊ gach srégh, ⁊ gotha én, ⁊ gach mana, ⁊ gach upaidh.
Cathluan ba háirdrigh forro uile, ⁊ is é cét ríg rogab
Albain díb. Sechtmoga ríg díb for Albain ó Cathluan co
Constantin, issé Cruithneach déginach rogab díb. Dá mac
Cathluain .i. Catanolodar ⁊ Catanalachan, a dá curaidh.
Imm mac Pirrn, ⁊ Cing athair Cruithne, a dá sruth. Crus
⁊ Ciric a dá míled. Uaisnem a file, Cruithne a cerd.
Domnall mac Ailpin is é a táisech-- co ro marb Britus mac
Isicon. Clanna Nemid rogabsat iar mBritus .i. Erghlan,
⁊c. Cruithnig rogabsat íarsin, iar tuidecht dóib a hÉrinn.
Góidil rogabsat iar sin, .i. meic Eirc meic Echach. Flann
cecinit .i. Manistrech

Cruithnig cid dus farclam.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(b). 11th century.³²

A tir traicia tra thancadar cruichnich ·i· clanda gueleoin
meic ercail iat agathirsi a nanmanda seser taisech
 tancadar ·i· solen ulfa nechtan drostan aengus leithenn
 Fath a tiachtana poilicornius ri traicia dorad grad dia
 siair co ro thriall a bith cen shochraidi Lodar iarsin
 tar romanchu co frangcu 7 cumdaigsed cathair ann .i.
 pietauis a pegtis ·i· o narmthaib 7 dorad rig frangc
 grad dia siair Lotar for muir iar neg in ts'innsir brathar
 ·i· leitind i cind da laa iar ndul tar muir adbath a
 siur Gabsad cruithnich inn inber slane i nuib cendselaich
 Adbathadar friu cremthand sciathbel rig laigen do berad
 failti doib ar ndichur thuaithi figda. Atbert drostan
 drai cruithnech bleganh ·uii· fichit mbo find do dortad
 baile i fearfaidi in cath Do rondad sin 7 doradad in
 cath doib .i. cath arda leamnachta i nuib cendselaig
 Cach aen no gondais no laiged isin lemnacht ni cumgaid
 i nem ni do neoch dia eis Ro marbtha iar tain tuatha
 figda Marb ceathror iarsin do chruithnechaib ·i· drostan,
 rolen nechtain ulfa
 Gabais gib 7 a mac ·i· catluan nert mor i nerinn
 corusindarbsad heremon 7 co tard mna doib na fer ro baitea
 imailli fri donn ·i· mna bresi 7 mna buaise et reliqua
 Doan seser dib ·h· breagmaig 7 is uathib cach nges 7
 cach sen 7 cach sred 7 gotha hen 7 cach mana archena
 Catluan is e fa hairdrig forro huili 7 is e rig rogob
 dib i nalbain ·lxx· rig dib for albain o chatluan co
 constantin is e cruithnech deidenach rusgob Da mac
 catluain rogobsad cruithnechu(?) ·i· catinoladar or 7
 catinalachan Na da churaid ·iñ· im mac pirn 7 [chind]
 athair chruithne Crus mac cirich a milig uisnem a file
 cruithne a cert Domnall mac ailpil is e taisech rogob
 co ro marb brittus mnai isacon Clanda nemid [ro] gobsad
 iar mbrittus ·i· iargalu Cruithnich rogob[sa]d iar
 techtain doib a h-Erind. Gaedil im. rogabsa[d] iar sin
 ·i· meic erc meic echach

Out of the land of Thrace, then, came the Cruithnich; that is, the children of Gelon son of Ercal [were] they. Agathirsi their name. Six leaders came: that is, Solen, Ulfa, Nechtan, Drostan, Aengus, Leithenn. The cause of their coming: Policornius, King of Thrace, had given love to their sister so that he attempted her carrying(?) away without a bride-price (treaty?). Then they went past the Romans to the Franks. And they constructed a city there: that is, Pietauis from 'pegtis'; that is, from their battle-equipment. And the King of the Franks fell in love with their sister. They went across the sea after the death of the eldest brother: that is, Leithenn. At the end of two days after going across the sea, their sister perished. The Cruithni settled Inber Slaine in Ui Cennselaig. Crimthann Shield-mouth, King of Leinster, told them(?) that he would give welcome to them in return for the extirpation of the Tuath Figda. Drostan, druid of the Cruithni, said that the milking of seven score of white cows should be poured in the place in which the battle would be fought. That was done and the battle was given to them: that is, the Battle of Ard Lemnacht in Ui Cennselaig. Each of them whom they wounded used to lie in the milk. The venom did not have any power against anyone after that. The Tuath Fidga were slain afterwards. Then four Cruithni died: that is, Drostan, Solen, Nechtan, Ulfa. Gib with his son Cathluan gained great power in Ireland, so that they banished Eremon (sic) and he gave to them the wives of the men who had been drowned together with Donn: that is, the wife of Bress and the wife of Buass, etc. Six of them stayed on(?) Breag-magh, and it is from them every taboo and every omen and every prophetic sneeze and songs of birds, and every portent, besides. It is Cathluan who was king over all of them and he is the first king of them who ruled in Alba. Seventy kings

of them over Alba from Cathluan to Constantine. He is the last Cruithnian who ruled. Two sons of Cathluan took [over] the Cruithni(?): that is, Catinoladar and Catinalachan. The two heroes then: Im son of Pirn and Cind father of Cruithne. Crus son of Cirig, their soldier. Uisnem, their seer; Cruithne, their artisan. Domnall son of Alpin is the first who ruled, until Britus wife of Isacon killed him. The children of Nemed took it after Britus: that is, Iargal. The Cruithni took it after their coming from Ireland. The Gaels then too it after that: that is, the sons of Erc son of Eochu.

(Bal. with Lec.)³⁴ Mac Eoin's 4(b). 11th century.³⁵

A tir Traicia tra tancadar Cruithnigh, .i. clanda Gueleoin mhic Ercoil iad. Agathirsi a n-anmanda. Seisiur brathar tangadar toisech, .i. Solen, Ulfa, Nechtan, Drostan, Aengus, Letend. Fatha a tiachtana .i. Policornus, ri Traigia do rad gradh da siuir co ro triall a breth gan tochra. Lodar iar sin tar Romanchu co Frangcu, ⁊ cumtaighit siat cathair ann .i. Pictauis, a pictis .i. o n-armtaibh. Ocus do rat ri Frangc grad dia siair. Lodar for muir iar n-deg in t-seiseadh brathar .i. Leitind. I cind da laa iar n-dul for muir atbath a siur. Gabsat Cruithnigh inbher Slaine i n-Uib Ceindselaigh. Atbert riu Cremhthand sciath-bhéil, ri Laighen, doberadh failti doibh ar dichur Tuaithe Fidbha. Atbert Drostan, drui Cruithneach .i. bleagon uii. xx. bo find do dortugh mbaille i ffearfaidhi in cath. Do ronnad indí sin, ⁊ do ronnadh in cath doibh .i. cath Arda-leamnachta in Uibh Ceindselaigh. Gach aen nó ghontís no laíged is in leamnacht ni chumgadh a neim ni do neoch dibh. Ro marbtha dna iartain Tuatha Fidhbha. Marb ceathrar do Chruithneachaibh iar sin .i. Drostan, Solen, Neachtain, Ulfa. Gabais Gub ⁊ a mhac .i. Cathluan neart mór a n-Erinn, gorindarbsadar Erimhoin ⁊ go tarda mna na fear ro baitea immaille fri Dond doibh .i. mna Bresse ⁊ Buaisse ⁊ řã.

Anais seiser dibh os Breaghmaigh. IS uadibh gach geiss, ⁊ gach sén, ⁊ gach sréodh, gotha en, ⁊ gach mana. Cathluan ba h-aird-ri orro uili, ⁊ is é cet rí ro gab dibh a n-Albain; .lxx. rig dibh for Albain o Chathluan gu Constantin, ⁊ is é Cruithneach deidheanach ros gab. Dá mhac Cathluain .i. Cathmolodhor ⁊ Catinolachan; in da churaid, Im mac Pirn, ⁊ Cind athair Cruithne; Crus mac Cirigh a milidh; Uisneimh a filidh; Cruithne a ceard; Domnall mac Ailpin is é toisech, go ro marb. Britus imorro mac Isicon. Clann Neimidh ro gabsad iar m-Britus .i. iar Glun. Cruithnigh ro gabsat iar sin, iar techt doibh a h-Erinn. Gaedil imorro ro gabsat iar sin .i. meic Erc mic Eachdhach.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(c). 11th century.³⁷

Hisind amsirsin tancatar Cruthnig co ngabsat Inber Sláne
i nHuib Cendselaig. Ros léic Crimthan chuce. arin leges
fuair druí Cruithnech dó do chath fri Tuaith Fidga .i.
tuath de Bretnaib. cach oen fori ndergtaís ba marb. 7 nis
gaibtís acht iarna nemide. Conid é in leges blegon sé
fichet bó mael find do dórtud isna hettrigib bale i
ferfaithe in cath. Unde cath Ardda Lemnacht. & dorochratar
uile Tuath Fidba triasin ceilgsin. Cora gaib Catluan mac
Cing do Cruithentuaid. nert mór for Herind. Coros innarb
Herimon. *Is and sin tanic Cruithnechan mac Cinge do chungid
ban for Herimon.* Co tarat Herimon dó mnaa na fer ro batte
ocna Dumachaib .i. Bres 7 Bróes 7 Buagne. & ráth grene
7 éasca forra connabad lugu ro gabtha ferand ó feraib i
Cruithentuaith indás ó mnáib co bráth

-- This is Mac Eoin's 3(a).³⁸

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

In that time the Cruithni came until they seized Inber
Slaine in Ui Cennselaig. Crimthann allowed them [to settle]
there because of the cure that the Cruithni's druid found
for him for battle against the Tuath Fidga: that is, a
people of the Britons. Every one whom they would manage
to hit was dead. And they would only take poisoned blades.
So that this is the cure: milking of six score hornless,
white cows to be poured out in the furrows where the battle
would be fought. Whence, the Battle of Ard Lemnacht. And
all the Tuath Fidba fell on account of that stratagem.
Until Cathluan son of Cing from the people of the Cruithni
took great power over Ireland. Till Erimon expelled them.
It is then Cruithnechan son of Cing came to Erimon
requesting wives. So that Erimon gave to him the wives
of the men who were drowned close to the Sand-banks: that
is, Bres and Broes and Buagne. And the guarantee of the
sun and moon [placed] upon them so that it would not be
less that landed property would be taken (inherited?) from
the men among the Cruithni people than from women forever.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(e). 11th century.⁴⁰

Senchass Ardda Lemnacht láin.
fail lim fri ferdacht findcháid,
adbar dia fríth túachle tra
do marbad Tuathi Fidga.

Crimthaind Sciathbel, ro scáil scíam.
ba rí ós gasraid Galian.
is dó ropdar birda baill.
Tuatha Fidga 7 Fochmaind.

Nis laimed turbaid ar bith,
nis gaibed aurgail armgrith!
cach a ngontais cian ind ail.
ni blaissed biad 4 bethaid.

Comlund cét cech oenf'er díb.
forlund a mmét ria mórrím.
gabsat na fichaib tall tair
coros dithaig cland Cruthnig.

Solen. Ulfa. Nechtain. Nar.
Oengus Lethend is Drostán
sé meic Gleoin cen gním ngand
fríth a ndegf'óir do Crimthand.

Iarum asbert Drostan drui.
fri muntir Crimthaind clethnui.
mad ail a mmarbad co mer.
is é a ndamnad a ndíchned.

A na ngonfat Fidgai fir.
mescthar i llind lemnacht gil.
d'áig na n-arm ndremun ndrechtach
atré slemun slánchrechtach.

Tuctha coíca ar chét bó mboc.
co hoenmagin co hoenphort!
ro tomlacht cen luag a llacht.
i cnucc úar Ardda Lemnacht.

Fríth in cach dagammum don draimm.
ferand Fidga 7 Fochmaind!
ar chlód na fer mairda mass.
dianid sód saerda senchas. S.

VARIATION P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB)

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

The tradition of famous Ard Lemnacht:
which is with me in respect of (?) fine, noble
 (pure?) heroism,
[is the] reason where by a cunning discovery
 indeed
for the killing of the Tuath Fidga;

Crimthann Shield-mouth whose beauty spread about,
he was king over the warriors of the Gailioin;
it is to him they were sharp-pointed tackled
the Tuath Fidga and Fochmaind;

No disaster whatever was affecting them
clangour of battle was not prevailing over them
each whom they would wound, long-standing is
 the misfortune,
he would not taste food or life;

A match for a hundred every single man of them;
superior was their size to be be proudly
 calculated;
they settled in their lands yonder, easterly
until the offspring of Cruithnech destroyed them.

Solen, Ulfa, honourable Nechtan,
Oengus, Letenn, and Drostan;
the six sons of Gelon, without a meagre deed;
there was found their noble help to Crimthann;

Then said Drostan the druid
to the community of bright-speared(?) Crimthann;
'If you desire their swift killing
this is their subduing, their beheading;

'Whomever the men of the Fidga shall wound,
let him be plunged in a pool of pure milk;
from the slaughter of furious, numerous arms
he will arise smooth, healthy in body;'

One hundred and fifty gentle cows were brought
to a single place, to a single stead;
their milk was yielded without
 compensation/payment
on the cold hill of Ard Lemnacht;

There has been found in every noble division/name
 of the people,
territory of the Fidga and Fochmaind
because of the vanquishing of the noble, fine
 men
whence the tale is a lofty delight.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(e). 11th century.⁴²

Seanchus aird leam

nachta loir fil leam fri fearrdacht
fir choir· ad bar dia frith tuaichli tra
da marbad tuatha fidga

Crimthand sciath bel rosclai sciam os gaeraid garda gailian·
is dobadar birrda boill tuatha fidga ⁊ fochaind

Nislamaid tarbaid ar bith niscailit urgail arm
grith· cach a ngondais cian an oil ni blaisead biad
na beathaid

Comlond cet cach en f'ear dib forlund a med re mor rim· gabsad
na fidgaid

tall tair co rusdithaid cland crimthain
Soilen ulpha nechtain nar aengus leitend is drostan· se
maic gaileoin can gnim ngand frith a ndegfoir
do crimthand Ar sin adbeart drostan drai fri muintir crimthaind
cleath nai· mad ail a marbad

co mer as e anamnad a ndithcnead A nan consad fidga fir mescthar
a lind leamnacht gil· oca arm ndreaman ndrechtach a drai
sleamain slain chrechtach Tucthar caeca ar cead mbo mbog co
haen maigin co henport·

ro thomlacht can luad a lucht a cnoc uar arda
leamnacht· Frith in cach deag ainm don drem fearann figa
⁊ fochaind· ar clod na fer
maerda mas dia nad sod saerda in senchus S·

(Book of Leinster, Rennes MS., Book of Ballymote, Book of Lecan, T.C.D. H.3.3 (1322), Book of Uí Maine, Stowe D.II. 2., Stowe B.III.2.).⁴⁴ This is Mac Eoin's 4(e). 11th century.⁴⁵

Ard Lemnacht

Senchas Arda Lemnacht láin
fil lim fri ferdacht find-cháid,
adbar dia fríth túaichle tra
do marbad túaithe Fidga.

Crimthaind Sciath-bél, roscáil scíam,
ba rí ós gasraid Galían;
is dó ropdar birda baill
túatha Fidga ocus Fochmaind.

Níslaimeid turbaid ar bith,
nísgaibed urgail arm-grith;
cach a ngontais, cían in ail,
ní blaissed bíad ná bethaid.

Comlund cét cach óen-fer díb,
forlund am-mét ria mór-rím;
gabsat 'na fíchaib thall thair
co rosdíthaig cland Cruthnig.

Solen, Ulfa, Nechtan nár,
Oengus, Lethend, is Drostán,
sé maic Gelóin cen gním ngand,
fríth a ndeg-fóir do Chrimthand.

Iarum asbert Drostán drúi
fri muintir Crimthaind cleth-núi:
"mad ail am-marbad co mer,
is é a ndamnad a ndíchned:

"Anan-gonfat Fidgai fir
mescthar i lind lemnacht gil:
ó ág arm ndremun ndrénachtach
atré slemun slán-chrénachtach."

Tuctha cóica ar cét bó mbocc
co hóen-magin co hóen-chnocc;
rotomlacht cen lúag al-lacht
i cnucc úar Ardda Lemnacht.

Fríth in cach degamm don draimm
ferand Fidga ocus Fochmaind;
ar chlód na fer máerda mass
dianid sód sáerda senchass. S.

This is Mac Eoin's 4(e). 11th century.⁴⁷

Ard Leamnachta canus

ro hainm· nī· Cath thuc crimthand sciathbel
 rig laigen do thuathaib fidba 7 fochuind
 co neart cet cach fir dib ad bailed
 fora ndeargdais 7 ni gabdais reanna na faebair
 friu Tuc do no crimthand cland chruithnig
 do chobra chucu 7 do ruaichill forb fear fidba
 doib dia in mdar coscraid Is and asbert drostan
 drai crimthaind Tomlaithther tri caeca lulgach
 naendatha a noen clasaich 7 na n'gonfad fir
 daidi[sic] fothruichthear sin leamnachta sin 7 a drai
 slan o neimib a narm ana slaid faidear dib seom
 ·immorro dichnetar uile fogni samla 7 ba coscrach
 crimthand 7 tochradar tuatha fidga ·immorro ard
 leamnachta dī· dia buaid thear annso beos

Translation by J.M.P. Calise

Ard Lemnacht, whence was it named?

Not difficult. Crimthann Shield-mouth, King of the Leinstermen, gave battle to the peoples of Fidba and Fochund. With the strength of one hundred in each man of them, anyone whom they wounded would die, and [neither] points nor blades would have effect against them. Thereafter, Crimthann brought the offspring of Cruithneach to help against them and promised the landed property of the men of Fidba to them when they were triumphant(?). Then Drostan, druid of Crimthann, said: 'Let one hundred and fifty milch-cows of one colour be milked into one pit, and let anyone whom the men of Fidga shall wound be immersed in that milk and he shall arise, sound from the poisons of their weapons. But anyone of them that shall be slain, let them all lose their heads.' He performed thus, and Crimthann was triumphant, and the Tuath Fidga were killed moreover. It is still called Ard Lemnacht from their victory in the east(??) here.

(14th-15th cent. Rennes MS. in Rennes Bibliotheque).⁴⁹
This is Mac Eoin's 4(e). 11th century.⁵⁰

Ard Lemnachta, canas roainmniged?

Ni ansa. Cath tuc Crimthann Sciathbel ri Laigen
do Tuathaib Fidhgha ⁊ Fochmaind. Nert cét cach fir dib.
Atbailledh

[intí] fora ndergdáis, ⁊ ni gabdais renda no faebra friu.

Tuc dano Crimthann clainn Cruithnig do cobraidh
cucu, ⁊ doruaichill foirb Fer Fidh[gh]a doib dia mbidis
coscraigh. As ann isbert Trostan drai Cruithnech: <<
Tomlactaiter .lll. lulgach n-aenndatha i n-aen clasaig,
⁊ nan-gonfat Fidhghaide fothraicther sin lemnacht sin,
⁊ atré slan o neimib a n-arm. Ana slaidfider dibseom
immorro dichnetar uile. >>

Fognid samlaid ⁊ ba coscrach Crimthann ⁊ torcradar
Tuatha Fidhga, Unde Ard Lemnachta.

This is Mac Eoin's 3(b). c.1100.⁵²

Dochuaid o macaib miled cruithnechan mac lochit meic
in'gi la breatnu foirtre[n]n do chathugud fri saxanu
 7 ro chosain tir doib [-i-] cruithentuaith 7 anais fen
 aco Acht ni badar mna leo ar bebas bandtrocht alban
 Doluid iarum cruithnechan for culu docum mac miled
 7 rogab nem 7 talam 7 grian 7 esca 7 drucht 7 daithi
muir 7 tir ba do maith riu flaith forro co brath 7 dobert
 da mnai dec for craidi badar oc macaib miled a robatea
 a fir isin fairrge tiar araen re donn conad do feraib
herind flaith for cruithnib o sin dogres

Translation by J.M.P. Calise

Cruithnechan, son of Lochit, son of Inge, went from the sons of Mil with the Britons of Fortriu to give battle against the Saxons, and he won land for them: [that is,] the territories of the Cruithni. And he himself remained among them. But they had no wives with them because the womenfolk of Alba had died. Cruithnechan then came back towards the sons of Mil, and he took the sky and earth and sun and moon, dew and light, sea and land that it would be to their advantage [to have] a lord [ruling] over them forever. And he brought twelve women who were in excess among the sons of Mil, whose husbands had been drowned in the ocean in the west at the same time with Donn. So that the sovereignty over the Cruithni is [with the] men of Ireland from then on.

(TCD. H.3.17 with readings from the Book of Ballymote and the Book of Uí Maine).⁵⁴ This is Mac Eoin's 5.⁵⁵

Tainig iardain dam Ochtair cona longis coroaith-treabsat a n-Eirinn ⁊ corogab rand mor de. Fir Bolg iṁ. rogoṁsat Manaind ⁊ araile innsi arceana .i. Ara ⁊ Ili ⁊ Racha. Clanda Gaileoin iṁ meic Earcail rogoṁsat Indsi Orcc .i. Istoreth mac Istoirine meic Aigine meic Agaitheris. Rogailseat aris a h-Indsib Orc. Docuaid Cruithne mac Ingu meic Luithe meic Pairte meic Istoreth meic Agnamain meic Buain meic Mair meic Faithecht meic Iauad meic Iafeth conadrogab tuasceart Innsi Breatan ⁊ coroindseat a .vii. meic a ferann a .vii. rannaib, ⁊ as e ainm cach fir dib ata fora ferann. Seacht meic Cruithnig .i. Fib, Fidach, Fotlaid, Fortrean, Cat, Ce, Cirig. ⁊ corogab Aenbegan mac Caitt meic Cruithni airdrigi na .vii. rand. Finachta ba flaith Ereṁn isin re sin. Rogabsat giallu Cruithneach. Docuadar coiccar iṁ. do Cruthantuathaib a h-Indsib Orcc, .i. cuic brathri athar Cruthne, co Francaib gorocumdaigsead cathraigh ann .i. Picctatus no Inpictus, .i. ona rinntaib ainm, ⁊ codangadar doris docum na h-Ereṁn. Corabadar re cian ann, gorasdicuirseat Gaedil tar muir docum a mbrathar. Clanna Liathain meic Earcail rogoṁsat fearann Dimetorum ⁊ Guer ⁊ Guigelle, gorasinnarb Cohenda cona macaib a Breatnaib.

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

Afterwards there came a retinue of eight with their fleet so that they settled in Ireland and occupied a large portion of it. The Fir Bolg, however, seized the Isle of Man and certain islands besides: that is, Arran and Islay and Rathlin. The offspring of Gaileoin (Gelon?), moreover, the son of Ercal, took the Orkney Islands: that is, Istoreth, son of Istoirine, son of Aigine, son of Agaitheris. They moved on again from the islands of Orkney. There went Cruithne, son of Inge, son of Luithe, son of Pairte, son of Istoreth, son of

Agnaman, son of Buan, son of Mar, son of Fathecht, son of Javad, son of Japheth; until he took it, the far-north of the island of Britain, and until his seven sons divided his territory into seven parts, and it is the name of each man of them that is on his domain. Seven sons of Cruithnig: that is, Fib, Fidach, Fotlaid, Fortrean, Cat, Ce, Cirig. And Aenbegan, son of Cat, took the high-kingship of the seven regions. Finachta was prince of Ireland at that time. They took the hostages of the Cruithni. However, there went five from the tribes of the Cruithni from the Islands of Orkney (that is, the five brothers of the father of Cruithne) to the Franks so that they founded a city there, that is, Pictatus or Inpictus (that is, from their tattoos the name); and until they came back towards Ireland. So that they were for a long time there until the Gaels put them over the seas towards their brothers. The descendants of Liathan, son of Ercal, took the territory of the Dimeti and Guer and Guigell, until Cunedda(?) with his sons expelled them from the Britons.

Welsh version of the Latin Historia Regum. c.1300.⁵⁷ Skene prints a composite of this text.⁵⁸

A guedy marv Guerid y doeth Meurvc y uab yn urenhin. Gvr anryued y prudder a'c doethineb oed hvnnv. Ac ym pen yspeit guedy y uot yn guledychu y doeth Rodric brenhin y fychteit o Scithia a llyghes vavr ganthav hyt yr Alban y'r tir, a dechreu anreithav y guladoed hynny. A dyuot a wnaeth Meuruc yn y erbyn a chynulleitua uavr ganthav, ac ymlad ac ef a'e lad. A guedy caffael o Veuruc y uudugolyaeth, dyrchauael maen mavr a wnaeth yn arvyd caffael y uudugolyaeth ohanav ef yn y wlat a elwit o'e env ef Wintymar, sef yv hynny yg Kymraec Gvys Meuruc. Ac yn y maen hvnnv yd ysgrifennvyd gueithredoed Meuryc vrth gadv y gof yr hynny hyt hediw. A guedy llad Rodric y rodes Meuryc ran o'r Alban y'r bobyl orchyuygedic a'r doethoed y gyt, a Rodric y bresswlyav yndi, a'r wlat a rodes ef udunt vy a elwit Catneis. A'r wlat honno diffeith oed heb neb yn y chyuanhedu. A guedy nat oed wraged udunt, sef a wnaethant erchi y'r Brytannyeit eu merchet ac eu caresseu yn wraged udunt. Ac eu naccau a wnaethpvt udunt, canyd oed teilvng ganthunt ridi eu merchet nac eu caresseu udunt. Sef a wnaethant vynteu mynet hyt yn Ywerdon, ac odyndvyn guraged udunt, ac o'r rei hynny kynnydu plant ac etiued a thyuu pobyl. A'r bobyl honno yv Gvydyl Fichti, a llyna megys y doethant a'r achavs y kynvyssvt yn gyntaf eyroet yn yr enys hon. Ac yr hynny hyt hediw y maent yn ormes heb uynet ohonei. A chanyt arueytheis y traethu o'r guyr hynny nac o'r Yscotyeit, y rei heuyt a gynydassant dechreu eu kenedyl o'r rei hynny ac o'r Gvydyl, sef y peideis a rei hynny, ac ymchuelut y traethu o'm defnyd uuhun.

c.1350 (?).⁶⁰

A gwedy gweiryd y doeth Meuric y vab ynteu yn vrenhin ar ynys brydeyn. Ac yn oes hwnnw y doeth Rodric brenhyn y ffchtielit o ssithia. allynges ganthaw hyt yr alban. a goresgyn yr alban aoruc. Agwedy gwybot or brenhyn hynny; kynullau llu aoruc a dyuot yn ev herbyn. ac ymlad acwynt yn wraul. ac ev kymell ar fo gan ev llad. Ac yny fo hwnnw yllas Rodric acahn mwyaf y lu. arhyn a dienhys or wasgaredic llu. wynt aymrodassant yn geith yr brenhyn yr caffel heneydev. Ac yntev arodes ydunt ran or alban y presswyliav yndy. Aqwedy ychyvanhedu onadunt. wynt a doethant ar y bryttannyeit dywediev ev merchet ar alltudion arall wlat. heb wybot o ba genydyl yd hanoedynt. ac wynt yn alltudyon ydunt heuyd. Ac am hynny ev nackau ar gwbyl aorugant. A gwedy ev nackau wynt a aethant hyt yn ywerdon achymryt y qwydellesseu un wraget ydunt. ac or rey hynny yd hiliws yr yscottieit yr hynny hyt hediw.

c. 1375-1400.⁶²

A gwedy marw gweird y doeth meuruc y uab ynteu yn urenhin gwr enryued y brud der ae doethineb oed hwnnw. Ac ympen yspeit gwedy yuot yn gwledychu y doeth rodri brenhin yffichdeit o sithia a llyges vawr gantaw yr alban yr tir. adechreu anreithaw y gwladoed hynny. A dyuot aoruc Meuruc ynnyerbyn a chynulleitua uawr gantaw ac ymlad ac ef ae lad. A gwedy kaffel o veuruc y uudugolyaeth honno. Drychauel maen mawr awnaeth yn arwyd kaffel o honaw hynny yny wlat aelwit oe enw ef westymer. Sef yw hynny ygkymraec gwys veuruc. Ac yny maen hwnnw yd yscriuuenwyt gweithredoed meuruc wrth gadw cof byth. A gwedy llad rodri y rodes Meuruc ran or alban yr bobyl or*chyuygedic adathoedynt gyt arodri y breswylaw yndi. Ar wlat arodes ef udunt hwy aelwit katneis. ar wlat hōno diffeith oed heb neb yn y chyuanhedu. Agwedy nat oed wraged udunt. Sef awnaethant erchi yr brytanyeit eu merchet ac eu karesseu yn wraged vdunt. Ac eu nackau awnaethpwyd udunt. kanyt oed deilwg gantunt rodi eu merchet nac eukaresseu udunt. Sef awnaethant wynteu mynet hyt yn iwerdon. Ac odyndw yn gwraged udunt. Ac or rei hynny kynudu plant ac etiuedyon ac amylhau pobyl. Ar bobyl honno yr y gwydyl fichti. A llyma megys y doethant ac y kynhwysswyd yngyntaf yn yr ynys honn. Ac yr hynny hyt hediw y maent ynornes heb uynet o dyma. A chyn nyt arueitheis .i. draethu or gwyr hñny nac or yscottyeit yrei heuyt a dechreussant kynudu eu kenedyl or rei hynny ac or gwydyl. y peideis ahynny ac ymhoelut y draethu om defnyd vy hun.

Translated by J.M.P. Calise

And after death of Gweird, his son Meuruc became king. He was a man remarkable for his concern and his wisdom. And at the end of a time after his enthronement, Rodri, king of the Picts, came from Scythia with a great fleet to Alba ashore. And he began to plunder those lands. And Meuruc came against him with a great host and gave battle to him

and killed him. And after Meuruc won this victory, he raised a large stone as a sign that he had won it, in the country that was called Westymer from his name, namely in Welsh Gwys veuruc. And on that stone there were written the acts of Meuruc so that they should never be forgotten. And after the killing of Rodri, Meuruc gave part of Alba to the defeated people who had come with Rodri to settle there. And the land which he gave them was called Caithness. And that land was wasteland without anyone living there. And since they had no women, they asked the Britons for their daughters and kinswomen as wives for them. And they were refused since they did not consider it fitting to give their daughters and kinswomen to them. They went to Ireland and thence brought wives for them. And from those the children and heirs increased and people became more numerous. And these people are the Gwydyl Fichti ('Gael-Picts'). And here is how they came and [were] multiplied first on this island. And from that time to this they are an oppression without leaving here. And since I have not intended to treat of these men nor of the Scots, whose race also began to expand from that group and from the Gaels, I [have] stopped and turned to treat of my own subject matter.

Skene's translation from the Medieval English texts
(Layamon's Brut, MS. BRIT. MUS. COTT. CALIGULA, A. IX.
and MS. BRIT. MUS. COTT. OTHO. C. XIII.).⁶³

In this same wise it stood until there came over
seaflood a king that hight Rodric, to each (every) other
unlike; ' he came out of Scythia, to each land unlike;'
he brought with him the Peohtes (Picts), 'folk [men]
of much might. 'After [from the time] that Rodric first
was man, and 'he might [could] do evil, 'ever' he fared
by the sea-flood, and 'he' did evil and never good; many
hundred burghs he had 'made destitute [destroyed]. He
fared by the sea strand into Scotland; the land he all
wasted with the most harm, through the land he ran, and
'harried and harmed [slew folk and burnt]. The tidings
came to Maurius the king, how the king Rodric 'made his
ravage [his land all destroyed]. Soon he sent messengers
over all 'this [his] kingdom; ordered 'every [each] man,
who 'his honor granted [would good to him], 'that he'
'well weaponed should come [with all his weapons to come]
to 'court [the king]. This folk was assembled, and 'the
king [it forth] marched ; proceeded into Scotland, where
he found 'king' Rodric. They fought 'most fiercely
[strongly], and the Peohtes fell, and Rodric was there
slain, and afterwards drawn in pieces by horses. There
did Maurius the king an exceeding marvellous thing ;
upon the same spot where he destroyed Rodric he caused
anon to be reared a 'most' wonderful stone pillar ; he
caused thereon to be graven 'strange characters, [of
Rodrics death, and] how he slew Rodric, and with horses
drew him in pieces, and how he overcame the Peohtes with
'his' fight. Up he set the stone ; yet it there standeth
; 'so it will do as long as the world standeth.' A name
the king shaped to it, and called 'the stone [it]
West-mering; 'a great part of the land that there lieth
about the king took in his hand,' 'and named it
West-merelinge land [for the name of the stone the land
is so called]. 'Now thou hast heard the sooth, for what

cause it so hight. When that the Peohtes were overcome in the fight, 'and Rodric was dead, and his companions destroyed [When Rodrich was slain, and done of life-day], then fled there aside fifteen hundred, that were the fairest men that were in the fight; they had 'for leader [a chieftain of] a high-born man. These would 'shelter themselves [hence depart], and aside 'flee [go], and 'depart [flee] out of the land, to save their lives. That saw three earls, who in the fight were 'brave, 'whitherward [whither] the party made their flight. 'The [These] earls them followed, with 'their good [all their] knights, and drove them into a 'great' wood,--there they 'suffered [had] harm! The fair wood stood amidst a weald, before nor behind might there none escape, but all they them took, 'and' none they slew; fast they bound them, and brought to the king, that the king should dispose of them, either slay or [up] hang. Anon as 'the king [they] spake with 'them [the king], 'so [they] yearned his grace, they prayed him earnestly, through his mercy, that he would take them 'for slaves [in peace], and they would 'serve [be slaves to] him, and they would be obedient to him, ever in their lives. All the king wrought as they besought [him], and gave them in hand a great deal of land, all about Caithness; there they 'chattels wrought [made homes]. [But] the land was most good, 'but [for] since the great flood was, never was it tilled by any earth-tillaged, nor ever thereon dwelt any 'kind [manner] of man alive. As soon as they gan to plough, the land was most fertile; they tilled, they sowed, they reaped, they mowed, within the 'three years [third year]--then took they twelve companions, and 'they' proceeded soon, so that they came to this land. The Britons they greeted with 'peaceful [most fair] words; bade them be prosperous, and all in health:--"We yearn of you gifts most dear (precious), that ye give us women to have for wives; then may we 'hold love to this people [have love between us]. When the Britons heard this, disdainful it seemed to them, and they ordered them to

go away, and flee from their land, for they 'would not grant them the things [should never have the thing] that they yearned. The Peohtes were shamed, and went 'forth' their way home to their kin, and told 'to them' their errand. They took their messengers, and sent to Ireland, to 'the king of the land [the sovereign], named Gille Caor, and bade him send them women of his land: and the king 'granted them [heard] all that they desired. Through the same women, who there long dwelt, the folk gan to 'speak [use] Irelands speech : and ever since 'the usages dwell [they do] in the land; 'so they shall be there, now and evermore.'

(Ms. Corpus. Christ. Cant. Scalacronica.)⁶⁴

Lez cronicles tesmoignent qe lez Pices vindrent de Syke, et entrerent Albanye, qor est Escoce, procheinement apres le mort cesti Alpin. Et entrerent Bretagne, qor est Engleter, en le temps Vaspasian le Romain, et en le temps Maurius fitz Aruiragoun, roy de Bretagne. Si estoit lez Pices vn nacioun bataillour norriz et charniz toutditz en gere, qi sez acompaignerent oue Roderik al aventure pur terre conquere. Qi Rodrik fust tue de Maurius, le roy de Bretain, en batail pres de Cardoille. Plusours de sez Pices fuerent au boys, reenuoyerent au roy Maurius requerant sa merci, qi lour graunta sa peise, lez assigna pur lour homage vn pays outre Albany, qe de gentz Irroys estoit en parti comense a habiter, qi Escocoz sez appellerent. Lez queux Pices, qi counbatauntz, estoient, suremounterent lez Ecoces Irroys, lez tindrent en subieccioun. Lez queux Pices ne auoint my moillers, et par cause qe lez Bretouns ne voloint my marier od eaux, sez qistrent femmes hors de Ireland, sure condicioun qe lour issu parlascent Irrays, quel patois demurt a iour de huy hu haute pays entre lez vns, qest dit Escotoys.

Translation.

The chronicles testify that the Picts came from Scythia, and entered Albany, which is now Scotland, immediately after the death of this Alpin, and entered Britain, which is now England, in the time of Vespasian the Roman, and in the time of Maurius, son of Arviragon, king of Britain. The Picts were a warlike nation, bred and always armed to battle. They associated themselves with Roderic, on chance to conquer land. This Roderic was slain by Maurius, the king of Britain, in battle near Carlisle. Many of those Picts fled to the woods, and sent to king Maurius, begging his mercy, who granted

to them his peace, and assigned them for their homage a country beyond Albany, which some Irish people had in part commenced to inhabit, who called themselves Scots. The which Picts, who were combatants, overcame the Irish Scots, and held them in subjection. The which Picts had no wives, and because the Britons would not be married to them, they sought women out of Ireland, on condition that their issue should speak Irish, which language remains to this day in the Highlands among some who are called Scotch.

(similar story as P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) except for the mention of Fergus).

Some say that Donn was Drowned at a place in the Weast called Teahdoyne or Don his house. They alsoe say that the picts heareing of y^e great number of widowes in Ireland, came & married the Relict widows of the said Drowned persons & and couenanted with the sons of Miletus that if they had failed Issue male, y^t then the ofspring of Miletus should inherit theire Contry, which accordingly came to pass after a long space, for in Defect of their issue one fergus, the king of Ireland's son, was sent ouer into Scotland & was Inuested as King thereof; they were called Picts of a certain oyntment they used to paint theire faces wth all; their land in English is called pictland, in Irish **criocha cruthneach**.

REGNAL LIST SL₃ La⁶⁶

Edited by Van Hamel with SL₃ Lb and SL₃ Bi.⁶⁷

do bunad cruithnech so

Cruithne mac cin'ge meic luchta meic parthalon
meic agnon meic buain meic mais meic fathecht
meic iauad meic iathfed meic nae meic laimiach
IS he athair cruithnech ⁊ ced bliadain do i rrigi amail
a dear ar reamaid seacht meic cruithnech
inso ·i· fid ⁊ fidach· foltla· fortrend· cait ce
cirig ⁊ i seacht reandaib randsad a ferand
amail adbert int eolach
Moir feiser do chruithne claind rainn albain i sseacht
raind·

cait ce cirig cetach clainn fib fidach foltla
foirtreand ET is e ainm cach fir dib fil fora
f'earand ut fib ⁊ ce ⁊ cait et reliqua ·xiii· rig dec
do gobsad dib
Bruda Pont ·xxx· a rig uad ⁊ bruide atberte fri cach
fear dib ⁊ ranna
na fear aili rogabsad ar tre ·l· ar ·c· ut est
illebraib na cruithnech

REGNAL LIST SL₃ Lb⁶⁸

Van Hamel uses list in notes to §4 of Lebor Bretnach.⁶⁹

Do bunadaib na cruithnech andso bo deas da
Cruithne mac in'ge
meic luchta meic parrthalon meic buain
meic mais meic fathecht meic iathfeth meic
naei IS he athair cruithnech ⁊ ced bliadain do irige
Seacht meic cruithne andso ·i· fib ⁊ ce ⁊ cirich· et
reliqua
⁊ i seacht randaib ro rannsad a ferand ⁊ ise
ainm cach f'ir dib fil for a fearann aniug fib
·iñ· ceathra bliadain fichit do irigi Fidach ·xl·
bliadain
Bruid puint foirtrenn ·lxxx· b· Urponn cait
·xx.ii· Urleo ce ·xi· Urleo cirich· ·lxx· b· Gant

aenbeccan· mac· b· Urgant cait ·xxx· b· Gnith
 findachta· lx· Bru gnith guidid gadbre ·b· feth
 ·i· ges ·i· b· b· Urfechtair Gest guirid ·i· xl· b·
 Cla urgast tricha· b· b· Urscal bruidi pont
tricha b· rig ulad de adberther fria cach fer
 dib 7 randa na fer· b· cint ·b· Urchindt· b·
 fet· b· urfed ·b· Ruale robabsad ar· b·
 Ar bliadain· ut· dicitur· a lebraib na cruithneach Br
 uid bliadain ero· b· Gart· b· Argart ·b· Cinn· b· Ur
 chind· b· Uip· b· Uruip· b· Groth· Urgroth
 ·b· Muin· b· Uruam· b· IS amlaid sin fo frith

REGNAL LIST SL₃ L⁷⁰

ISin bliadain . cetna sin tancatar cruithnig a tir
tracia ·i· clanna geloin mac ercail iat ·i· cruith
 ne mac cinge meic luchtai meic parrtolain meicc
 agnoin meic buain meic mais meic fathecht meic iafedh
meic noe ISe athair cruithnech 7 ·c· bliadain do irrighi·
 Secht meic cruithne annso ·i· Fib· Fidach· fotla
 Fortrenn· Cait· Cee· Cirig 7 a uii· randaib
 ro rannsat a forba Morseieser meic cruith
 ne ia[r]sin a uiíj· ro rannsat albain· ca[it]· cee
 ciri cetach clann· fib fidach fotla fortrend
 ET ise ainm cach a fir dib fuil for a fearunn Fibh
 xxiiij· bliadain irrigi nalban· Fidach xl· b· For
 trend· lxx· urpont· Cait· xxii· b· uí·leo ce
 xij· b· uileo ciricc· lxxx· b· grant aenbecan
 ·u· b· urgant cait xxx· b· gnith Finnecta
 ·lx· b· b uirgnith· b· feth ·i· ges· uirfechtair
 gest ·xl· b· cal urgeist· xxx· brude urcal bruide
 pont· xxx· b· irrighi nulad· is de asberth bruighe
fer a gach fer dib edrenda na fer bruighi cinnt ·b·
 fet· b· uirfet· b· ruaile Rogabastair ·i· ar
 da ·c· b· ut est a lebraib na cruithnech brude
 ero· brude· gart· b· argart ·b· cind· brude·
 urchind· b· uip ·b· uruip· grith· b· urgrith
 ·b· muin· b· urmuin· b· Do rigaib cruith[neach]
 andsin

ISin bliadain chetna sin tancadar cruithnich a tir
 thraigia ·i· clanda golain mac ercail iat icathirsi
 ananmanda cruithnig meic in'ge meic luchta meic
 parrthaloin meic agnoin meic buain meic mais meic faith
 f'eacht meic iathfed meic naei IS he athair cruith
 neach 7 cet bliadain do irigi seacht meic cruithnich
 and ·i· fib ra· fidach· fotla· foirtrenn· cait che· arig
 cetach 7 a seacht randaib do randsad a fearanna
 amail adfed in file
 Moirfeser meic cruithnech ann randsad ar seacht a fearand·
 cait che airig cetach cland fib fidach fotla foirtrend
 ET ise ainm cach fir dib fuil for a f'earand fib· iñ·
bliadain a f'ichit do a rigi fidach ·xl· bliadain
 foirtrend ·lxx· b· urpann cait
 da bliadain ar fichit urloi ci da ·x· b· uileo ciric
 ·lxxx· bliadain
 Gant aenbecan ·iñ· bliadain urgent cait tricha ·b· gnith
 findechta ·lx· b· b urngith guidit gadbre ·b· feth ges
 ·b· uirfechtair gest· guirid· xl· b· cal uirgset
 tricha ·b· urchal bruidi pont tricha ·b· rig ulad de
 adbartha bruidi fria cach fear dib 7 ranna na
 fear bruidi cind uirchind ·b· fet ·b· uirseat
 ·b· ruaile ro gabsad caeca ar da cheo bliadain ut est
 illebraib na cruithnech · bruide · ero· bruind· gart·
 bruind· argart· bruind· cind· urcind· bruind·
 uip· bruidi uirip· bruind· grith· bruind· urgrith· bruind·
 muin· bruind· urmuin· do rigaib cruithneach annsin

Charts

Fig. A1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	P#A(Lec.): (TR.JMC):	P#A(CMP.): MED)	P#B(Bal.): (TR.WFS):	P#C(Lein.): (TR.RIB):	P#D(Lec.): (TR.JMC):	P#D(CMP.): RAM)
Adomnan						
Aed Brecc						
Aed Dub						
Aed Find						
Aed mac Cinaeda						
Aedan mac Gabrain						
Aelfflaed						
Aelfwine						
Aenbegan						
Aethelfrith						
Aethelwulf						
Agatheris						
Agnaman						
Aigine						
Ailill mac Dungaile						
Ainbcellach (& son)						
Ainmere mac Setnai						
Aldfrith						
Alpia						
Alpin f. Eochaid						
Alpin f. Oengus						
Ambrosius						
Artbranan						
Arthur						
Arvirargus						
Athelstan						
Audqisl						
Baetan mac Cuind						
Baqag ollfiacha	Baqag	Baqag				
Banba			Banba	Banba	Banba	
Basse			Basse			
Bassianus						
Bearnqal	Bearnqal	Bearnqal				
Becc mac Fiachrach						
Bertfrid						
Bertred						
Bile f. Elpin						
Blarehassereth						
Blieiblituth						
Boisil						
Bred						
Bredei f. Bili						
Bredei f. Derelei						
Bredei f. Uuirquist						
Breidei f. Uuid						
Bres			Bresse			
Bretach (son of)						
Breth f. Buthut						
Bridei f. Mailcon						
Briqid						
Britus						
Broichan						
Brude f. Fochel						

Fig. A2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: : Origin Legends

	:P#A(Lec.):P#A(CMP.:P#B(Bal.):P#C(Lein.):P#D(Lec.):P#D(CMP.: : (TR.JMC): MED) : (TR.WFS): (TR.RIB) : (TR.JMC): RAM) :					
Brude (30)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bruide f. Onuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bruning	:	:	:	:	:	:
Buaighe	:	:	:	:	Buaighe	:
Buan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Budicius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cadfred	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cadnolodor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cadoc (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cador	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cailtram f. Girom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cairpre Cruithnechan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cairthenn mac	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caelboth (son of)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caitnind	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canaul f. Tarl'a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cano f. Gartnait	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canutulachama	:	:	:	:	:	:
Carausius	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caruorst	:	:	:	:	:	:
Castantin f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cat	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Catainlacach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Ailella	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Lurggeni	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cathluan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caulnia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Causantin mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caw of Pictland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ce	:	:	:	:	:	:
Celestine (pope)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cellach mac Ailella	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cennfaelad mac Suibne	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ceolfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chalag amfrud	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chelric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cinaed mac Alpin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cinioch f. Lutrin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Arcois	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Uuredech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cirig	:	:	:	:	:	:
Colcu mac Mongain	:Colca	:Colca	:	:	:	:
Colgrin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Colman Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Columba	:	:	:	:	:	:
Conall Cernach	:Chonail	:Chonail	:	:	:	:
Conall Corc	:	:	:	:	:	:
Conall mac Aedain	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. A3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#A(Lec.):	P#A	:P#B(Bal.):	P#C(Lein.):	P#D(Lec.):	P#D(CMP.):
	: (TR.JMC) :	(CMP.MED)	: (TR.WFS) :	(TR.RIB)	: (TR.JMC) :	RAM)
Condluan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congal mac Ronain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Connad Cerr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constans	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corindu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cormac Ua Liathain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crimthann	:	:	:	:	:Crimthoind:	Crimthoind:
Crodai	:Crodai	:Crodai	:	:	:	:
Cruithne	:Cruithni?	:Cruithni	:	:Cruithne	:	:Cruithniq
Crus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Chulainn	:Cuchulaind:	Cu Chulaind:	:	:	:	:
Cucuarain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cunedda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Roi mac Daire	:Curai	:Cu Rai	:	:	:	:
Cuthbert (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Darlugdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deo Artiuois	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deocilinion	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deoord	:	:	:	:	:	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dicuill mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dinortechest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Aedo	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Alpin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Donn	:	:	:	:Dond	:	:
Donornauch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Constantini	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Munait	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest Gurthinmoch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drostan	:	:	:	:	:Trostan	:Drostan
Drust f. Erp	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dub da Inber	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Congalaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dubslait hua Trena	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eanfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ebissa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqberht (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Echdhe eachbheoil	:Eachach	:Eachach	:	:	:	:

Fig. A4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#A(Lec.):	P#A(CMP.):	P#B(Bal.):	P#C(Lein.):	P#D(Lec.):	P#D(CMP.):
	: (TR.JMC)	:MED)	: (TR.WFS)	: (TR.RIB)	: (TR.JMC)	: RAM)
Edwin (d. 633)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eilim ollfhinachta	:Ailill	:Ailill	:	:	:	:
Eire	:	:	:	:Heriu	:	:
Eithne	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elaf	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elair	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elpin (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elpin f. Uuroid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Emchath	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Buide	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid/Eochu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Iarlaithe	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Laib	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eolchu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erc	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ercal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erqlan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erimon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Failbe mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fathecht	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fea	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach Find	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fechtnach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach (of Islay)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fergus f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fergus Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachna Caech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachna mac Baetain	:Fiachna	:Fiachna	:	:	:	:
Fiachra mac Dunqaile	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachu Mullachlethan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachu nAraide	:Fiachaid	:Fiacha	:	:	:	:
Fiacua albus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fial	:	:	:	:Fial	:	:
Fib	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fidach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finachta	: ?	: ?	:	:	:	:
Findchan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Findoll cisirne	:Findoll	:Findoll	:	:	:	:
Finguinne	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Deileroith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Flathrua mac Fiachrach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fortrean	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fotla	:	:	:	:Fotla	:	:
Fotlaid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Froech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galam	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galan f. Barrfhind	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galanen	:	:	:	:	:	:
Garnard f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Garthnach f. Girom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaich diuberr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnait f. Accidan	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. A5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#A(Lec.):	P#A	:P#B(Bal.):	P#C(Lein.):	P#D(Lec.):	P#D(CMP.):
	: (TR.JMC) :	(CMP.MED):	(TR.WFS):	(TR.RIB) :	(TR.JMC):	RAM) :
Gartnait f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaith loc	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart f. Domelch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gede olqudach	:Geide	:Geide	:	:	:	:
Gelon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gest qurcich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillabor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillafer	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillapatric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillarum	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gille Caor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Giric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gratian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gruibne	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gub/Gib	:	:	:	:	:	:
Guidid gaed brechach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hengest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hoel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Horsa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hurgust f. Forqso	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iarnnbodh f. Gartnat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Im	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iogenan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Irial qlunmar	:Irial	:Irial	:	:	:	:
Isicon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Istoreth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Istorine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Itarnan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ivarr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japheth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Javad	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justinian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justin the Younger	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kineth f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebarcham	:	:	:	:	:	:
Letenn	:	:	:	:	:Leithcend:	Ledend
Liathan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loarn Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lochene mac Fingn	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loichet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lonceta	:Loncheta	:Lonceta	:	:	:	:
Lugaid	:	:	:	:Lugdach	:	:
Luiqne moccu Min	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelcaich mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Maelifithrich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mar	:	:	:	:	:	:
Marius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maximus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medb	:	:	:	:	:	:
Melga	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mil	:Milead	:Milead	:Milidh	:Miled	:	:
Mongfind	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. A6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	P#A(Lec.): (TR.JMC):	P#A(CMP.): MED)	P#B(Bal.): (TR.WFS):	P#C(Lein.): (TR.RIB):	P#D(Lec.): (TR.JMC):	P#D(CMP.): RAM)
Mordred						
Morleo						
Nechtan					Nechtain	Nechtan
Necthon f. Derelei						
Necton f. Erip						
Nectu n. Uerb						
Nemed				Nemid		
Ninian						
Ninnid mac Duach						
Noah						
Octha						
Oenqus					Aenqus	Oenqus
Oenqus f. Bruide						
Oenqus Mor						
Olafr						
Olfinecta	?	?				
Ollam Fotla	Ollumain	Ollam				
Onuist f. Urquist						
Osríc f. Aelfric						
Oswiu						
Pairte (Partholon?)						
Palladius						
Patricius (Patrick)						
Penda						
Pern/Pert						
Policornus						
Regulus						
Rigullan mac Conaing						
Roderic/Sodric						
Ru						
Scandal mac Beicce						
Servanus (Serf)						
Severus						
Simul f. Drest						
Slanoll	Slanoll	Slanoll				
Solen					Solen	Solen
Sulgenius						
Talorcen f. Enfret						
Talorc f. Achivir						
Talorc f. Aniel						
Talorc f. Uuid						
Talorgan (d. 750)						
Talorgan f. Drostan (c.734)						
Talorgen f. Druisten						
Talorgen f. Onuist						
Talorgen f. Uuthoil						
Talorg f. Muircholaich						
Talorg mac Congusa						
Tarain (exile)						
Taran f. Entifidich						
Tea				Tea		

Fig. A7 - Personal Names Associated With the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#A(Lec.):	P#A	:P#B(Bal.):	P#C(Lein.):	P#D(Lec.):	P#D(CMP.):
	: (TR.JMC):	(CMP.MED):	(TR.WFS):	(TR.RIB):	(TR.JMC):	RAM)
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:Ulpa	:Ulpa
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Barqoit	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurqest	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. B1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.):	:P#E(Bal.):	:P#F(Lec.2):	:P#F(CMP.):	:P#G(Lec.):	:P#G(CMP.):	:P#H(Lein.):
	: (TR.JMC) :	: (TR.AVH) :	: (TR.JMC) :	: RAM :	: (TR.JMC) :	: JHT :	: (TR.RIB) :
Adomnan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Brecc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Dub	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Find	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aedan mac Gabrain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfflaed	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfwine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aenbegan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelwulf	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agatheris	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agnaman	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aigine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ailill mac Dungaile	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainbcellach (& son)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainmere mac Setnai	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aldfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Eochaid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ambrosius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Artbranan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arthur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arvirargus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Athelstan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Audqisl	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Baetan mac Cuind	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Baqaq ollfiacha	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Banba	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Basse	:	:	:Buasi	:Buais	:Buaise	:Buaisse	:Broes
Bassianus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bearnqal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Becc mac Fiachrach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertfrid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertred	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bile f. Elpin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blarehassereth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blieiblituth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Boisil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bred	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Bili	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Uuirquist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bres	:	:	:Bresi	:Bres	:Bresi	:Bresse	:Bres
Bretach (son of)	:	:Bretach	:	:	:	:	:
Breth f. Buthut	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bridei f. Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brigid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Britus	:	:	:	:Britus	:Brittus	:Britus	:
Broichan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brude f. Fochel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. B2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.) :(TR.JMC)	:P#E(Bal.) :(TR.AVH)	:P#F(Lec.2) :(TR.JMC)	:P#F (CMP.RAM)	:P#G(Lec.) :(TR.JMC)	:P#G (CMP.JHT)	:P#H(Lein.) :(TR.RIB)
Brude (30)							
Bruide f. Onuist							
Bruning							
Buaigne		Buaigne	Buaidne	Buaigne			
Buan							
Budicius							
Cadfred							
		:Cathmo-	:Cotano-			:Cathmo-	
Cadnolodor	Cadnolodor	lodhor	lotar	Catanolodar	Catinoladar	lodhor	
Cadoc (saint)							
Cador							
Cailtram f. Girom							
Cairpre Cruithnechan							
Cairthenn mac							
Caelboth (son of)							
Caitnind	Cait[in]ind	Caitind					
Canaul f. Tarl'a							
Cano f. Gartnait							
Canutulachama	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Carausius							
Caruorst							
Castantin f. Uurquist			:Consantin?	:Constantin?	:Constantin?	:Constantin?	
Cat							
	:Catain-	:Cath-		:Catana-	:Catina-	:Catino-	
Catainlacach	lacach	machan	Catalacach	lachan	lachan	lachan	
Cathasach mac Ailella							
Cathasach mac Lurggeni							
Cathasach mac Maelduin							
Cathluan	Catluain	Cathluain	Cathluan	Cathluan	Catluan	Cathluan	Catluan
Caulnia							
Causantin mac Cinaeda			:Consantin?	:Constantin?	:Constantin?	:Constantin?	
Caw of Pictland							
Ce							
Celestine (pope)							
Cellach mac Ailella							
Cennfaelad mac Suibne							
Ceolfrith							
Chalag amfrud							
Chelric							
Cinaed mac Alpin	Cinaed	Chinaeth					
Cing	Ginga	Cinca	Cing	Cing	Cind	Cind	Cinge
Cinioch f. Lutrin							
Ciniod f. Arcois							
Ciniod f. Derelei							
Ciniod f. Uuredech							
Cirig	Cirig	Cirigh	Ciric	Ciric	Cirich	Cirig	
Colcu mac Mongain							
Colgrin							
Colman Mor							
Columba							
Conall Cernach							
Conall Corc							
Conall mac Aedain							

Fig. B3 Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.):	:P#E(Bal.):	:P#F(Lec.):	:P#F	:P#G(Lec.):	P#G	:P#H(Lein.):
	: (TR.JMC) :	: (TR.AVH) :	: (TR.JMC) :	: (CMP.RAM) :	: (TR.JMC) :	: (CMP.JHT) :	: (TR.RIB) :
Condluan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congal mac Ronain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Connad Cerr	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constans	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corindu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cormac Ua Liathain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crimthann	:Creamthand:	Cremthand:	Cremthand:	Cremthand:	Cremthand:	Cremthand:	Crimthan:
Crodai	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cruithne	:Cruithniq:	Cruithne:	Cruithnich:	Cruithne:	Cruithne:	Cruithne:	Cruithnechan:
Crus	:Crus:	Crus:	Crus:	Crus:	Crus:	Crus:	:
Cu Chulainn	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cucuarain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cunedda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Roi mac Daire	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cuthbert (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Darlugdach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deo Artiuois	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deocilinion	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deoord	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dicuill mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dinortechest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Aedo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Alpin	:	:	:Domnall:	:Domnall:	:Domnall:	:Domnall:	:
Donn	:	:	:Donn:	:Donn:	:Donn:	:Dond:	:
Donornauch	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Constantini	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Munait	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest Gurthinmoch	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drostan	:Drostan:	Drostan:	Drostan:	Drostan:	Drostan:	Drostan:	:
Drust f. Erp	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dub da Inber	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Congalaich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dubslait hua Trena	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eanfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ebissa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqberht (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Echdhe eachbheoil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. B4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.):	P#E(Bal.):	P#F(Lec.2):	P#F(CMP.):	P#G(Lec.):	P#G	:P#H(Lein.):
	: (TR.JMC):	(TR.AVH):	(TR.JMC):	RAM	: (TR.JMC):	(CMP.JHT):	(TR.RIB):
Edwin (d. 633)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eilim ollfhinachta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eire	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eithne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elaf	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elair	:Elair	:Elair	:	:	:	:	:
Elpin (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elpin f. Uuroid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Emchath	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Buide	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid/Eochu	:	:Echdach	:	:Echach	:Echach	:Eachdhach	:
Eochaid Iarlaithe	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Laib	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eolchu	:Eolchoin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erc	:	:	:	:Eirc	:	:	:
Ercal	:Ercaill	:Ercoil	:	:Ercoil	:Ercaill	:Ercoil	:
Erglan	:	:	:	:Erghlan	:Iargalu	:Gluin	:
Erimon	:	:	:Hereamon	:Erimon	:Heremon	:Erimhoin	:Herimon
Failbe mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fathecht	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fea	:Fea	:Fea	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach Find	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fechtnach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach (of Islay)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fergus f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fergus Mor	:	:Fearqus	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachna Caech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachna mac Baetain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachra mac Dungaile	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachu Mullachlethan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachu nAraide	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiacua albus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fial	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fib	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fidach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finachta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Findchan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Findoll cisirne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finnquinne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Deileroith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Flathrúa mac Fiachrach:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fortrean	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fotla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fotlaid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Froech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galan f. Barrfhind	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galanán	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Garnard f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Garthnach f. Girom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaich diuberr	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnait f. Accidan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. B5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.):	P#E(Bal.):	P#F(Lec.2):	P#F(CMP.):	P#G(Lec.):	P#G	:P#H(Lein.):
	: (TR.JMC):	(TR.AVH):	(TR.JMC):	RAM	: (TR.JMC):	(CMP.JHT):	(TR.RIB):
Gartnait f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaith loc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart f. Domelch	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gede olqudach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gelon	:	:	:	:Geloin	:Gueleoin	:Gueleoin	:
Gest qurcuch	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillabor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillafer	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillapatric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillarum	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gille Caor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Giric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gratian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gruibne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gub/Gib	:	:	:Guba	:Gub	:Gib	:Gub	:
Guidid gaed brechach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hengest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hoel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Horsa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hurqust f. Forgso	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Im	:Im?	:Im	:Im?	:Imm	:Im	:Im	:
Iogenan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Irial glunmar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Isicon	:	:	:	:Isicon	:Isacon	:Isicon	:
Istoreth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Istorine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Itarnan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ivarr	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japheth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Javad	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justinian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justin the Younger	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kineth f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebercham	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Letenn	:Leitend	:Leithend	:Leitend	:Letenn	:Leithenn	:Letend	:
Liathan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loarn Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lochene mac Fingn	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loichet	:	:	:Loichit	:	:	:	:
Lonceta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lugaid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luique moccu Min	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelcaich mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Maelifithrich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Marius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maximus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medb	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Melqa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mongfind	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. B6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.):	P#E(Bal.):	P#F(Lec.2):	P#F(CMP.):	P#G(Lec.):	P#G:	P#H(Lein.):
	: (TR.JMC):	(TR.AVH):	(TR.JMC):	RAM)	: (TR.JMC):	(CMP.JHT):	(TR.RIB):
Mordred	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morleo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nechtan	:Nechtain	:Nechtain	:Nechtain	:Nechtan	:Nechtan	:Nechtan	:
Necthon f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Necton f. Erip	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nectu n. Uerb	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nemed	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ninian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ninnid mac Duach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Noah	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Octha	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus	:Aengus	:Aengus	:Aengus	:Oengus	:Aengus	:Aengus	:
Oengus f. Bruide	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olafr	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olfinecta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ollam Fotla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Onuist f. Urquist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Osríc f. Aelfric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oswiu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pairte (Partholon?)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palladius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Patricius (Patrick)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Penda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pern/Pert	:Pert	:Pern	:Pirn	:Pirnn	:Pirn	:Pern	:
Policornus	:	:	:Polornus	:Poilicornus	:Poilicornus	:Policornus	:
Regulus (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rigullan mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Roderic/Sodric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ru	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Scandal mac Beicce	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Servanus (Serf)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Severus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Simul f. Drest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slanoll	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Solen	:Soilen	:Solen	:Soilen	:Solen	:Solen	:Solen	:
Sulgenius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorcen f. Enfret	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Achivir	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Aniel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgan (d. 750)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgan f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c. 734)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgn f. Druisten	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgn f. Onuist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgn f. Uuthoil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Muircholaich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorg mac Congusa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tarain (exile)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Taran f. Entifidich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tea	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. B7 - Personal Names associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#E(Lec.)	:P#E(Bal.)	:P#F(Lec.)	:P#F(CMP.)	:P#G(Lec.)	:P#G(CMP.)	:P#H(Lein.)
	: (TR.JMC)	: (TR.AVH)	: (TR.JMC)	: RAM	: (TR.JMC)	: JHT	: (TR.RIB)
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan (c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:Huaisnem	:Huaisem	:Uasnem	:Uaisnem	:Uisnem	:Uisnemh	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:Ulfa	:Ulpha	:Ulpa	:Ulfa/Ulpa	:Ulfa	:Ulfa	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Barqoit	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. C1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	P#I(Lein.):	P#I(Lec.):	P#I(CMP.):	P#J(Lec.):	P#J(Ren.):	P#K(Lec.):	P#L :
	(TR.RIB) :	(TR.JMC):	EG) :	(TR.JMC):	(TR.WS) :	(TR.JMC):	(CMP.AVH):
Adomnan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Brecc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Dub	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Find	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aedan mac Gabrain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfflaed	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfwine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aenbegan	:	:	:	:	:	:	Aenbegan
Aethelfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelwulf	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agatheris	:	:	:	:	:	:	Agaitheris
Agnaman	:	:	:	:	:	:	Agnamain
Aiqine	:	:	:	:	:	:	Aiqine
Ailill mac Dunqaile	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainbcellach (& son)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainmere mac Setnai	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aldfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Eochaid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ambrosius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Artbranan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arthur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arvirargus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Athelstan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Audqisl	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Baetan mac Cuind	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Baqag ollfiacha	:	:	:	:	:	:	Finachta?
Banba	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Basse	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bassianus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bearnqal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Becc mac Fiachrach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertfrid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertred	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bile f. Elpin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blarehassereth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blieiblituth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Boisil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bred	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Bili	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Uuirquist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bres	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bretach (son of)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breth f. Buthut	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bridei f. Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brigid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Britus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Broichan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brude f. Fochel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. C2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: : Origin Legends

	:P#I(Lein.):	P#I(Lec.):	P#I(CMP.):	P#J(Lec.):	P#J(Ren.):	P#K(Lec.):	P#L	:
	(TR.RIB)	(TR.JMC):	EG	(TR.JMC):	(TR.WS)	(TR.JMC):	(CMP.AVH):	:
Brude (30)								
Bruide f. Onuist								
Bruning								
Buaigne								
Buan							Buain	
Budicius								
Cadfred								
Cadnolodor								
Cadoc (saint)								
Cador								
Cailtram f. Girom								
Cairpre Cruitnechan								
Cairthenn mac								
Caelboth (son of)								
Caitnind								
Canaul f. Tarl'a								
Cano f. Gartnait								
Canutulachama								
Carausius								
Caruorst								
Castantin f. Uurquist								
Cat							Cat	
Catainlacach								
Cathasach mac Ailella								
Cathasach mac Lurggeni:								
Cathasach mac Maelduin:								
Cathluan								
Caulnia								
Causantin mac Cinaeda								
Caw of Pictland								
Ce							Ce	
Celestine (pope)								
Cellach mac Ailella								
Cennfaelad mac Suibne								
Ceolfrith								
Chalag amfrud								
Chelric								
Cinaed mac Alpin								
Cing						Inqi	Inqu	
Cinioch f. Lutrín								
Ciniod f. Arcois								
Ciniod f. Derelei								
Ciniod f. Uuredech								
Cirig							Cirig	
Colcu mac Mongain								
Colgrin								
Colman Mor								
Columba								
Conall Cernach								
Conall Corc								
Conall mac Aedain								

Fig. C3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	P#I(Lein.): (TR.RIB)	P#I(Lec.): (TR.JMC)	P#I(CMP.) EG	P#J(Lec.): (TR.JMC)	P#J(Ren.): (TR.WS)	P#K(Lec.): (TR.JMC)	P#L(CMP.) AVH
Condluan							
Congal mac Ronain							
Connad Cerr							
Constans							
f. Constantine III							
Constantine III							
Corindu							
Cormac Ua Liathain							
Crimthann	Crimthaind	Crimthand	Chrimthand	Crimthann	Crimthand		
Crodai							
Cruithne	Cruithne		Cruthniq	Cruithniq	Cruithniq	Cruithnechan	Cruithniq
Crus							
Cu Chulainn							
Cucuarain							
Cunedda							Cohenda
Cu Roi mac Daire							
Cuthbert (saint)							
Darlugdach							
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu							
Deo Artiuois							
Deocilinion							
Deoord							
Diarmait mac Cerbaill							
Dicuill mac Echdach							
Dinortechest							
Domnall f. Mac Erca							
Domnall mac Aedo							
Domnall mac Alpin							
Donn							
Donornauch							
Drest (c.728)							
Drest f. Constantini							
Drest f. Donuel							
Drest f. Gyrom							
Drest f. Munait							
Drest f. Talorgen							
Drest f. Uudrost							
Drest Gurthinmoch							
Drostan	Drostan	Drostan	Drostan	Trostan	Drostan		
Drust f. Erp							
Drust f. Ferat							
Dub da Inber							
mac Congalaich							
Dubslait hua Trena							
Dunchad mac Conaing							
Dunchad mac Oircdoith							
Dungal mac Scandail							
Dungal mac Selbaich							
Eanfrith							
Ebissa							
Ecqberht (saint)							
Ecqfrith							
Echdhe eachbheoil							

Fig. C4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:P#I(Lein.):P#I(Lec.):P#I(CMP.):P#J(Lec.):P#J(Ren.):P#K(Lec.):P#L(CMP.):	
	: (TR.RIB) : (TR.JMC): EG) : (TR.JMC): (TR.WS) : (TR.JMC): AVH) :	
Edwin (d. 633)		
Eilim ollfhinachta		:Finachta?:
Eire		
Eithne		
Elaf		
Elair		
Elpin (c.728)		
Elpin f. Uuroid		
Emchath		
Eochaid Buide		
Eochaid/Eochu		
Eochaid Iarlaithe		
Eochaid Laib		
Eolchu		
Erc		
Ercal		:Earcail
Erqlan		
Erimon		
Failbe mac Echdach		
Fathecht		:Faithecht:
Fea		
Feradach Find		
Fechtnach		
Feradach mac Selbaich		
Feradach (of Islay)		
Fergus f. Mac Erca		
Fergus Mor		
Fiachna Caech		
Fiachna mac Baetain		
Fiachra mac Dungaile		
Fiachu Mullachlethan		
Fiachu nAraide		
Fiacua albus		
Fial		
Fib		:Fib
Fidach		:Fidach
Finachta		:Finachta
Findchan		
Findoll cisirne		
Finguinne		
f. Deileroith		
Flathrúa mac Fiachrach		
Fortrean		:Fortrean
Fotla		
Fotlaid		:Fotlaid
Froech		
Galam		
Galan f. Barrfhind		
Galanán		
Garnard f. Uuid		
Garthnach f. Girom		
Gartnaich diuberr		
Gartnait f. Accidan		

Fig. C5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: : Origin Legends

	:P#I(Lein.):P#I(Lec.):P#I(CMP.):P#J(Lec.):P#J(Ren.):P#K(Lec.):P#L(CMP.):						
	: (TR.RIB) :	(TR.JMC):	EG	: (TR.JMC):	(TR.WS) :	(TR.JMC):	AVH)
Gartnait f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaith loc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart f. Domelch	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gede olgudach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gelon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Gaileoin
Gest qurcich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillabor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillafer	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillapatric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillarum	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gille Caor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Giric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gratian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gruibne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gub/Gib	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Guidid gaed brechach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hengest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hoel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Horsa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hurgust f. Forqso	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iarnnboddb f. Gartnat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Im	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iogenan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Irial qlunmar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Isicon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Istoreth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Istoreth
Istorine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Istoirine
Itarnan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ivarr	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japheth	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Iafeth
Javad	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Iauad
Justinian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justin the Younger	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kineth f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebarcham	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Letenn	:Lethend	Leitend	Lethand	:	:	:	:
Liathan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Liathain
Loarn Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lochene mac Fingn	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loichet	:	:	:	:	:	:Lochit	:Luithe
Lonceta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lugaid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luigne moccu Min	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelcaich mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Maelifithrich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:Mair
Marius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maximus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Melga	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mil	:	:	:	:	:	:Miled	:
Mongfind	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. C6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	P#I(Lein.):	P#I(Lec.):	P#I(CMP.):	P#J(Lec.):	P#J(Ren.):	P#K(Lec.):	P#L(CMP.):
	(TR.RIB)	(TR.JMC):	EG)	(TR.JMC):	(TR.WS)	(TR.JMC):	AVH)
Mordred							
Morleo							
Nechtán	Nechtain	Nechtain	Nechtán				
Necthon f. Derelei							
Necton f. Erip							
Nectu n. Uerb							
Nemed							
Ninian							
Ninnid mac Duach							
Noah							
Octha							
Oengus	Oengus	Aengus	Oengus				
Oengus f. Bruide							
Oengus Mor							
Olafr							
Olfinecta							
Ollam Fotla							
Onuist f. Urquist							
Osríc f. Aelfric							
Oswiu							
Pairte (Partholon?)							Pairte
Palladius							
Patricius (Patrick)							
Penda							
Pern/Pert							
Policornus							
Regulus (saint)							
Rigullan mac Conaing							
Roderic/Sodric							
Ru							
Scandal mac Beicce							
Servanus (Serf)							
Severus							
Simul f. Drest							
Slanoll							
Solen	Solen	Soilen	Solen				
Sulgenius							
Talorcen f. Enfret							
Talorc f. Achivir							
Talorc f. Aniel							
Talorc f. Uuid							
Talorgan (d. 750)							
Talorgan f. Drostan							
(c. 734)							
Talorgen f. Druisten							
Talorgen f. Onuist							
Talorgen f. Uuthoil							
Talorg							
f. Muircholaich							
Talorg mac Congusa							
Tarain (exile)							
Taran f. Entifidich							
Tea							

Fig. C7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	P#I(Lein.):	P#I(Lec.):	P#I(CMP.):	P#J(Lec.):	P#J(Ren.):	P#K(Lec.):	P#L(CMP.):
	(TR.RIB)	(TR.JMC):	EG)	(TR.JMC):	(TR.WS	(TR.JMC):	AVH)
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:Ulfa	:Ulpha	:Ulfa	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Bargoit	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. D1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PFR(Scal.)	:
	: (TR.HL)	: (TR.JJP)	: (TR.JE&JR)	: (CMP.WFS)	: (TR.WFS)	: P(AC)
Adomnan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Brecc	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Dub	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Find	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aedan mac Gabrain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfflaed	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aenbegan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelwulf	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agatheris	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agnaman	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aigine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ailill mac Dungaile	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainbcellach (& son)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainmere mac Setnai	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aldfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Eochaid	:	:	:	:	:Alpin?	:
Alpin f. Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ambrosius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Artbranan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arthur	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arvirargus	:	:	:	:	:Aruiragoun:	:
Athelstan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Audqisl	:	:	:	:	:	:
Baetan mac Cuind	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bagaq ollfiacha	:	:	:	:	:	:
Banba	:	:	:	:	:	:
Basse	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bassianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bearnqal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Becc mac Fiachrach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertfrid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bile f. Elpin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blarehassereth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blieiblituth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Boisil	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Bili	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Uuirquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bres	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bretach (son of)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breth f. Buthut	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bridei f. Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brigid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Britus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Broichan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brude f. Fochel	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. D2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PFr(Scal.)	:
	(TR.HL)	(TR.JJP)	(TR.JE&JR)	(CMP.WFS)	(TR.WFS)	P(AC)
Brude (30)						
Bruide f. Onuist						
Bruning						
Buaighe						
Buan						
Budicius						
Cadfred						
Cadnolodor						
Cadoc (saint)						
Cador						
Cailtram f. Girom						
Cairpre Cruithnechan						
Cairthenn mac						
Caelboth (son of)						
Caitnind						
Canaul f. Tarl'a						
Cano f. Gartnait						
Canutulachama						
Carausius						
Caruorst						
Castantin f. Uurquist						
Cat						
Catainlacach						
Cathasach mac Ailella						
Cathasach mac Lurggeni						
Cathasach mac Maelduin						
Cathluan						
Caulnia						
Causantin mac Cinaeda						
Caw of Pictland						
Ce						
Celestine (pope)						
Cellach mac Ailella						
Cennfaelad mac Suibne						
Ceolfrith						
Chalag amfrud						
Chelric						
Cinaed mac Alpin						
Cing						
Cinioch f. Lutrin						
Ciniod f. Arcois						
Ciniod f. Derelei						
Ciniod f. Uuredech						
Cirig						
Colcu mac Mongain						
Colgrin						
Colman Mor						
Columba						
Conall Cernach						
Conall Corc						
Conall mac Aedain						

Fig. D3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PFr(Scal.)	:
	:(TR.HL)	:(TR.JJP)	:(TR.JE&JR)	:(CMP.WFS)	:(TR.WFS)	:P(AC)
Condluan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congal mac Ronain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Connad Cerr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constans	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corindu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cormac Ua Liathain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crimthann	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crodai	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cruithne	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Chulainn	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cucuarain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cunedda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Roi mac Daire	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cuthbert (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Darlugdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deo Artivois	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deocilinion	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deoord	:	:	:	:	:	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dicuill mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dinortechest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Aedo	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Alpin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Donn	:	:	:	:	:	:Donn
Donornauch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Constantini	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Munait	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest Gurthinmoch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Erp	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dub da Inber	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Congalaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dubslait hua Trena	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eanfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ebissa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqberht (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Echdhe eachbheoil	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. D4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PPr(Scal.)	:
	: (TR.HL)	: (TR.JJP)	: (TR.JE&JR)	: (CMP.WFS)	: (TR.WFS)	: P(AC)
Edwin (d. 633)						
Eilim ollfhinachta						
Eire						
Eithne						
Elaf						
Elair						
Elpin (c.728)					:Alpin?	
Elpin f. Uuroid						
Emchath						
Eochaid Buide						
Eochaid/Eochu						
Eochaid Iarlaithe						
Eochaid Laib						
Eolchu						
Erc						
Ercal						
Erqlan						
Erimon						
Failbe mac Echdach						
Fathecht						
Fea						
Feradach Find						
Fechtnach						
Feradach mac Selbaich						
Feradach (of Islay)						
Fergus f. Mac Erca						
Fergus Mor						:Fergus
Fiachna Caech						
Fiachna mac Baetain						
Fiachra mac Dungaile						
Fiachu Mullachlethan						
Fiachu nAraide						
Fiacua albus						
Fial						
Fib						
Fidach						
Finachta						
Findchan						
Findoll cisirne						
Finguinne						
f. Deileroith						
Flathrúa mac Fiachrach						
Fortrean						
Fotla						
Fotlaid						
Froech						
Galam						
Galan f. Barrfhind						
Galanán						
Garnard f. Uuid						
Garthnach f. Girom						
Gartnaich diuberr						
Gartnait f. Accidan						

Fig. D5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PPr(Scal.)	:
	: (TR.HL)	: (TR.JJP)	: (TR.JE&JR)	: (CMP.WFS)	: (TR.WFS)	: P(AC)
Gartnait f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaith loc	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnart f. Domelch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gede olgudach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gelon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gest gurcich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillabor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillafer	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillapatric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gillarum	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gille Caor	:	:	:	:Gille Caor:	:	:
Giric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gratian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gruibne	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gub/Gib	:	:	:	:	:	:
Guidid gaed brechach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hengest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hoel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Horsa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hurgust f. Forqso	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iarnnbodhb f. Gartnat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Im	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iogenan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Irial qlunmar	:	:	:	:	:	:
Isicon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Istoreth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Istorine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Itarnan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ivarr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japheth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Javad	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justinian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Justin the Younger	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kineth f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebarcham	:	:	:	:	:	:
Letenn	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liathan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loarn Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lochene mac Finqin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Loichet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lonceta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lugaid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luiqne moccu Min	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelcaich mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Maelifithrich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mar	:	:	:	:	:	:
Marius	:Meurvc	:Meuric	:Meuruc	:Maurius	:Maurius	:
Maximus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medb	:	:	:	:	:	:
Melqa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mil	:	:	:	:	:	:Miletus:
Mongfind	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. D6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PPr(Scal.)	:
	:(TR.HL)	:(TR.JJP)	:(TR.JE&JR)	:(CMP.WFS)	:(TR.WFS)	:P(AC)
Mordred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morleo	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nechtán	:	:	:	:	:	:
Necthon f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:
Necton f. Erip	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nectū n. Uerb	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nemed	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ninian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ninnid mac Duach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Noah	:	:	:	:	:	:
Octha	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus f. Bruide	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olafr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olfinecta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ollam Fotla	:	:	:	:	:	:
Onuist f. Urquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Osríc f. Aelfric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oswiu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pairte (Partholon?)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palladius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Patricius (Patrick)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Penda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pern/Pert	:	:	:	:	:	:
Policornus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Regulus (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rigullan mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Roderic/Sodric	:Rodric	:Rodric	:Rodri	:Rodric	:Rodrik	:
Ru	:	:	:	:	:	:
Scandal mac Beicce	:	:	:	:	:	:
Servanus (Serf)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Severus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Simul f. Drest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slanoll	:	:	:	:	:	:
Solen	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sulgenius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorcen f. Enfret	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Achivir	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Aniel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgan (d. 750)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgan f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c. 734)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Druisten	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Onuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Uuthoil	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorg	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Muircholaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorg mac Congusa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tarain (exile)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Taran f. Entifidich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tea	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. D7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Origin Legends

	:PW(Ding.)	:PW(Cleo.)	:PW(R.Her.)	:PEng	:PPr(Scal.)	:
	: (TR.HL)	: (TR.JJP)	: (TR.JE&JR)	: (CMP.WFS)	: (TR.WFS)	: P(AC)
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Barqoit	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:Vaspasian	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. E1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl.	:Book of	:Book of	:	:MacFiris	:MacFiris:
	:B. 502	:Leinster	:Lecan	:Laud 610:	:Genealogies:	:Abstract :
Adomnan	:	:Adomnain	:	:	:	:
Aed Brecc	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Dub	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aed Find	:Aeda	:Aeda	:	:	:	:
Aed mac Cinaeda	:	:Aeda	:	:	:	:
Aedan mac Gabrain	:Aedan	:Aedan	:Aedan	:Aedan	:	:
Aelfflaed	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aelfwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aenbegan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelwulf	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agatheris	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agnaman	:Agnoman	:	:	:	:Agnomuin	:
Aiqine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ailill mac Dungaile	:Ailella	:	:Aillilla?	:	:	:
Ainbcellach (& son)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ainmere mac Setnai	:Ainmere	:Ainmerech	:	:Anmerech:	:	:
Aldfrith	:Flaind Fina:	:	:Floind	:Flainn	:	:
Alpia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Eochaid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ambrosius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Artbranan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arthur	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arvirargus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Athelstan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Audqisl	:	:	:	:	:	:
Baetan mac Cuind	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bagag ollfiacha	:	:Fiac?	:Fiac?	:Fiac?	:	:
Banba	:	:	:	:	:	:
Basse	:Buais	:Boais	:Boais	:Boais	:	:
Bassianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bearnqal	:Bernqal	:Bernqal	:Bresal?	:Bernqal	:	:
Becc mac Fiachrach	:Beicce	:Becce	:Bece	:Becce	:	:
Bertfrid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bile f. Elpin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blarehassereth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blieiblituth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Boisil	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Bili	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Uuirquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Breidei f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bres	:Bres	:Bressi	:Breas	:	:	:
Bretach (son of)	:Mac-Bethad	:Mac Bethad:	:	:	:	:
Breth f. Buthut	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bridei f. Mailcon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brigid	:Brigit	:Brigit	:Brigit	:Brigit	:Bhridid	:
Britus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Broichan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brude f. Fochel	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. E2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl.	:Book of	:Book of	:	:MacFiris	:MacFiris:
	:B. 502	:Leinster	:Lecan	:Laud 610	:Genealogies	:Abstract :
Brude (30)						
Bruide f. Onuist						
Bruning						
Buaighe						
Buan	:Banb					
Budicius						
Cadfred						
Cadnolodor						
Cadoc (saint)						
Cador						
Cailtram f. Girom						
Cairpre Cruithnechan	:Cairpre	:Cairpre	:Cairpre	:Carpre		
Cairthenn mac						
Caelboth (son of)						
Caitnind						
Canaul f. Tarl'a						
Cano f. Gartnait						
Canutalachama						
Carausius						
Caruorst						
Castantin f. Uurquist						
Cat						
Catainlacach						
Cathasach mac Ailella	:Cathasach	:Cathasach	:Cathasach	:Cathassach		
Cathasach mac Lurggeni						
Cathasach mac Maelduin						
Cathluan					:Cathluain?	
Caulnia		:Caulnia				
Causantin mac Cinaeda	:Causantin	:Causantin				
Caw of Pictland						
Ce						
Celestine (pope)						
Cellach mac Ailella						
Cennfaelad mac Suibne	:Cind-faelad	:Cind-faelad				
Ceolfrith						
Chalag amfrud						
Chelric						
Cinaed mac Alpin	:Cinaeda	:Cinaeda				
Cing	:Ingai?		:Ginga?	:Cingai?		
Cinioch f. Lutrin						
Ciniod f. Arcois						
Ciniod f. Derelei						
Ciniod f. Uuradech						
Ciriq						
Colcu mac Mongain		:Cholgan	:Colmain?	:Cholcon		
Colgrin						
Colman Mor	:Colmain	:Colmain				
Columba	:Colum Cille	:Colum Cille		:Colum Cille	:Cholaimcille	
Conall Cernach	:Conaill	:Conaill	:Conall	:Conaill	:Chonaill	:Conuill
Conall Corc	:Corc	:Corcc	:Corcc	:Corc		
Conall mac Aedain						

Fig. E3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl. :B. 502	:Book of :Leinster	:Book of :Lecan	:Laud 610	:MacFirbis :Genealogies	:MacFirbis :Abstract
Condluan		:Condluan				
Congal mac Ronain						
Connad Cerr						
Constans						
f. Constantine III						
Constantine III						
Corindu						
Cormac Ua Liathain						
Crimthann	: ?	: ?	: ?	: ?		
Crodai						
Cruithne						
Crus						
Cu Chulainn	:Cu-Chulainn	:Cu-Chaulaind		:Conchoiland		
Cucuarain	:Cu-chuarain		:Cucuaran			
Cunedda						
Cu Roi mac Daire	:Cu-rui	:Cu-rui				
Cuthbert (saint)						
Darlugdach		:Dar Lugdach				
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu						
Deo Artiuois						
Deocilinion						
Deoord						
Diarmait mac Cerbaill	:Diarmait	:Diarmait				
Dicuill mac Echdach						
Dinortechest						
Domnall f. Mac Erca	:Domnall	:Domnaill	:Domnall	:Domnoll		
Domnall mac Aedo	:Domnall	:Domnaill		:Domnall		
Domnall mac Alpin						
Donn	:Donn		:Donn			
Donornauch						
Drest (c.728)						
Drest f. Constantini						
Drest f. Donuel						
Drest f. Gyrom						
Drest f. Munait						
Drest f. Talorgen						
Drest f. Uudrost						
Drest Gurthinmoch						
Drostan						
Drust f. Erp						
Drust f. Ferat						
Dub da Inber						
mac Congalaich						
Dubslait hua Trena						
Dunchad mac Conaing						
Dunchad mac Oircdoith						
Dungal mac Scandail	:Dunlainge		:Dunlainqi			
Dungal mac Selbaich						
Eanfrith						
Ebissa						
Ecqberht (saint)						
Ecqfrith						
Echdhe eachbheoil						

Fig. E4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl. :B. 502	:Book of :Leinster	:Book of :Lecan	: :Laud 610	:MacFiris :Genealogies	:MacFiris :Abstract
Edwin (d. 633)						
Eilim ollfhinachta	:Ellim?	:Ellim?	:Ellim?	:Findachta?		
Eire						
Eithne						
Elaf						
Elair						
Elpin (c.728)						
Elpin f. Uuroid						
Emchath						
Eochaid Buide	:Echach	:Echach				
Eochaid/Eochu	:Echach	:Echdach	:Eochaid?			
Eochaid Iarlaithe	:Echach	:Echach	:Echach	:Echach		
Eochaid Laib						
Eolchu						
Erc	:Eircc	:Eircc				
Ercal						
Erglan	: ?	: ?	: ?	: ?		
Erimon	:Heremon	:hErimon	:Erimon	:Herimon	:Eireamhoin	
Failbe mac Echdach						
Fathecht	:Ethecht		:Ethacht			
Fea						
Feradach Find						
Fechtnach	:Feradaich	:Feradaich	:Feradaich			
Feradach mac Selbaich						
Feradach (of Islay)						
Fergus f. Mac Erca	:Fergus		:Forqus	:Fergus		
Fergus Mor						
Fiachna Caech	:Fiachrach	:Fiachrach	:Fiachrach	:Fiachrach		
Fiachna mac Baetain	:Fiachna?	:Fiachnae	:Fiachna	:Fiachrach		
Fiachra mac Dunqaile						
Fiachu Mullachlethan	:Fiachu	:Fiacha	:Fiachu			
Fiachu nAraide	:Fiachu	:Fiachra	:Fiacha	:Fiacha		
Fiacua albus						
Fial						
Fib						
Fidach						
Finachta	:Finnachta?	:Finnachta?	:Findachta?	:Finnachta?		
Findchan						
Findoll cisirne						
Finguinne						
f. Deileroith						
Flathrua mac Fiachrach						
Fortrean						
Fotla						
Fotlaid						
Froech						
Galam						
Galan f. Barrfhind						
Galanan						
Garnard f. Uuid						
Garthnach f. Girom						
Gartnaich diuberr						
Gartnait f. Accidan						

Fig. E5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl.	:Book of	:Book of	:	:MacFirbis	:MacFirbis:
	:B. 502	:Leinster	:Lecan	:Laud 610	:Genealogies:	:Abstract :
Gartnait f. Donuel						
Gartnaith loc						
Gartnart (4)						
Gartnart f. Domelch						
Gede olgudach	:Gede	:Gede	:Geidi	:Gede		
Gelon						
Gest qurcich						
Gillabor						
Gillafer						
Gillapatric						
Gillarum						
Gille Caor						
Giric						
Gratian						
Gruibne						
Gub/Gib						
Guidid gaed brechach						
Hengest						
Hoel						
Horsa						
Hurgust f. Forqso						
Iarnnbodh f. Gartnat						
Im						
Iogenan						
Irial qlunmar	:Iarel	:Iarel	:hIrel	:Irial		
Isicon						
Istoreth						
Istorine						
Itarnan						
Ivarr						
Japheth	:Iafeth		:Iathfeth		:Iathfeth	
Javad						
Justinian						
Justin the Younger						
Kineth f. Ferat						
Lebarcham		:Lebarcham				
Letenn						
Liathan						
Loarn Mor	:Loairn	:Loairn			:Loairn	
Lochene mac Fingn						
Loichet						
Lonceta						
Luqaid	:Luqdach	:Luqdach				
Luigne moccu Min						
Maelcaich mac Scandail		:Mael-caich:	Maelcaith	:Maelcaich:		
Maelduin						
mac Maelifithrich	:Mael-duin:	Maeli-duin:	Maelduin	:Maelduin		
Mailcon						
Mar	:Mar					
Marius						
Maximus						
Medb	:Medb	:Medb	:Meadb	:Medba		
Melga	:Meilge??	:Milige??	:Milige??	:Melge??		
Mil	:Milid	:Miled	:Miled	:Militis	:Milidh	:Milidh
Mongfind	:Mongfinne:	Mongfinne	:Mongfinne			

Fig. E6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl.	:Book of	:Book of	:	:MacFiris	:MacFiris:
	:B. 502	:Leinster:	Lecan	:Laud 610	:Genealogies:	Abstract :
Mordred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morleo	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nechtan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Necthon f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:	:
Necton f. Erip	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nectu n. Uerb	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nemed	:	:	:	:	:Nemedh	:
Ninian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ninnid mac Duach	:Ninnida	:	:	:	:	:
Noah	:Noe	:	:	:	:Naoi	:
Octha	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus f. Bruide	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oengus Mor	:	:	:	:	:Aonghusa	:Aonghusa?:
Olafr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olfinecta	:?	:?	:?	:?	:	:
Ollam Fotla	:Ollam	:Ollam	:Ollam	:Ollam	:	:
Onuist f. Urquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Osríc f. Aelfric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oswiu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pairte (Partholon?)	:	:	:	:	:Partholain?:	:
Palladius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Patricius (Patrick)	:Patricius:	Patric	:Patraic	:Patricius:	Padraig	:
Penda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pern/Pert	:	:	:	:	:	:
Policornus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Regulus (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rigullan mac Conaing:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Roderic/Sodric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ru	:	:	:	:	:	:
Scandal mac Beicce	:Scandail	:Scandail:	Scanlain	:Scandail	:	:
Servanus (Serf)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Severus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Simul f. Drest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slanoll	:Slanoll	:Slanoll	:Slanoll	:Slanoll	:	:
Solen	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sulgenius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorcen f. Enfret	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Achivir	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Aniel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgan (d. 750)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgan f. Drostan :	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c. 734)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Druisten:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Onuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Uthoil	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorg	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Muircholaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Talorg mac Congusa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tarain (exile)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Taran f. Entifidich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tea	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. E7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Genealogies

	:Rawl.	:Book of	:Book of	:	:MacFirbis	:MacFirbis:
	:B. 502	:Leinster:	Lecan	:Laud 610:	Genealogies:	Abstract :
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Barqoit	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. F1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Chronicum
	:Cambriae	:Inisfallen	:Tigernach	:Clonmacnoise	:Ulster	:Scotorum
Adomnan	:Adomnan	:Adamnan	:Adomnanus	:Adawnanus	:Adomnanus	:Adamnain
Aed Brecc	:	:	:Aed	:Hugh	:Aedh	:Aedh
Aed Dub	:	:Aed Dub	:	:	:Aed nDubh	:
Aed Find	:	:Aeda?	:	:	:Aedh	:
Aed mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	:Aedh	:Ead?
Aedan mac Gabrain	:	:Aedhan	:Aedhan	:Aidan	:hAedhan	:Aedhan
Aelfflaed	:	:	:	:	:X?	:
Aelfwine	:	:	:Almuine	:	:Ailmine	:Almune
Aenbegan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aethelfrith	:	:	:Etalfraich	:Ethelfrith	:Eitilbrith	:Edilbrit
Aethelwulf	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agatheris	:	:	:	:	:	:
Agnaman	:	:	:	:Agamemnon	:	:
Aigine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ailill mac Dungaile	:	:	:Ailill	:Ailleall	:Ailill	:Ailill
Ainbcellach (& son)	:	:	:Ainbcellach	:	:Ainfeallaich	:
Ainmere mac Setnai	:	:Anmere	:Ainmire	:Aynmire	:Ainmire	:Ainmire
Aldfrith	:Alchfrit?	:Flann	:Altfrith	:Altfrith	:Aldfrith	:
Alpia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Eochaid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Oengus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ambrosius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Artbranan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arthur	:Arthur	:	:	:	:Arttur	:
Arvirargus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Athelstan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Audqisl	:	:	:	:Hushe	:Auisle	:
Baetan mac Cuind	:	:	:	:	:Baetan	:Baetan
Baqaq ollfiacha	:	:	:	:Fiaqha	:	:
Banba	:	:	:	:	:	:
Basse	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bassianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bearnqal	:	:	:	:Bearnqal	:	:
Becc mac Fiachrach	:	:	:Becce	:	:Becce	:Becin
Bertfrid	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bertred	:	:	:Brechtraidh	:Bregqhtra	:Brectrid	:
Bile f. Elpin	:Beli	:	:Bili	:	:Bile	:
Blarehassereth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blieiblituth	:	:	:	:	:	:
Boisil	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bred	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bredei f. Bili	:	:Bruidi	:Bruidhi	:	:Bruide	:
Bredei f. Derelei	:	:	:Bruide	:	:Bruide	:
Bredei f. Uuirquist	:	:	:Bruidhi	:	:Bruide	:
Bredei f. Uuid	:	:	:Brudhi	:	:Bruidi	:Bruide
Bres	:	:	:	:	:	:Bress?
Bretach (son of)	:	:	:Mac Bethadh	:	:M. Beathadh	:Mac Betadh
Breth f. Buthut	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bridei f. Mailcon	:	:Bruidi	:Bruidhe	:Brwidy	:Bruide	:Bruidhe
Brigid	:	:Brigitae	:Brig[i]de	:Bridgett	:Brigide	:Brigidae
Britus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Broichan	:	:	:Fraechan?	:	:Fraechan?	:Fraechan?
Brude f. Fochel	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. F2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Chronicum
	:Cambriae	:Inisfallen	:Tigernach	:Clonmacnoise	:Ulster	:Scotorum
Brude (30)						
Bruide f. Onuist			:Brudheus	:Brudeus	:Bruideus	
Bruning						
Buaighe						
Buan						
Budicius						
Cadfred						
Cadnolodor						
Cadoc (saint)						
Cador						
Cailtram f. Girom						
Cairpre Cruithnechan						
Cairthenn mac						
Caelboth (son of)		:Carthinn		:Carhinn	:Coerthin	:Cairtind
Caitnind						
Canaul f. Tarl'a		:Congail			:Conall	
Cano f. Gartnait			:Canand	:Canon	:Canonn	:Canoinn
Canutulachama						
Carausius						
Caruorst						
Castantin f. Uurquist		:Causantin			:Constantin	
Cat						
Catainlacach						
Cathasach mac Ailella			:Cathasaig		:Catusaigh	
Cathasach mac Lurggeni			:Cathasach		:Cathusach	:Cathusach
Cathasach mac Maelduin			:Cathussach	:Cahasagh	:Cathusach	:Cathusach
Cathluan						
Caulnia						
Causantin mac Cinaeda					:Custantini	:Constantin
Caw of Pictland						
Ce						
Celestine (pope)		:Celestinus		:Celestine	:Celestino	
Cellach mac Ailella				:Keallagh	:Cellach	:Ceallach
Cennfaelad mac Suibne			:Cendfaeladh		:Cennfaelad	:Cennfaeladh
Ceolfriith						
Chalag amfrud						
Chelric						
Cinaed mac Alpin	:Cemoyth	:Cinaed		:Kennet	:Cinaed	
Cing						
Cinioch f. Lutrín		:Cinaeda	:Cinaetha	:Cenay	:Cinedon	:Cineda
Ciniod f. Arcois						
Ciniod f. Derelei			:Cinaed		:Ciniod	
Ciniod f. Uuredech	:Cenioyd				:Cinadhon	
Cirig						
Colcu mac Mongain						
Colgrin						
Colman Mor		:Colman	:Colmain	:Colman	:Colman	:Colmain
Columba	:Columcille	:Colum Cille	:Colamchille	:Columb Kill	:ColuimCille	:Colum Cille
Conall Cernach						
Conall Corc						
Conall mac Aedain					:Chonaill	

Fig. F3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales :Cambriae:	:Annals of :Inisfallen:	:Annals of :Tigernach:	:Annals of :Clonmacnoise:	:Annals of :Ulster:	:Chronicum :Scotorum:
Condluan						
Congal mac Ronain			:Congal			:Congal
Connad Cerr			:Condadh		:Conid	:Connadh
Constans						
f. Constantine III						
Constantine III						
Corindu			:Corindu		:Corindu	:Corinda
Cormac Ua Liathain						
Crimthann				:Criowhan		
Crodai						
Cruithne						
Crus						
Cu Chulainn		:Con Culainn:				
Cucuarain			:Cu Cuara[i]n:		:Canis Cuarain:	:Cucuarain
Cunedda						
Cu Roi mac Daire						
Cuthbert (saint)						
Darlugdach						
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu						
Deo Artiuous						
Deocilinion						
Deoord						
Diarmait mac Cerbaill		:Diarmata	:Diarmuid	:Dermot	:Diarmait	:Diarmaid
Dicuill mac Echdach			:Dicull			:Dichull
Dinortechest						
Domnall f. Mac Erca		:Domnaill	:Domnall	:Donell	:Domnall	:Domhnall
Domnall mac Aedo		:Domnaill	:Domnaill	:Donell?	:Domnaill	:Domhnaill
Domnall mac Alpin		:Domnaill			:Domnall	:Domnall
Donn		:Dond		:Donn		:Donn
Donornauch						
Drest (c.728)			:Drust	:Drust	:Druis	
Drest f. Constantini						
Drest f. Donuel			:Drosto	:Drostus	:Drosto	:Drost
Drest f. Gyrom						
Drest f. Munait						
Drest f. Talorgen						
Drest f. Uudrost						
Drest Gurthinmoch						
Drostan						
Drust f. Erp				:Drust		:Drust?
Drust f. Ferat						
Dub da Inber						
mac Congalaich			:Dub da inber:	:Duff Damver	:Dub da Inber	
Dubslait hua Trena			:Dubslait	:Duff Slait	:Dubsloit	:Dub Sloit
Dunchad mac Conaing			:Dunchadh		:Duncath	:Dunchadh
Dunchad mac Oircdoith				:Doneagha	:Duinechaidh	:Dunchadh
Dungal mac Scandail			:Dunghal		:Dungal	:Dungal
Dungal mac Selbaich			:Dungal	:Dungall	:Donngal	
Eanfrith			:Anfraith	:Anfrith	:Anfrith	
Ebissa						
Ecqberht (saint)			:Eicbericht	:Egbricht	:Eicbericht	
Ecqfrith			:Ecfrith		:Etfrith	
Echdhe eachbheoil						

Fig. F4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Chronicum
	:Cambriae	:Inisfallen	:Tigernach	:Clonmacnoise	:Ulster	:Scotorum
Edwin (d. 633)	:Etquin		:Etum	:Etwynn	:X?	
Eilim ollfhinachta				:Elim		
Eire				:Ere		
Eithne					:Eithni	
Elaf						
Elair						
Elpin (c.728)			:Alpine	:Elphines	:Elpini	
Elpin f. Uuroid				:Alpinn	:Eilpinn	
Emchath						
Eochaid Buide		:Echdach	:Eochach	:Eochy	:Echdach	:Eachach
Eochaid/Eochu						
Eochaid Iarlaithe			:Eochaidh	:Eochie	:Eochaid	:Eochaidh
Eochaid Laib					:Ecach	
Eolchu						
Erc				:Erck		
Ercal						
Erqlan						
Erimon		:Herimon		:Hereimon		:Eremon
Failbe mac Echdach			:Failbhe	:Failve	:Failbae	
Fathecht						
Fea						:Fea?
Feradach Find						
Fechtnach						
Feradach mac Selbaich			:Feradach	:Fferaagh	:Feradach	
Feradach (of Islay)						
Fergus f. Mac Erca		:Fergus	:Fergus	:Fergus	:Forqgus	:Fergus
Fergus Mor				:Fergus		
Fiachna Caech			:Fiacha	:FFiachra	:Fiachra	:Fiachna
Fiachna mac Baetain		:Fiachnai	:Fiachna	:Fiagha	:Fiachna	:Fiachna
Fiachra mac Dungaile			:Fiachra		:Fiacra	
Fiachu Mullachlethan		:Fiachaich				
Fiachu nAraide		:Fiachaich				
Fiacua albus						
Fial						
Fib						
Fidach						
Finachta				:Fineaghty?		
Findchan						
Findoll cisirne						
Finguinne						
f. Deileroith			:Findgaine		:Finguinne	
Flathruea mac Fiachrach					:Flathrue	
Fortrean						
Fotla				:Foala		
Fotlaid						
Froech						
Galam			:Cindaeladh	:Ceannath	:Cennalath	
Galan f. Barrfhind						
Galanen						
Garnard f. Uuid			:Gartnaith		:Gartnain	
Garthnach f. Girom						
Gartnaich diuberr						
Gartnait f. Accidan			:Gartnaith	:Gartnait	:Gartnaith	

Fig. F5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Chronicum
	:Cambriae	:Inisfallen	:Tigernach	:Clonmacnoise	:Ulster	:Scotorum
Gartnait f. Donuel			:Gartnaith	:Gartnait	:Gartnaidh	:Gartnait
Gartnaith loc						
Gartnart (4)						
Gartnart f. Domelch			:Gartnaidh	:Garnat		
Gede olgudach				:Geye		
Gelon						
Gest qurcich						
Gillabor						
Gillafer						
Gillapatric						
Gillarum						
Gille Caor						
Giric						
Gratian						
Gruibne						
Gub/Gib						
Guidid gaed brechach						
Hengest						
Hoel						
Horsa						
Hurqust f. Forqso						
Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat			:Iarnbuidb		:Iarnnboidh	
Im						
Iogenan						
Irial qlunmar						
Isicon						
Istoreth						
Istorine						
Itarnan			:Itharnan		:Itarnan	
Ivarr				:Imer	:Imar	:Iomair
Japheth				:Japhett		
Javad						
Justinian		:Iustianus	:Iustinianus	:Justinianus	:Iustinianum	
Justin the Younger					:Iustinus	
Kineth f. Ferat						
Lebarcham						
Letenn						
Liathan						
Loarn Mor						
Lochene mac Finqin			:Lochene	:Lochyne	:Locheni	
Loichet						
Lonceta						
Luqaid						
Luigne moccu Min						
Maelcaich mac Scandail			:Maelcaith	:Moylekeigh	:Mael Caich	:Maelcaich
Maelduin						
mac Maelifithrich		:Mail Duin	:Maelduin		:Maelduin	:Maelduin
Mailcon	:Mailcun?	:Maelcon	:Maelchon	:Milchon	:Maelcon	:Maelicon
Mar						
Marius						
Maximus						
Medb						
Melga						
Mil		:Miled		:Miletus		:Milidh
Mongfind						

Fig. F6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Chronicum
	:Cambriae	:Inisfallen	:Tigernach	:Clonmacnoise	:Ulster	:Scotorum
Mordred	:Medraut					
Morleo						
Nechtan						
Nechthon f. Derelei			:Nechtain	:Neaghtinn	:Nectan	:Nectonio
Necton f. Erip						
Nectu n. Uerb			:Nechtan?		:Nechtan?	:Nectan
Nemed				:Neve		
Ninian						
Ninnid mac Duach		:Ainnedid	:Nindidh		:Nainnid	:Ninnidh
Noah				:Noeh		
Octha						
Oengus						
Oengus f. Bruide						
Oengus Mor						
Olafr		:Amlaib		:Awley	:Amlaiph	:Amlaibh
Olfinecta				:Fiaqha?		
Ollam Fotla				:Allow		
Onuist f. Urquist	:Ougen?		:Aengus	:Enos	:Oengus	
Osríc f. Aelfric			:Oisiric	:Offrick		:Osiricc
Oswiu	:Osquid	:Ossualt	:Ossu	:Ossve	:Ossu	:Ossu
Pairte (Partholon?)						:Parrtolon
Palladius		:Palladius		:Palladius	:Palladius	
Patricius (Patrick)	:Patricius	:Patricius	:Paitricius	:Patrick	:Patricius	:Padraig
Penda	:Pantha		:Panta	:Pantha	:Panta	
Pern/Pert						
Policornus						
Regulus (saint)						
Rigullan mac Conaing			:Rigullan	:Rigallan	:Rigullon	:Rigullan
Roderic/Sodric						
Ru						
Scandal mac Beicce			:Scandlain		:Scannail	:Scandlain
Servanus (Serf)						
Severus						
Simul f. Drest			:Simal		:Simul	
Slanoll				:Slanoll		
Solen						
Sulgenius						
Talorcen f. Enfret			:Tolartach	:Tolorchan	:Tolargain	:Tolarcan
Talorc f. Achivir						
Talorc f. Aniel						
Talorc f. Uuid			:Ec Tolairg	:Octlarge	:Tolairg	
Talorgan (d. 750)			:Tolarcan	:Talorgan	:Talorrqan	
Talorgan f. Drostan (c. 734)			:Tolarcan		:Talorgan	
Talorgen f. Druisten					:Dub Tholarq?	
Talorgen f. Onuist					:Dub Tholarq?	
Talorgen f. Uthoil						
Talorg						
f. Muircholaich						
Talorg mac Conqusa			:Tolarg	:Talorg	:Talorgq	
Tarain (exile)						
Taran f. Entifidich			:Tarachin		:Tarachin	
Tea						

Fig. F7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Annals

	:Annales	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Annals of	:Chronicum
	:Cambriae	:Inisfallen	:Tigernach	:Clonmacnoise	:Ulster	:Scotorum
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:Tolarg	:Folorq	:Tolarqq	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:Ulltan	:Ultan	:Ultan	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:Oengus	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:Oiter	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:Euganan	:
Uurad f. Barqoit	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:Vespation	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. G1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List SL1	:Regnal :List SL2 M	:Regnal :List SL2 O	:Regnal :List SL2 H:
Adomnan	:	:	:	:
Aed Brecc	:	:	:	:
Aed Dub	:	:	:	:
Aed Find	:	:	:	:
Aed mac Cinaeda	:	Aed	Aed	Aed
Aedan mac Gabrain	:	:	:	:
Aefflaed	:	:	:	:
Aelfwine	:	:	:	:
Aenbegan	Denbecan	Enbecan	:	Oenbegan
Aethelfrith	:	:	:	:
Aethelwulf	:	:	:	:
Agatheris	:	:	:	:
Agnaman	:	:	:	:
Aigine	:	:	:	:
Ailill mac Dungaile	:	:	:	:
Ainbcellach (& son)	:	:	:	:
Ainmere mac Setnai	:	:	:	:
Aldfrith	:	:	:	:
Alpia	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Eochaid	:	:	:	:
Alpin f. Oengus	:	:	:	:
Ambrosius	:	:	:	:
Artbranan	:	:	:	:
Arthur	:	:	:	:
Arvirargus	:	:	:	:
Athelstan	:	:	:	:
Audqisl	:	:	:	:
Baetan mac Cuind	:	:	:	:
Bagag ollfiacha	Olfinecta?	Olfinecta?	:	Olfinecta?
Banba	:	:	:	:
Basse	:	:	:	:
Bassianus	:	:	:	:
Bearnqal	:	:	:	:
Becc mac Fiachrach	:	:	:	:
Bertfrid	:	:	:	:
Bertred	:	:	:	:
Bile f. Elpin	:	:	:	:
Blarehassereth	:	:	:	:
Blieiblituth	Blieiblituth	Blieberlit	Blieb'lith	Blieblith
Boisil	:	:	:	:
Bred	Bred	Bred	Bred	Brod
Breidei f. Bili	Breidei	Bruidi	Bruide	Bride
Breidei f. Derelei	Breidei	Brei	Brei	Brei
Breidei f. Uuirquist	Breidei	Breit	Brete	Breite
Breidei f. Uuid	Breidei	:	:	:
Bres	:	:	:	:
Bretach (son of)	:	Mac Beathad	Macbethad	Macbeathad
Breth f. Buthut	Breth	Bret	Breth	Breth
Bridei f. Mailcon	Bridei	Bruidi	Bruide	Bruide
Brigid	Brigide	Brigitae	Brigte	Brigitea
Britus	:	:	:	:
Broichan	:	:	:	:
Brude f. Fochel	:	:	:	:

Fig. G2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:
	:List SL1	:List SL2 M	:List SL2 O	:List SL2 H	:
Brude (30)	:Brude	:Bruig	:Brude urmum	:Bruige	:
Bruide f. Onuist	:	:	:	:	:
Bruning	:	:	:	:	:
Buaigne	:	:	:	:	:
Buan	:	:	:	:	:
Budicius	:	:	:	:	:
Cadfred	:	:	:	:	:
Cadnolodor	:	:	:	:	:
Cadoc (saint)	:	:	:	:	:
Cador	:	:	:	:	:
Cailtram f. Girom	:Cailtram	:Cailtairni	:Cailtarni	:Cailtaine	:
Cairpre Cruithnechan	:	:	:	:	:
Cairthenn mac	:	:	:	:	:
Caelboth (son of)	:	:	:	:	:
Caitnind	:	:Catmidh	:Catmind	:Caitming	:
Canaul f. Tarl'a	:Canaul	:	:Canaul	:Canul	:
Cano f. Gartnait	:	:	:	:	:
Canutulachama	:Canutulachama	:Cantulacma	:Canutulahina	:Canatulacma	:
Carausius	:	:	:	:	:
Caruorst	:Carvorst	:Crutreig	:Crautreic	:Crutbolc	:
Castantin f. Uurquist	:Castantin	:Cusantin	:Caustantin	:Cuastantin	:
Cat	:Got	:Cat	:	:Caitt	:
Catainlacach	:Canutu-lachama?	:Cantu-lacma?	:Canutu-lahina?	:Canatu-lacma?	:
Cathasach mac Ailella	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Lurggeni	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:
Cathluan	:	:Cathluan	:Cathluan	:Catluan	:
Caulnia	:	:	:	:	:
Causantin mac Cinaeda	:	:Cusantin	:Custantin	:Custantin	:
Caw of Pictland	:	:	:	:	:
Ce	:Ce	:Ce	:	:Ce	:
Celestine (pope)	:	:	:	:	:
Cellach mac Ailella	:	:	:	:	:
Cennfaelad mac Suibne	:	:	:	:	:
Ceolfrith	:	:	:	:	:
Chalag amfrud	:	:	:	:	:
Chelric	:	:	:	:	:
Cinaed mac Alpin	:	:Cinaed	:Cinaed	:Cinaed	:
Cing	:Emge	:Cingi	:	:Cinge	:
Cinloch f. Lutrin	:Cinloch	:Cinirot	:Ciniath	:Cinhoint	:
Ciniod f. Arcois	:Cinioiod	:Cincioiod	:Cinioiod	:Cimoiod	:
Ciniod f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Uuredech	:Ciniod	:Ciciod	:Ciniod	:Ciniod	:
Ciriq	:Circin	:Circind	:	:Circinq	:
Colcu mac Mongain	:	:	:	:	:
Colgrin	:	:	:	:	:
Colman Mor	:	:	:	:	:
Columba	:Columba	:Columba	:Columba	:Columba	:
Conall Cernach	:	:	:	:	:
Conall Corc	:	:	:	:	:
Conall mac Aedain	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. G3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List SL1	:Regnal :List SL2 M	:Regnal :List SL2 O	:Regnal :List SL2 H	:
Condluan					:
Conqal mac Ronain					:
Connad Cerr					:
Constans					:
f. Constantine III					:
Constantine III					:
Corindu					:
Cormac Ua Liathain					:
Crimthann					:
Crodai					:
Cruithne	:Cruidne	:Cruithni		:Cruithne	:
Crus					:
Cu Chulainn					:
Cucuarain					:
Cunedda					:
Cu Roi mac Daire					:
Cuthbert (saint)					:
Darlugdach	:Darlugdach		:Darlugdach	:Darlugdach	:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:Dectotr'ic	:Deotatreig	:Deototreic	:Deototreic	:
Deo Artiuois	:Deo Artiuois	:Deorommu	:Deordiuois	:Deordiuois	:
Deocilinion	:Deocilinion	:Deocillmon	:Deocillimon	:Deocillimon	:
Deoord	:Deoord	:Deort	:Deort	:Deort	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill					:
Dicuill mac Echdach					:
Dinortechest					:
Domnall f. Mac Erca					:
Domnall mac Aedo					:
Domnall mac Alpin		:Domnall	:Domnall	:Domnall	:
Donn					:
Donornauch					:
Drest (c.728)	:Drest	:Dreeist	:Drest	:Drest	:
Drest f. Constantini	:Drest	:Dreist	:Drest	:Drost	:
Drest f. Donuel	:Drest	:Druist	:Drust	:Drusc	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:Drest	:Dreist	:Drest	:Derst	:
Drest f. Munait	:Drest	:Drest	:Drest	:Drest	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:Drest		:Drest	:Drest	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:Drest	:Deirts	:Drest	:Drest	:
Drest Gurthinmoch	:Drest	:Deirt	:Drest	:Dart	:
Drostan					:
Drust f. Erp	:Drust	:Drosd	:Drust	:Drust	:
Drust f. Ferat					:
Dub da Inber					:
mac Congalaich					:
Dubslait hua Trena					:
Dunchad mac Conaing					:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith					:
Dungal mac Scandail					:
Dungal mac Selbaich					:
Eanfrith	:Enfret	:Enfreit	:Enfret	:Enfret	:
Ebissa					:
Ecqberht (saint)					:
Ecqfrith					:
Echdhe eachbheoil					:

Fig. G4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List SL1	:Regnal :List SL2 M	:Regnal :List SL2 O	:Regnal :List SL2 H
Edwin (d. 633)				
Eilim ollfhinachta	: ?	: ?		: ?
Eire				
Eithni				
Elaf				
Elair				
Elpin (c.728)	:Elpin	:Elpin	:Elpin	:Elpen
Elpin f. Uuroid	:Elpin	:Alpin	:Elpin	:Alpin
Emchath				
Eochaid Buide				
Eochaid/Eochu				
Eochaid Iarlaithe				
Eochaid Laib				
Eolchu				
Erc				
Ercal				
Erglan				
Erimon				
Failbe mac Echdach				
Fathecht				
Fea				
Feradach Find				
Fechtnach				
Feradach mac Selbaich				
Feradach (of Islay)				
Fergus f. Mac Erca				
Fergus Mor				
Fiacna Caech				
Fiachna mac Baetain				
Fiachra mac Dungaile				
Fiachu Mullachlethan				
Fiachu nAraide				
Fiacua albus				
Fial				
Fib	:Fib	:Fib		:Fib
Fidach	:Fidach	:Fidach		:Fidach
Finachta				
Findchan				
Findoll cisirne				
Finnquinne				
f. Deileroith				
Flathrua mac Fiachrach				
Fortrean	:Fort[r]enn	:Fortreann		:Fortrend
Fotla				
Fotlaid	:Flocclaid	:Foltaig		:Foltlaid
Froech				
Galam	:Galam	:Galum	:Galam	:Galum
Galan f. Barrfhind				
Galan	:Galan	:Galanarbit	:Galanarilith	:Galamarbith
Garnard f. Uuid	:Garnard	:Garnard	:Gartnait	:Gartnait
Garthnach f. Girom	:Garthnach	:Gartaid	:Gartnait	:Gartnait
Gartnaich diuberr	:Gartnaich	:Garnaid	:Gartnait	:Gartnait
Gartnait f. Accidan				

Fig. G5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List SL1	:Regnal :List SL2 M	:Regnal :List SL2 O	:Regnal :List SL2 H
Gartnait f. Donuel	:Gartnait	:Gartnaid	:Gartnait	:Gartnait
Gartnaith loc	:Gartnaithloc	:Gairtaid	:Gartnait	:
Gartnart (4)	:Gartnart	:Gartnid	:Gartnait	:Gartnait
Gartnart f. Domelch	:Gartnart	:Gartnait	:Gartnait	:Gartnait
Gede olgudach	:Gede	:Geide	:	:Geide
Gelon	:	:	:	:
Gest qurcich	:Gestqurcich	:Geas cuirdi	:Ges cuirti	:Geascuirti
Gillabor	:	:	:	:
Gillafer	:	:	:	:
Gillapatric	:	:	:	:
Gillarum	:	:	:	:
Gille Caor	:	:	:	:
Giric	:	:Gariq	:Giric	:Girig
Gratian	:	:	:	:
Gruibne	:	:	:	:
Gub/Gib	:Gilgidi?	:Gut	:Gud	:Gud
Guidid gaed brechach	:	:Guidedh	:	:Guidedh
Hengest	:	:	:	:
Hoel	:	:	:	:
Horsa	:	:	:	:
Hurgust f. Forqso	:	:	:	:
Iarnnbodh f. Gartnat	:	:	:	:
Im	:	:	:	:
Iogenan	:	:	:	:
Irial qlunmar	:	:	:	:
Isicon	:	:	:	:
Istoreth	:	:	:	:
Istorine	:	:	:	:
Itarnan	:	:	:	:
Ivarr	:	:	:	:
Japheth	:	:	:	:
Javad	:	:	:	:
Justinian	:	:	:	:
Justin the Younger	:	:	:	:
Kineth f. Ferat	:	:	:	:
Lebarcham	:	:	:	:
Letenn	:	:	:	:
Liathan	:	:	:	:
Loarn Mor	:	:	:	:
Lochene mac Fingn	:	:	:	:
Loichet	:	:	:	:
Lonceta	:	:	:	:
Luqaid	:	:	:	:
Lugne moccu Min	:	:	:	:
Maelcaich mac Scandail	:	:	:	:
Maelduin	:	:	:	:
mac Maelifithrich	:	:	:	:
Mailcon	:Mailcon	:Maelcon	:Melcon	:Maelcon
Mar	:	:	:	:
Marius	:	:	:	:
Maximus	:	:	:	:
Medb	:	:	:	:
Melga	:	:	:	:
Mil	:	:	:	:
Mongfind	:	:	:	:

Fig. G6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List SL1	:Regnal :List SL2 M	:Regnal :List SL2 O	:Regnal :List SL2 H
Mordred				
Morleo	:Morleo	:Morleo	:Morleo	:Morleo
Nechtán				
Necthón f. Derelei	:Necthón	:Neactán	:Nechtán	:Nechtán
Necton f. Erip	:Necton	:Neachtán	:Nectán	:Neachtán
Nectú n. Uerb	:Nectú	:Neactán	:Nectán	:Neachtán
Nemed				
Ninian				
Ninnid mac Duach				
Noah				
Octha				
Oengus				
Oengus f. Bruide				
Oengus Mor				
Olafr				
Olfinecta	:Olfinecta	:Ollfindachta		:Ollfinachta
Ollam Fotla				
Onuist f. Urquist	:Onuist?	:Onuis	:Onbes	:Onbes
Osríc f. Aelfric				
Oswiu				
Pairte (Partholon?)				
Palladius				
Patricius (Patrick)	:Patricius	:Patricius	:Patricius	:Patricius
Penda				
Pern/Pert				
Policornus				
Regulus (saint)				
Riqullan mac Conaing				
Roderic/Sodric				
Ru	:Ru	:Ru	:Ru	:Ru
Scandal mac Beicce				
Servanus (Serf)				
Severus				
Simul f. Drest				
Slanoll				
Solen				
Sulgenius				
Talorcén f. Enfret	:Talorcén	:Tolorcan	:Tolorcan	:Tolorcan
Talorc f. Achivir	:Talore	:Tolorc	:Tolorc	:Tolorc
Talorc f. Aniel	:Talore	:Tolorc	:Tolorc	:Tolorc
Talorc f. Uuid	:Talore	:Tolorq	:Tolorc	:Tolorc
Talorgán (d. 750)				
Talorgán f. Drostan (c. 734)				
Talorgen f. Druisten		:Tolorcein	:Talorgán	:Tolorcan
Talorgen f. Onuist	:Talorgen	:Tolorgein	:Talorgen	:Tolorcen
Talorgen f. Uthoil	:Talorgen	:Tolorc	:Tolorc	:Tolorc
Talorg				
f. Muircholaich	:Talorg	:Tolorc	:Talorg	:Talorg
Talorg mac Congusa				
Tarain (exile)				
Taran f. Entifidich	:Taran	:Tarun	:Taran	:Taran
Tea				

Fig. G7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:
	:List SL1	:List SL2 M	:List SL2 O	:List SL2 H	:
Tharain	:Tharain	:Tarain	:Tarain	:Taram	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:Vipoig	:Uipoig	:Uipoig	:Uipo ignaut	:
Uist	:Vist	:Uist	:Uist	:Uist	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:Vnuist	:Uidhmuis	:Uidnuist	:Uidnust	:
Usconbuts	:Usconbuts	:Usconbust	:Usconbust	:Usconbest	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:Vuen	:Unen	:Unen	:Uuen	:
Uurad f. Bargoit	:Wrad	:Uread	:Uurad	:Urad	:
Uuradech	:Wradchuecla	:Uiridach	:Uuradech	:Uradach	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:Wurgest	:Uirges	:	:	:

Fig. H1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:List	:List	:Regnal	:Regnal	:List
	:SL3 La	:SL3 Lb	:List SL3 L	:List SL3 M	:SL3 Bi
Adomnan					
Aed Brecc					
Aed Dub					
Aed Find					
Aed mac Cinaeda					
Aedan mac Gabrain					
Aelfflaed					
Aelfwine					
Aenbegan		Aenbeccan	Aenbecan	Aenbecan	Aenbeccan
Aethelfrith					
Aethelwulf					
Agatheris					
Agnaman	Aqnon		Aqnoin	Aqnoin	Aqnoin
Aigine					
Ailill mac Dungaile					
Ainbcellach (& son)					
Ainmere mac Setnai					
Aldfrith					
Alpia					
Alpin f. Eochaid					
Alpin f. Oenqus					
Ambrosius					
Artbranan					
Arthur					
Arvirargus					
Athelstan					
Audqisl					
Baetan mac Cuind					
Bagag ollfiacha		Findachta?	Finnecta?	Findechta?	Finecta?
Banba					
Basse					
Bassianus					
Bearnqal					
Becc mac Fiachrach					
Bertfrid					
Bertred					
Bile f. Elpin					
Blarehassereth					
Blieiblituth					
Boisil					
Bred					
Bredei f. Bili					
Bredei f. Derelei					
Bredei f. Uuirquist					
Breidei f. Uuid					
Bres					
Bretach (son of)					
Breth f. Buthut					
Bridei f. Mailcon					
Brigid					
Britus					
Broichan					
Brude f. Fochel					

Fig. H2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal	:List	:List	:List	:List
	:List SL3 La	:SL3 Lb	:SL3 L	:SL3 M	:SL3 Bi
Brude (30)	:Bruide?	:Bruid	:Bruide	:Bruide	:Bruide
Bruide f. Onuist					
Bruning					
Buaighe					
Buan	:Buain	:Buain	:Buain	:Buain	:Buain
Budicius					
Cadfred					
Cadnolodor					
Cadoc (saint)					
Cador					
Cailtram f. Girom					
Cairpe Cruithnechan					
Cairthenn mac					
Caelboth (son of)					
Caitnind					
Canaul f. Tarl'a					
Cano f. Gartnait					
Canutulachama					
Carausius					
Caruorst					
Castantin f. Uurquist					
Cat	:Cait	:Cait	:Cait	:Cait	:Cait
Catainlacach					
Cathasach mac Ailella					
Cathasach mac Lurggeni					
Cathasach mac Maelduin					
Cathluan					
Caulnia					
Causantin mac Cinaeda					
Caw of Pictland					
Ce	:Ce	:Ce	:Cee	:Che	:Ce
Celestine (pope)					
Cellach mac Ailella					
Cennfaelad mac Suibne					
Ceolfrith					
Chalag amfrud					
Chelric					
Cinaed mac Alpin					
Cing	:Cinge	:Inge	:Cinge	:Inge	:Cinge
Cinioch f. Lutrin					
Ciniod f. Arcois					
Ciniod f. Derelei					
Ciniod f. Uuredech					
Cirig	:Cirig	:Cirich	:Cirig	:Ariq	:Cirig
Colcu mac Mongain					
Colgrin					
Colman Mor					
Columba					:Colum Cilli
Conall Cernach					
Conall Corc					
Conall mac Aedain					

Fig. H3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:List	:List	:List	:List	:List	:
	:SL3 La	:SL3 Lb	:SL3 L	:SL3 M	:SL3 Bi	:
Condluan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congal mac Ronain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Connad Cerr	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constans	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:
Constantine III	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corindu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cormac Ua Liathain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crimthann	:	:	:	:	:	:
Crodai	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cruithne	:Cruithne:	Cruithne:	Cruithne:	Cruithnig:	Cruithne	:
Crus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Chulainn	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cucuarain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cunedda	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Roi mac Daire	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cuthbert (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Darlugdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deo Artiuis	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deocilinion	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deoord	:	:	:	:	:	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dicuill mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dinortechest	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Aedo	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Alpin	:	:	:	:	:	:
Donn	:	:	:	:	:	:
Donornauch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Constantini	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Munait	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drest Gurthinmoch	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Erp	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dub da Inber	:	:	:	:	:	:
mac Congalaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dubslait hua Trena	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eanfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ebissa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqberht (saint)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqfrith	:	:	:	:	:	:
Echdhe eachbheoil	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. H4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:List	:List	:List	:Regnal	:List
	:SL3 La	:SL3 Lb	:SL3 L	:List SL3 M	:SL3 Bi
Edwin (d. 633)					
Eilim ollfhinachta					
Eire					
Eithne					
Elaf					
Elair					
Elpin (c.728)					
Elpin f. Uuroid					
Emchath					
Eochaid Buide					
Eochaid/Eochu					
Eochaid Iarlaithe					
Eochaid Laib					
Eolchu					
Erc					
Ercal			Ercail	Ercail	
Erqlan					
Erimon					
Failbe mac Ehdach					
Fathecht	Fathecht	Fathecht	Fathecht	Faithfeacht	Fathecht
Fea					
Feradach Find					
Fechtnach					
Feradach mac Selbaich					
Feradach (of Islay)					
Fergus f. Mac Erca					
Fergus Mor					
Fiachna Caech					
Fiachna mac Baetain					
Fiachra mac Dungaile					
Fiachu Mullachlethan					
Fiachu nAraide					
Fiacua albus					
Fial					
Fib	Fid	Fib	Fib	Fibh	Fib
Fidach	Fidach	Fidach	Fidach	Fidach	Fidach
Finachta					
Findchan					
Findoll cisirne					
Finguinne					
f. Deileroith					
Flathrúa mac Fiachrach					
Fortrean	Fortrend	Foirtrenn	Fortrenn	Fortrend	Fortrend
Fotla					
Fotlaid	Foltla		Fotla	Fotla	Fodla
Froech					
Galam					
Galan f. Barrfhind					
Galanán					
Garnard f. Uuid					
Garthnach f. Girom					
Gartnaich diuberr					
Gartnait f. Accidan					

Fig. H5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:List	:List	:List	:List	:List	:
	:SL3 La	:SL3 Lb	:SL3 L	:SL3 M	:SL3 Bi	:
Gartnait f. Donuel						:
Gartnaith loc						:
Gartnart (4)						:
Gartnart f. Domelch						:
Gede olgudach						:
Gelon			:Geleoin:	Golain		:
Gest qurcich		:Gest	:Gest	:Gest	:Gest	:
Gillabor						:
Gillafer						:
Gillapatric						:
Gillarum						:
Gille Caor						:
Giric						:
Gratian						:
Gruibne						:
Gub/Gib						:
Guidid gaed brechach		:Guidid		:Guidit	:Guidid	:
Hengest						:
Hoel						:
Horsa						:
Hurqust f. Forqso						:
Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat						:
Im						:
Iogenan						:
Irial glunmar						:
Isicon						:
Istoreth						:
Istorine						:
Itarnan						:
Ivarr						:
Japheth	:Iathfed	:Iathfeth:	Iadfedh:	Iathfed:	Iafeth	:
Javad	:Iauad					:
Justinian						:
Justin the Younger						:
Kineth f. Ferat						:
Lebarcham						:
Letenn						:
Liathan						:
Loaran f. Erc						:
Lochene mac Finqin						:
Loichet	:Luchta	:Luchta	:Luchtai:		:Luchtai	:
Lonceta						:
Lugaid						:
Luiqne moccu Min						:
Maelcaich mac Scandail:						:
Maelduin						:
mac Maelifithrich						:
Mailcon						:
Mar	:Mais	:Mais	:Mais	:Mais	:Mais	:
Marius						:
Maximus						:
Medb						:
Melga						:
Mil						:
Mongfind						:

Fig. H6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:List :SL3 La	:List :SL3 Lb	:List :SL3 L	:Regnal :List SL3 M	:List :SL3 Bi
Mordred					
Morleo					
Nechtan					
Necthon f. Derelei					
Necton f. Erip					
Nectu n. Uerb					
Nemed					
Ninian					
Ninnid mac Duach					
Noah	:Nae	:Naei	:Noe	:Naei	:Noe
Octha					
Oengus					
Oengus f. Bruide					
Oengus Mor					
Olafr					
Olfinecta		:Findachta	:Finnechta	:Findechta	:Finecta
Ollam Fotla					
Onuist f. Urquist					
Osric f. Aelfric					
Oswiu					
Pairte (Partholon?)	:Parthalon	:Parrthalon	:Parrtolain	:Parrthaloin	:Parrthalan
Palladius					
Patricius (Patrick)					
Penda					
Pern/Pert					
Policornus					
Regulus (saint)					
Rigullan mac Conaing					
Roderic/Sodric					
Ru					
Scandal mac Beicce					
Servanus (Serf)					
Severus					
Simul f. Drest					
Slanoll					
Solen					
Sulgenius					
Talorcen f. Enfret					
Talorc f. Achivir					
Talorc f. Aniel					
Talorc f. Uuid					
Talorgan (d. 750)					
Talorgan f. Drostan (c. 734)					
Talorgan f. Druisten					
Talorgen f. Onuist					
Talorgen f. Uuthoil					
Talorg f. Muircholaich					
Talorg mac Congusa					
Tarain (exile)					
Taran f. Entifidich					
Tea					

Fig. H7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:List	:List	:List	:List	:List	:
	:SL3 La	:SL3 Lb	:SL3 L	:SL3 M	:SL3 Bi	:
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Barqoit	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurqest	:	:Urqast	:Urgeist	:Uirgset	:Urges	:

Fig. 11 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List D	:Regnal :List F1	:Regnal :List F2	:Regnal :List I	:Regnal :List K	:Regnal :List N	:Fordun's :List
Adomnan	:Adamnanus	:Adamnanus	:Adamanus		:Edmonane		
Aed Brecc							
Aed Dub							
Aed Find	:Hethfyne	:Hethfin	:Hethfin	:Edhfin		:Hedalous	
Aed mac Cinaeda	:Edh	:Ed	:Edh	:Edh	:Ath'		
Aedan mac Gabrain	:Aidan	:Edhan	:Edhan	:Aidan	:Edhan	:Edom	
Aelfflaed							
Aelfwine							
Aenbegan							
Aethelfrith				:Cadfred?			
Aethelwulf				:Cadfred?			:Ethelwlfus
Agatheris							
Agnaman							
Aigine							
Ailill mac Dungaile							
Ainbcellach (& son)							
Ainmere mac Setnai							
Aldfrith							
Alpia							
Alpin f. Eochaid	:Aropin?	:Alpin?	:Alpinus?	:Alpin	:Alpyn?	:Alpin?	
Alpin f. Oenqus				:Alpin	:Alpin		:Alpin
Ambrosius							
Amlaiph							
Artbranan							
Arthur							
Arvirargus							
Athelstan							:Ethelstani
Audqisl							
Baetan mac Cuind							
Baqaq ollfiacha							
Banba							
Basse							
Bassianus							
Bearngal							
Becc mac Fiachrach							
Bertfrid							
Bertred							
Bile f. Elpin							
Blarehassereth							:Blarehassereth
Blieiblituth							
Boisil							
Bred	:Brude	:Brude	:Brunde	:Brude	:Bred		:Brude
Breidei f. Bili	:Brud	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude	:Drust?		:Brude
Breidei f. Derelei	:Brud	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude		:Brud
Breidei f. Uuirquist	:Brud?	:Brude?	:Brude?	:Brude?	:Brude?		:Brude?
Breidei f. Uuid	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude	:Bride		:Brud
Bres							
Bretach (son of)	:Maket	:Macbeth	:Makbeth	:Macheth	:Macbeth	:MakFingel	
Breth f. Buthut							?
Bridei f. Mailcon	:Brud	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude	:Drust?		:Brud
Brigid							
Britus							
Broichan							
Brude f. Fochel	:Brud	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude	:Brude		:Brude

Fig. I2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List D	:Regnal :List F1	:Regnal :List F2	:Regnal :List I	:Regnal :List K	:Regnal :List N	:Fordun's :List
Brude (30)							
Bruide f. Onuist							
Bruning							
Buaigne							
Buan							
Budicius							
Cadfred				Cadfred			
Cadnolodor							
Cadoc (saint)							
Cador							
Cailtram f. Girom	Kelturam	Kelturan	Kelturan	Kelturan	Kyburcan		Kelturan
Cairpe Cruithnechan							
Cairthenn mac Caelboth (son of)							
Caitnind							
Canaul f. Tarl'a							
Cano f. Gartnait							
Canutulachama	Tonaculmel	Canatulmel	Canatulmet	Canatumel	Calnatuhel		Canacalmel
Carausius							
	:Fevana- :cherche	:Carana- :threcht	:Karane- :threcht	:Carano- :chrecht			:Carana- :thereth
Caruorst							
Castantin f. Uurquist	Constantinus	Constantin	Constantinus	Constantinus	Costantin		Constantinus
Cat							
		:Cana- :tuml?			:Calna- :tuhel?		
Catainlacach	Tonaculmel?		Canatulmet?	Canatumel?			Canacalmel?
Cathasach mac Ailella							
Cathasach mac Lurggeni							
Cathasach mac Maelduin							
Cathluan							
Caulnia							
Causantin mac Cinaeda	Constantine	Constantin	Constantinus	Constantine	Costantin	Constantinus	
Caw of Pictland							
Ce							
Celestine (pope)							
Cellach mac Ailella							
Cennfaelad mac Suibne							
Ceolfrith							
Chalag amfrud							Chalag
Chelric							
Cinaed mac Alpin	Kenneth	Kenneth	Kinart	Kenneth	Kenneth	Kynad	Kenneth
Cing	Kyan	Kinne	Kinne	Kenne	Kenek		Kynne
Cinioch f. Lutrín	Kynel	Kinel	Kinet	Kynel	Kenech		Kenel
Ciniod f. Arcois							
Ciniod f. Derelei							
Ciniod f. Uuredach	Carnach?	Garnath?	Garnath?	Garuach?	Garnard?		Garnard?
Ciriq							
Colcu mac Mongain							
Colgrin							
Colman Mor							
Columba	Columba	Columba	Columba	Columba	Columba		Columba
Conall Cernach							
Conall Corc							
Conall mac Aedain							

Fig. 13 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List D	:Regnal :List F1	:Regnal :List F2	:Regnal :List I	:Regnal :List K	:Regnal :List N	:Fordun's :List	:
Condluan								:
Congal mac Ronain								:
Connad Cerr	:Knath	:Kinathkerr	:Kineth Ker	:Kineth Cerr	:Kynather	:Kynad		:
Constans								:
f. Constantine III								:
Constantine III								:
Corindu								:
Cormac Ua Liathain								:
Crimthann								:
Crodai								:
Cruithne	:Cruchine	:Crutheus	:Crutheus	:Gruchne	:Cruthene		:Cruythne	:
Crus								:
Cu Chulainn								:
Cucuarain								:
Cunedda								:
Cu Roi mac Daire								:
Cuthbert (saint)								:
Darlugdach								:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:Decothet	:Dootheth	:Deokleth	:Tethrothrech				:
Deo Artiuis								:
Deocilinon	:Duchil	:Duchil	:Duchil	:Duchil	:Duqil		:Duchil	:
Deoord	:Derordegeli	:Duordeghel	:Durdeghall	:Deodegel			:Duordeghel	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill								:
Dicuill mac Echdach								:
Dinortechest					:Dinortechest		:Dinorthetisy	:
Domnall f. Mac Erca								:
Domnall mac Aedo								:
Domnall mac Alpin	:Douenald	:Dovenald	:Doenall	:Douenald	:Donald	:Done- waldus		:
Donn								:
Donornauch	:Donornauch	:Dinornacht	:Donarmoehl	:Douernach	:Denornach		:Donqrrd	:
Drest (c.728)								:
Drest f. Constantini	:Dostolorq?	:Dustalorq?	:Drustilorq	:Dustalorq?	:Duf Talorq?		:Durstolorq'?	:
Drest f. Donuel	:Durst	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drest f. Munait	:Durst	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:Durst	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drest Gurthinmoch		:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drostan								:
Drust f. Erp	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Durst	:
Drust f. Ferat	:Durst	:Durst	:Drust	:Drust	:Drust		:Drusken	:
Dub da Inber								:
mac Congalaich								:
Dubslait hua Trena								:
Dunchad mac Conaing								:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith								:
Dungal mac Scandail								:
Dungal mac Selbaich	:Dinghel	:Dungal	:Dungal	:Dunghal	:Donald	:Conegal		:
Eanfrith	:Amfrud	:Amfrude	:Confrud	:Aufrud			:Amfrud	:
Ebissa								:
Ecqberht (saint)								:
Ecqfrith								:
Echdhe eachbheoil								:

Fig. I4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List D	:Regnal :List F1	:Regnal :List F2	:Regnal :List I	:Regnal :List K	:Regnal: :List N	:Fordun's :List
Edwin (d. 633)							
Eilim ollfhinachta							
Eire							
Eithne							
Elaf							
Elair							
Elpin (c.728)	:Aropin	:Alpin	:Alpinus	:Alpin?	:Alpyn	:Alpin?	
Elpin f. Uuroid	:Alpin?	:Alpin?	:Alpin?	:Alpin?	:Alpin?		:Alpyn?
Emchath							
Eochaid Buide	:Hethghed	:Heoghedbud	:Heoghebbhad	:Heokebud	:Eokebrid	:Edith	
Eochaid/Eochu							
Eochaid Iarlaithe							
Eochaid Laib							
Eolchu							
Erc	:Herth	:Erc	:Erth	:Erc	:Ferthair	:Her	
Ercal							
Erqlan							
Erimon							
Failbe mac Echdach							
Fathecht							
Fea							
Feradach Find							
Fechtnach							
Feradach mac Selbaich							
Feradach (of Islay)							
Fergus f. Mac Erca							
Fergus Mor	:Fergus	:Fergus	:Fergus	:Fergus	:Fergus	:Fergus	
Fiachna Caech							
Fiachna mac Baetain							
Fiachra mac Dunqaile							
Fiachu Mullachlethan							
Fiachu nAraide							
Fiacua albus	:Fiacua	:Fiachua	:Fiacha	:Fyahor	:Fiachua		:Frathna
Fial							
Fib							
Fidach							
Finachta							
Findchan							
Findoll cisirne							
Finguinne							
f. Deileroith							
Flathrua mac Fiachrach							
Fortrean							
Fotla							
Fotlaid							
Froech							
Galam	:Talalad	:Tagalad	:Tagaled	:Taqaalad	:Taqaalach		:Thagalath
Galan f. Barrfhind							
Galanen		:Galam	:Gulam	:Galany	:Galanen		:Galaam
Garnard f. Uuid	:Nechan?	:Nectan	:Nectan	:Nact'am	:Nectan		:Nectane
Garthnach f. Girom	:Ganach	:Ganut	:Ganat	:Gauach	:Garnard'		:Garnard
Gartnaich diuberr	:Canath	:Garnat-dives	:Garnard	:Gauiach	:Garnard		:Garnard
Gartnait f. Accidan							

Fig. 15 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:List:Fordun's	:
	:List D	:List F1	:List F2	:List I	:List K	: N :List	:
Gartnait f. Donuel	:Cornach	:Garnat	:Garnard	:Garcuad		:Garnard	:
Gartnaith loc	:Gernarqbolg	:Gernath-bolg	:Garnathbolus	:Gercnath	:Gamaldebald	:Garnaichbolg	:
Gartnart (4)							:
Gartnart f. Domelch	:Carnac	:Garnat	:Gernerd	:Sauiach	:Garnald	:Garnard	:
Gede olqudach							:
Gelon							:
Gest qurcich							:
Gillabor							:
Gillafer							:
Gillapatric							:
Gillarum							:
Gille Caor							:
Giric	:Girg	:Girg	:Girg/Carus	:Girg	:Tirg	:Girg	:
Gratian							:
Gruibne							:
Gub/Gib	:Cede?	:Gede?	:Gede?	:Gede?	:Gede?	:Ghede?	:
Guidid gaed brechach							:
Hengest							:
Hoel							:
Horsa							:
Hurgust f. Forqso						:Hurgust	:
Iarnnbobd f. Gartnat							:
Im							:
Iogenan							:
Irial qlunmar							:
Isicon							:
Istoreth							:
Istorine							:
Itarnan							:
Ivarr							:
Japheth							:
Javad							:
Justinian							:
Justin the Younger							:
Kineth f. Ferat	:Kynat	:Kinat	:Kinat	:Kineth	:Kenech	:Kinat	:
Lebarcham							:
Letenn							:
Liathan							:
Loarn Mor	:Loaran	:Loarn	:Loern	:Lorin	:Loern		:
Lochene mac Fingn							:
Loichet							:
Lonceta							:
Luqaid							:
Luigne moccu Min							:
Maelcaich mac Scandail							:
Maelduin							:
mac Maelifithrich							:
Mailcon	:Methon	:Melchon	:Melcho	:Melcon	:Methor	:Merlochon	:
Mar							:
Marius							:
Maximus							:
Medb							:
Melga							:
Mil							:
Mongfind							:

Fig. 16 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal :List D	:Regnal :List F1	:Regnal :List F2	:Regnal :List I	:Regnal :List K	:List:Fordun's : N :List
Mordred						
Morleo						
Nechtán						
Necthon f. Derelei	:Nectan	:Nectan	:Ferthen	:Nett'an	:Jactan/Nectan	:Nectane
Necton f. Erip	:Rechán	:Nethan	:Netthan	:Nectan	:Nectane	:Nectane
Nectu n. Uerb		:Nethan	:Necthad	:Nact'an		:Nectane
Nemed						
Ninian						
Ninnid mac Duach						
Noah						
Octha						
Oengus						
Oengus f. Bruide	:Oengussa	:Oengusa	:Oengussa	:Oengus	:Ferqus?	:Oengussa
Oengus Mor	:Tenagus	:Enequs	:Tenegus	:Enqus		
Olafr						
Olfinecta						
Ollam Fotla						
Onuist f. Urquist		:Oengusa	:Oengusu	:Oengusa	:Denegul	:Hurgust?
Osric f. Aelfric						
Oswiu						
Pairte (Partholon?)						
Palladius					:Paladius	:Paladius
Patricius (Patrick)						
Penda						
Pern/Pert						
Policornus						
Regulus (saint)					:Fegulus	:Regulum
Rigullan mac Conaing						
Roderic/Sodric						
Ru						
Scandal mac Beicce						
Servanus (Serf)						
Severus						
Simul f. Drest						
Slanoll						
Solen						
Sulgenius						
Talorcen f. Enfret	:Talarqu	:Talarqan	:Thaloqon	:Talarqan		:Talarqan
Talorc f. Achivir	:Balarg	:Talarq	:Talarq	:Talarq	:Talarq	:Thalarq
Talorc f. Aniel	:Tolorag	:Talarq	:Tholarq	:Tolarq	:Talarq	:Thalarq
Talorc f. Uuid	:Tollarg	:Telarg	:Tolerg	:Tolorg		:Thalarq'
Talorgán (d. 750)						
Talorgán f. Drostan (c. 734)						
Talorgán f. Druisten	:Thalarqane	:Talarqan	:Talarqan	:Talarqan	:Talarqan	:Thalarq'
Talorgen f. Onuist	:Falagan	:Talarqan	:Talarqan	:Talarqan	:Talarqan	:Thalarq'
Talorgen f. Uuthoil	:Dostolorq?	:Dustalorg?	:Dustalorg?	:Dustalorg?	:Duf Tolorq?	:Durstolorq?
Talorg						
f. Muircholaich	:Tolorq	:Golorq	:Golorq	:Tolorq	:Talarq	:Tholorq
Talorg mac Congusa						
Tarain (exile)						
Taran f. Entifidich	:Taran	:Taram	:Turan	:Taran	:Tharan	:Gharan
Tea						

Fig. 17 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Regnal Lists

	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal	:Regnal:Fordun's	:
	:List D	:List F1	:List F2	:List I	:List K	:List N:List	:
Tharain	:Tharain	:Tharan	:Thoran	:Tharan	:Tharan	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:Poponeuet	:Umpopnenet	:Wmpopwall	:Vipoquenech	:Verpempnet	:	:Wypopneth:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:Hungus	:Hungus	:Hungus	:Himqus	:Hunqus	:	:Hungus
Usconbuts	:Combust	:Combust	:Cumbust	:Conbust	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:Cogana	:Eoganan	:Coganan	:Doganan	:Egqanus	:	:Eoghane
Uurad f. Bargoit	:Fergus	:Ferat	:Ferat	:Ferach	:Feradagus	:	:Feredeth
Uuradech	:Ferdach	:Feodak	:Feredak	:Feradach	:Stradach	:	:Feredech
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. J1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of:	Vita	:Irish:	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of:
	:Ninie	:Niniani:	Cadoq	:Columbae:	Columba	:Cuthbert:	Cuthbert:	Servanus
Adomnan	N/A			Adomnana				Edheunanus
Aed Brecc								
Aed Dub	N/A			Aidum				
Aed Find	N/A			N/A				
Aed mac Cinaeda	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A	
Aedan mac Gabrain				Aido				
Aelfflaed						Aelfleda	Elfled	
Aelfwine								
Aenbegan								
Aethelfrith								
Aethelwulf								
Agatheris								
Agnaman								
Aigine								
Ailill mac Dungaile								
Ainbcellach (& son)	N/A			N/A				
Ainmere mac Setnai				Ainmorious				
Aldfrith				Alfridum	Aldfrido	Aldfrido	Alfrido	
Alpia								Alpia
Alpin f. Eochaid	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A	
Alpin f. Oengus						N/A	N/A	
Ambrosius								
Artbranan	N/A			Artbrani				
Arthur			Arthurus					
Arvirargus								
Athelstan				N/A				
Audqisl				N/A		N/A	N/A	
Baetan mac Cuind								
Bagag ollfiacha								
Banba								
Basse								
Bassianus								
Bearnqal								
Becc mac Fiachrach								
Bertfrid								
Bertred								
Bile f. Elpin	N/A			N/A				
Blarehassereth								
Blieiblituth								
Boisil							Boisili	
Bred	N/A			N/A				
Bredei f. Bili								
Bredei f. Derelei								Brude
Bredei f. Uuirquist	N/A			N/A				
Bredei f. Uuid	N/A							
Bres								
Bretach (son of)	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Breth f. Buthut								
Bridei f. Mailcon	N/A			Brudeo				
Brigid					Brigit			
Britus		X						
Broichan	N/A			Broichano				
Brude f. Fochel								

Fig. J2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of:	Vita	:Irish	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of :
	:Ninie	:Niniani:	Cadog	:Columbae:	Columba	:Cuthbert	:Cuthbert:	Servanus:
Brude (30)								
Bruide f. Onuist	N/A			N/A				
Bruning								
Buaigne								
Buan								
Budicius								
Cadfred								
Cadnolodor								
Cadoc (saint)			Cadoci					
Cador								
Cailtram f. Girom								
Cairpre Cruithnechan								
Cairthenn mac								
Caelboth (son of)								
Caitnind								
Canaul f. Tarl'a	N/A			N/A				
Cano f. Gartnait								
Canutulachama								
Carausius								
Caruorst								
Castantin f. Uurquist	N/A					N/A	N/A	
Cat								
Catainlacach								
Cathasach mac Ailella								
Cathasach mac Lurggeni								
Cathasach mac Maelduin								
Cathluan								
Caulnia								
Causantin mac Cinaeda	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Caw of Pictland			Cau					
Ce								
Celestine (pope)								
Cellach mac Ailella	N/A			N/A				
Cennfaelad mac Suibne								
Ceolfrith								
Chalaq amfrud								
Chelric								
Cinaed mac Alpin								
Cing								
Cinioch f. Lutrín								
Ciniod f. Arcois								
Ciniod f. Derelei	N/A			N/A				
Ciniod f. Uuredach	N/A			N/A				
Ciriq								
Colcu mac Mongain								
Colqrin								
Colman Mor					Cholman			
Columba	N/A	X		Columba	Cholum Chille			
Conall Cernach								
Conall Corc								
Conall mac Aedain								

Fig. J3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of:	Vita	:Irish	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of:
	:Ninie	:Ninian:	Cadoq	:Columbae	:Columba	:Cuthbert	:Cuthbert	:Servanus:
Condluan								
Congal mac Ronain								
Connad Cerr								
Constans								
f. Constantine III								
Constantine III								
Corindu								
Cormac Ua Liathain	N/A			Cormacus	Cormac			
Crimthann								
Crodai								
Cruithne								
Crus								
Cu Chulainn								
Cucuarain								
Cunedda			Cunedda					
Cu Roi mac Daire								
Cuthbert (saint)	N/A					Cudberti	Cuthberti	
Darlugdach								
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu								
Deo Artiuois								
Deocilinion								
Deoord								
Diarmait mac Cerbail	N/A			Dermiti	Diarmuta			
Dicuill mac Echdach								
Dinortechest								
Domnall f. Mac Erca				Domnallus				
Domnall mac Aedo				Domnallus				
Domnall mac Alpin	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Donn								
Donornauch								
Drest (c.728)	N/A			N/A				
Drest f. Constantini	N/A			N/A				
Drest f. Donuel								
Drest f. Gyrom								
Drest f. Munait								
Drest f. Talorgen	N/A			N/A				
Drest f. Uudrost								
Drest Gurthinmoch								
Drostan								
Drust f. Erp								
Drust f. Ferat	N/A			N/A				
Dub da Inber								
mac Congalaich	N/A			N/A				
Dubslait hua Trena								
Dunchad mac Conaing								
Dunchad mac Oircdoith								
Dungal mac Scandail								
Dungal mac Selbaich	N/A			N/A				
Eanfrith								
Ebissa								
Ecqberht (saint)								
Ecqfrith				Ecfridi		Ecfridi	Eqfridi	
Echdhe eachbheoil								

Fig. J4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of:	Vita	:Irish	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of :
	:Ninie	:Niniani:	Cadoq	:Columbae	:Columba:	Cuthbert	:Cuthbert:	Servanus:
Edwin (d. 633)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eilim ollfhinachta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eire	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eithne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elaf	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elair	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elpin (c.728)	:N/A	:	:	:N/A	:	:N/A	:N/A	:
Elpin f. Uuroid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Emchath	:	:	:	:Emchatus	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Buide	:	:	:	:Echodius	:	:	:	:
Eochaid/Eochu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Iarlaithe	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Laib	:	:	:	:Echodius	:	:	:	:
Eolchu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ercal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erqlan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Erimon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Failbe mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fathecht	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fea	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach Find	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fechtnach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feradach mac Selbaich	:N/A	:	:	:N/A	:	:	:	:
Feradach (of Islay)	:N/A	:	:	:Feradachi	:	:	:	:
Fergus f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:Forcus	:	:	:	:
Fergus Mor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachna Caech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachnae mac Baetain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachra mac Dungaile	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachu MullachLethan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiachu nAraide	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiacua albus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fial	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fib	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fidach	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finachta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Findchan	:	:	:	:Findchanus:	:	:	:	:
Findoll cisirne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finnquinne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
f. Deileroith	:N/A	:	:	:N/A	:	:	:	:
Flathrua mac Fiachrach:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fortrean	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fotla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fotlaid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Froech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galan f. Barrfhind	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Galanan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Garnard f. Uuid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Garthnach f. Girom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnaich diuberr	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gartnait f. Accidan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. J5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of	:Vita	:Irish	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of	:
	:Ninie	:Niniani:	Cadog	:Columbae	:Columba:	Cuthbert	:Cuthbert:	Servanus:	:
Gartnait f. Donuel									
Gartnaith loc									
Gartnart (4)									
Gartnart f. Domelch									
Gede olqudach									
Gelon									
Gest qurcich									
Gillabor									
Gillafer									
Gillapatric									
Gillarum									
Gille Caor									
Giric									
Gratian			:Gratianum						
Gruibne									
Gub/Gib									
Guidid gaed brechach									
Hengest									
Hoel									
Horsa									
Hurqust f. Forqso									
Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat									
Im									
Iogenan				:Iogenanum:					
Irial qlunmar									
Isicon									
Istoreth									
Istorine									
Itarnan									
Ivarr									
Japheth									
Javad									
Justinian		X							
Justin the Younger		X							
Kineth f. Ferat	N/A			N/A					
Lebarcham									
Letenn									
Liathan									
Loarn Mor				:Loerni					
Lochene mac Fingín									
Loichet									
Lonceta									
Luqaid									
Luigne moccu Min				:Lugneus					
Maelcaich mac Scandail									
Maelduin									
mac Maelifithrich									
Mailcon			:Mailgunus?						
Mar									
Marius									
Maximus			:Maximianum:						
Medb									
Melga									
Mil									
Mongfind									

Fig. J6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of:	Vita	:Irish	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of:
	:Ninie	:Niniani:	Cadoq	:Columbae	:Columba:	Cuthbert	:Cuthbert:	Servanus:
Mordred								
Morleo								
Nechtan								
Necthon f. Derelei								
Necton f. Erip								
Nectu n. Uerb								
Nemed								
Ninian	X	X						
Ninnid mac Duach								
Noah								
Octha								
Oengus								
Oengus f. Bruide	N/A			N/A				
Oengus Mor								
Olafr	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Olfinecta								
Ollam Fotla								
Onuist f. Urquist	N/A			N/A				
Osríc f. Aelfric	N/A							
Oswiu							Oswiu	
Pairte (Partholon?)								
Palladius								
Patricius (Patrick)				Patricii	Patraic			
Penda								
Pern/Pert								
Policornus								
Regulus (saint)	N/A			N/A				
Rigullan mac Conaing								
Roderic/Sodric								
Ru								
Scandal mac Beicce								
Servanus (Serf)								Servanus
Severus			Seuerum					
Simul f. Drest								
Slanoll								
Solen								
Sulgenius								
Talorc f. Enfret								
Talorc f. Achivir								
Talorc f. Aniel								
Talorc f. Uuid								
Talorgan (d. 750)	N/A			N/A				
Talorgan f. Drostan								
(c. 734)	N/A			N/A				
Talorgen f. Druisten	N/A			N/A				
Talorgen f. Onuist	N/A			N/A				
Talorgen f. Uuthoil	N/A			N/A				
Talorg								
f. Muircholaich								
Talorg mac Congusa	N/A			N/A				
Tarain (exile)				Tarainum				
Taran f. Entifidich								
Tea								

Fig. J7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: Hagiographies

	:Miracula:	Vita	:Life of:	Vita	:Irish	:Anonymous:	Bede's	:Life of:
	:Ninie	:Niniani:	Cadoq	:Columbae	:Columba:	Cuthbert	:Cuthbert:	Servanus:
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	N/A	:	:	N/A	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:	Tumma	Trumwine	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	N/A	:	:	N/A	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uuen f. Unuist	N/A	:	:	N/A	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Bargoit	N/A	:	:	N/A	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wanius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wurqest	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. K1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Gildas	:Bede	:TBC	:TBF	:Historia	:Senchus	:Duan
	:Brittonum	:Fer nAlban	:Albanach				
Adomnan	:N/A	:Adamnan					
Aed Brecc	:N/A						
Aed Dub	:N/A						
Aed Find	:N/A	:N/A					:Aodh?
Aed mac Cinaeda	:N/A	:N/A					
Aedan mac Gabrain						:Aidan	:Aodhan
Aelffled	:N/A	:Aelbfled					
Aelfwine	:N/A	:Elfuini			:Aelfquin		
Aenbegan							
Aethelfrith		:Aedilfrid			:Aedlferd		
Aethelwulf							
Agatheris							
Agnaman					:Agnominis		
Aigine							
Ailill mac Dungaile							
Ainbcellach (& son)	:N/A	:N/A					
Ainmere mac Setnai							
Aldfrith		:Aldfrid					
Alpia							
Alpin f. Eochaid							
Alpin f. Oenqus							
Ambrosius	:Ambrosius	:Ambrosio			:Ambrosius		
Artbranan	:N/A						
Arthur					:Arthur		
Arvirargus							
Athelstan	:N/A	:N/A					
Audqisl	:N/A	:N/A					
Baetan mac Cuind							
Baqaq ollfiacha							
Banba							
Basse							
Bassianus		:Bassianum					
Bearnqal							
Becc mac Fiachrach							
Bertfrid		:Berctfrid					
Bertred		:Berctred					
Bile f. Elpin	:N/A						
Blarehassereth							
Blieiblituth							
Boisil		:Boisil					
Bred	:N/A	:N/A					
Breidei f. Bili	:N/A				:Birdei		
Breidei f. Derelei	:N/A						
Breidei f. Uuirquist	:N/A	:N/A					
Breidei f. Uuid	:N/A						
Bres							
Bretach (son of)	:N/A	:N/A			:N/A	:N/A	:MhecBeathadh
Breth f. Buthut							
Bridei f. Mailcon	:N/A	:Bridio					
Brigid							
Britus					:Bruto		:Briutus
Broichan	:N/A						
Brude f. Fochel	:N/A						

Fig. K2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Gildas	:Bede	:TBC	:TBF	:Historia :Brittonum	:Senchus :Fer nAlban	:Duan :Albanach
Brude (30)							
Bruide f. Onuist	N/A	N/A					
Bruning							
Buaigne							
Buan							
Budicius							
Cadfred							
Cadnolodor							
Cadoc (saint)							
Cador							
Cailtram f. Girom							
Cairpre Cruithnechan							
Cairthenn mac Caelboth (son of)							
Caitnind							
Canaul f. Tarl'a	N/A	N/A					:Chonaill
Cano f. Gartnait							
Canutlachama							
Carausius		:Carausius			:Carutius		
Caruorst							
Castantin f. Uurquist	N/A						:Cusaintin?
Cat							
Catainlacach							
Cathasach mac Ailella							
Cathasach mac Lurggeni	N/A						
Cathasach mac Maelduin	N/A						
Cathluan							:Cathluan
Caulnia							
Causantin mac Cinaeda	N/A	N/A					:Chusaintin
Caw of Pictland							
Ce							
Celestine (pope)							
Cellach mac Ailella	N/A	N/A					
Cennfaelad mac Suibne	N/A						
Ceolfrith		:Ceolfridum					
Chalag amfrud							
Chelric							
Cinaed mac Alpin	N/A	N/A			N/A		:Chionaoith
Cing							
Cinioch f. Lutrin	N/A						
Ciniod f. Arcois							
Ciniod f. Derelei	N/A						
Ciniod f. Uuredech	N/A	N/A					
Cirig							
Colcu mac Mongain							
Colgrin							
Colman Mor							
Columba		:Columba			:Columbae		
Conall Cernach			:Conall	:Conall			
Conall Corc							
Conall mac Aedain							:Chonaill

Fig. K3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Gildas	:Bede	:TBC	:TBF	:Historia :Brittonum	:Senchus :Fer nAlban	:Duan :Albanach
Condluan							
Congal mac Ronain	N/A						
Connad Cerr	N/A					:Connad	:Conchad
Constans							
f. Constantine III		:Constantem					
Constantine III		:Constantinus			:Constantius		
Corindu	N/A						
Cormac Ua Liathain	N/A						
Crimthann							
Crodai							
Cruithne							
Crus							
Cu Chulainn			:Cu C[h]ulain				
Cucuarain							
Cunedda					:Cunedag		
Cu Roi mac Daire			:Cu Roi				
Cuthbert (saint)	N/A	:Cudbercto			:Cudbertus		
Darlugdach							
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu							
Deo Artiuois							
Deocilinion							
Deoord							
Diarmait mac Cerbaill	N/A						
Dicuil mac Echdach							
Dinortechest							
Downall f. Mac Erca	N/A						
Downall mac Aedo	N/A						
Downall mac Alpin	N/A	N/A					:Dhomnuill
Donn							
Donornauch							
Drest (c.728)	N/A						
Drest f. Constantini	N/A	N/A					
Drest f. Donuel	N/A						
Drest f. Gyrom							
Drest f. Munait							
Drest f. Talorgen	N/A	N/A					
Drest f. Uudrost							
Drest Gurthinmoch							
Drostan							
Drust f. Erp							
Drust f. Ferat	N/A	N/A					
Dub da Inber							
mac Congalaich	N/A						
Dubslait hua Trena							
Dunchad mac Conaing							
Dunchad mac Oircdoith							
Dungal mac Scandail							
Dungal mac Selbaich	N/A	N/A					
Eanfrith		:Eanfrid			:Anfrid		
Ebissa					:Ebissa		
Ecqberht (saint)		:Ecqbercto			:Ecqbirth		
Ecqfrith	N/A	:Ecqfrid			:Echqfrid		
Echdhe eachbheoil							

Fig. K4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Gildas	: Bede	: TBC	: TBF	:Historia :Senchus :Duan	
	:Brittonum	:Fer nAlban	:Albanach			
Edwin (d. 633)	: N/A	:Aeduini			:Eadquin	
Eilim ollfhinachta						
Eire						
Eithne						
Elaf						
Elair						
Elpin (c.728)	: N/A					
Elpin f. Uuroid	: N/A					
Emchath	: N/A					
Eochaid Buide					:Eochu Budhe	:Eachach
Eochaid/Eochu					:Echdach	:Eachach
Eochaid Iarlaithe						
Eochaid Laib	: N/A					
Eolchu						
Erc					:Erc	:Erc
Ercal						
Erqlan						
Erimon						
Failbe mac Echdach	: N/A					
Fathecht						
Fea						
Feradach Find						
Fechnach						
Feradach mac Selbaich	: N/A	: N/A				
Feradach (of Islay)	: N/A					
Fergus f. Mac Erca	: N/A					
Fergus Mor					:Fergus	:Fearghus
Fiachna Caech						
Fiachna mac Baetain						
Fiachra mac Dungaile						
Fiachu Mullachlethan						
Fiachu nAraide						
Fiacua albus						
Fial						
Fib						
Fidach						
Finachta						
Findchan	: N/A					
Findoll cisirne						
Finnquinne						
f. Deileroith	: N/A					
Flathrua mac Fiachrach						
Fortrean					: ?	
Fotla						
Fotlaid						
Froech			:Fraich	:Froech		
Galam	: N/A					
Galan f. Barrfhind					:Galan	
Galanán						
Garnard f. Uuid	: N/A					
Garthnach f. Girom						
Gartnaich diuberr						
Gartnait f. Accidan	: N/A					

Fig. K5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	: Gildas	: Bede	: TBC	: TBF	: Historia	: Senchus	: Duan
	: Brittonum	: Fer nAlban	: Albanach				
Gartnait f. Donuel	N/A					?	
Gartnaith loc							
Gartnart (4)							
Gartnart f. Domelch	N/A					Gartnait?	
Gede olqudach							
Gelon							
Gest qurcich							
Gillabor							
Gillafer							
Gillapatric							
Gillarum							
Gille Caor							
Giric							
Gratian		Gratianum			Gratianus		
Gruibne							
Gub/Gib							
Guidid gaed brechach							
Hengest		Hengist			Hengist		
Hoel							
Horsa		Horsa			Hors		
Hurgust f. Forqso							
Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat	N/A						
Im							
Iogenan	N/A						
Irial qlunmar							
Isicon					Ascanius?		Isiocon
Istoreth					Istoreth		
Istorine					Istorine		
Itarnan	N/A						
Ivarr							
Japheth					Japheth		
Javad					Jovan		
Justinian							
Justin the Younger							
Kineth f. Ferat	N/A	N/A			N/A		
Lebarcham							
Letenn							
Liathan					Liethan		
Loarn Mor						Loarnd	Loarn
Lochene mac Finqin	N/A						
Loichet							
Lonceta							
Lugaid							
Luiqne moccu Min	N/A						
Maelcaich mac Scandail							
Maelduin							
mac Maelifithrich							
Mailcon	Maglocune?	Meilochon			Mailcunus?		
Mar							
Marius							
Maximus	Maximus	Maximus			Maximianus		
Medb			Medb	Medb			
Melga							
Mil							
Mongfind							

Fig. K6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Gildas	:Bede	:TBC	:TBF	:Historia	:Senchus	:Duan
	:Brittonum	:Fer nAlban	:Albanach				
Mordred							
Morleo							
Nechtan							
Necthon f. Derelei	N/A	:Naiton					
Necton f. Erip							
Nectu n. Uerb							
Nemed					:Nimeth		:Nemidh
Ninian		:Nynia					
Ninnid mac Duach							
Noah					:Noe		
Octha					:Octha		
Oengus							
Oengus f. Bruide	N/A	N/A					
Oengus Mor						:Oengus	:Aonghusa
Olafr	N/A	N/A					
Olfinecta							
Ollam Fotla							
Onuist f. Urquist	N/A						
Osric f. Aelfric	N/A	:Osric					
Oswiu	N/A	:Osuiu			:Osquid		
Pairte (Partholon?)					:Partolomus		
Palladius		:Palladius			:Palladius		
Patricius (Patrick)					:Patricii		:Phatraicc
Penda		:Penda			:Penda		
Pernt/Pert							
Policornus							
Regulus (saint)							
Rigullan mac Conaing	N/A						
Roderic/Sodric							
Ru							
Scandal mac Beicce	N/A						
Servanus (Serf)							
Severus		:Severus			:Severus		
Simul f. Drest							
Slanoll							
Solen							
Sulgenius							
Talorcen f. Enfret	N/A						
Talorc f. Achivir							
Talorc f. Aniel							
Talorc f. Uuid	N/A						
Talorgan (d. 750)	N/A	N/A					
Talorgan f. Drostan							
(c. 734)	N/A	N/A					
Talorgen f. Druisten	N/A	N/A					
Talorgen f. Onuist	N/A	N/A					
Talorgen f. Uuthoil	N/A	N/A			N/A		
Talorg							
f. Muircholaich							
Talorg mac Congusa	N/A	N/A					
Tarain (exile)	N/A						
Taran f. Entifidich	N/A						
Tea							

Fig. K7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Gildas	:Bede	:TBC	:TBF	:Historia :Brittonum	:Senchus :Fer nAlban	:Duan :Albanach
Tharain							
Tolargg f. Drostan (c.712)	N/A						
Trumwine	N/A	Trumuini					
Uaisnem							
Uipoig namet							
Uist							
Ulfa/Ulpa							
Ultan mac Dicolla	N/A						
Unuist f. Uurquist	N/A	N/A					Aonghusa
Usconbuts							
Utherpendragon							
Uuen f. Unuist	N/A	N/A			N/A		
Uurad f. Bargoit	N/A	N/A			N/A		
Uuradech							
Valentinianus					Valentinianus		
Vespasian		Vespasianus					
Vortigern	?	Vurtigerno			Vortigern		
Wanius							
Wurgest							

Fig. L1 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of	:Welsh
	:Chonail	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads
Adomnan				
Aed Brecc				
Aed Dub				
Aed Find				
Aed mac Cinaeda				
Aedan mac Gabrain		:Oedan		?
Aelfflaed				
Aelfwine				
Aenbegan				
Aethelfrith			:Edelfridus	
Aethelwulf				
Agatheris				
Agnaman				
Aigine				
Ailill mac Dungaile				
Ainbcellach (& son)				
Ainmere mac Setnai				
Aldfrith				
Alpia				
Alpin f. Eochaid				
Alpin f. Oengus				
Ambrosius			:Aurelii Ambrosii	
Artbranan				
Arthur			:Arturus	:Arthur
Arvirargus			:Aruiragus	
Athelstan				
Audqisl				
Baetan mac Cuind				
Baqaq ollfiacha				
Banba				
Basse				
Bassianus			:Bassianum	
Bearnqal				
Becc mac Fiachrach				
Bertfrid				
Bertred				
Bile f. Elpin				
Blarehassereth				
Blieiblituth				
Boisil				
Bred				
Breidei f. Bili				
Breidei f. Derelei				
Greidei f. Uuirquist				
Breidei f. Uuid				
Bres				
Bretach (son of)	N/A	N/A		
Breth f. Buthut				
Bridei f. Mailcon				
Brigid				
Britus			:Brutus	
Broichan				
Brude f. Fochel				

Fig. L2 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of	Welsh	:
	:Chonaill	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads	:
Brude (30)	:	:	:	:	:
Bruide f. Onuist	:	:	:	:	:
Bruning	:	:	:Brunniquis	:	:
Buaigne	:	:	:	:	:
Buan	:	:	:	:	:
Budicius	:	:	:Budicius	:	:
Cadfred	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:
Cadnolodor	:	:	:	:	:
Cadoc (saint)	:	:	:	:	:
Cador	:	:	:Cadorem	:	:
Cailtram f. Girom	:	:	:	:	:
Cairpre Cruithnechan	: ?	:	:	:	:
Cairthenn mac	:	:	:	:	:
Caelboth (son of)	:	:	:	:	:
Caitnind	:	:	:	:	:
Canaul f. Tarl'a	:	:	:	:	:
Cano f. Gartnait	:	:Canu?	:	:	:
Canutulachama	:	:	:	:	:
Carausius	:	:	:Carausius	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:
Caruorst	:	:	:	:	:
Castantin f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:
Cat	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:
Catainlacach	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Ailella	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Lurggeni	:	:	:	:	:
Cathasach mac Maelduin	:	:	:	:	:
Cathluan	:	:	:	:	:
Caulnia	:	:	:	:	:
Causantin mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	:
Caw of Pictland	:	:	:	:Caw	:
Ce	:	:	:	:	:
Celestine (pope)	:	:	:	:	:
Cellach mac Ailella	:	:	:	:	:
Cennfaelad mac Suibne	:	:	:	:	:
Ceolfrith	:	:	:	:	:
Chalag amfrud	:	:	:	:	:
Chelric	:	:	:Chelricus	:	:
Cinaed mac Alpin	:	:	:	:	:
Cing	:	:	:	:	:
Cinioch f. Lutrin	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Arcois	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Derelei	:	:	:	:	:
Ciniod f. Uuredech	:	:	:	:	:
Cirig	:	:	:	:	:
Colcu mac Mongain	:	:	:	:	:
Colgrin	:	:	:Colgrimus	:	:
Colman Mor	:	:	:	:	:
Columba	:	:	:	:	:
Conall Cernach	:	:	:	:	:
Conall Corc	:Chonaill	:	:	:	:
Conall mac Aedain	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. L3 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of	:Welsh	:
	:Chonaill	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads	:
Condluan	:	:	:	:	:
Congal mac Ronain	:	:	:	:	:
Connad Cerr	:	:	:	:	:
Constans	:	:	:	:Custennin	:
f. Constantine III	:	:	:Constans	:Vychan	:
Constantine III	:	:	:Constantinus	:Custennin	:
Corindu	:	:	:	:	:
Cormac Ua Liathain	:	:	:	:	:
Crimthann	:	:	:	:	:
Crodai	:	:	:	:	:
Cruithne	:	:	:	:	:
Crus	:	:	:	:	:
Cu Chulainn	:	:	:	:	:
Cucuarain	:	:	:	:	:
Cunedda	:	:	:	:Kynadaf	:
Cu Roi mac Daire	:	:	:	:	:
Cuthbert (saint)	:	:	:	:	:
Darlugdach	:	:	:	:	:
Dectotr'ic fr. Diu	:	:	:	:	:
Deo ardivois	:	:	:	:	:
Deocilion	:	:	:	:	:
Deoord	:	:	:	:	:
Diarmait mac Cerbaill	:	:	:	:	:
Dicuill mac Echdach	:	:	:	:	:
Dinortechest	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Aedo	:	:	:	:	:
Domnall mac Alpin	:	:	:	:	:
Donn	:	:	:	:	:
Donornauch	:	:	:	:	:
Drest (c.728)	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Constantini	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Donuel	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Gyrom	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Munait	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Talorgen	:	:	:	:	:
Drest f. Uudrost	:	:	:	:	:
Drest Gurthinmoch	:	:	:	:	:
Drostan	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Erp	:	:	:	:	:
Drust f. Ferat	:	:	:	:	:
Dub da Inber	:	:	:	:	:
mac Congalaich	:	:	:	:	:
Dubslait hua Trena	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Conaing	:	:	:	:	:
Dunchad mac Oircdoith	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Scandail	:	:	:	:	:
Dungal mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:	:
Eanfrith	:	:	:	:	:
Ebissa	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqberht (saint)	:	:	:	:	:
Ecqfrith	:	:	:	:	:
Echdhe eachbheoil	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. L4 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of:Welsh	:
	:Chonaill	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads
Edwin (d. 633)	:	:	:	:Edwin
Eilim ollfhinachta	:	:	:	:
Eire	:	:	:	:
Eithne	:	:	:	:
Elaf	:	:	:Elafius	:
Elair	:	:	:	:
Elpin (c.728)	:	:	:	:
Elpin f. Uuroid	:	:	:	:
Emchath	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Buide	:	:	:	:
Eochaid/Eochu	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Iarlaithe	:	:	:	:
Eochaid Laib	:	:	:	:
Eolchu	:	:	:	:
Erc	:	:	:	:
Ercal	:	:	:	:
Erqlan	:	:	:	:
Erimon	:	:	:	:
Failbe mac Echdach	:	:	:	:
Fathecht	:	:	:	:
Fea	:	:	:	:
Feradach Find	:	:	:	:
Fechtnach	:Feradaig	:	:	:
Feradach mac Selbaich	:	:	:	:
Feradach (of Islay)	:	:	:	:
Fergus f. Mac Erca	:	:	:	:
Fergus Mor	:	:	:	:
Fiachna Caech	:	:	:	:
Fiachna mac Baetain	:	:	:	:
Fiachra mac Dunqaile	:	:	:	:
Fiachu Mullachlethan	:	:	:	:
Fiachu nAraide	:	:	:	:
Fiacua albus	:	:	:	:
Fial	:	:	:	:
Fib	:	:	:	:
Fidach	:	:	:	:
Finachta	:	:	:	:
Findchan	:	:	:	:
Findoll cisirne	:	:	:	:
Finguinne	:	:	:	:
f. Deileroith	:	:	:	:
Flathrua mac Fiachrach:	:	:	:	:
Fortrean	:	:	:	:
Fotla	:	:	:	:
Fotlaid	:	:	:	:
Froech	:	:	:	:
Galam	:	:	:	:
Galan f. Barrfhind	:	:	:	:
Galanan	:	:	:	:
Garnard f. Uuid	:	:	:	:
Garthnach f. Girom	:	:	:	:
Gartnaich diuberr	:	:	:	:
Gartnait f. Accidan	:	:Gartnan?:	:	:

Fig. L5 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of	:Welsh
	:Chonail	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads
Gartnait f. Donuel				
Gartnaith loc				
Gartnart (4)				
Gartnart f. Domelch				
Gede olqudach				
Gelon				
Gest qurcich				
Gillabor			:Gillabor	
Gillafer			:Gillafer	
Gillapatric			:Gillapatric	
Gillarum			:Gillarum	
Gille Caor				
Giric				
Gratian			:Gracianus	
Gruibne	:Gruibne			
Gub/Gib				
Guidid gaed brechach				
Hengest			:Hengist	:Hengyst
Hoel			:Hoelum	
Horsa			:Horsa	:Hors
Hurgust f. Forqso				
Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat				
Im				
Iogenan				
Irial glunmar				
Isicon			:Ascanio?	
Istoreth				
Istorine				
Itarnan				
Ivarr				
Japheth				
Javad				
Justinian				
Justin the Younger				
Kineth f. Ferat				
Lebarcham				
Letenn				
Liathan				
Loarn Mor				
Lochene mac Finqin				
Loichet				
Lonceta				
Lugaid				
Luiqne moccu Min				
Maelcaich mac Scandail				
Maelduin				
mac Maelifithrich				
Mailcon			:Malgo?	:Maelqvn?
Mar				
Marius			:Marius	
Maximus			:Maximianus	:Maxen
Medb				
Melga			:Melge	
Mil				
Mongfind	: ?			

Fig. L6 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of:Welsh	:
	:Chonaill	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads
Mordred	:	:	:Mordredus	:Medrawt
Morleo	:	:	:	:
Nechtán	:	:	:	:
Necthon f. Derelei	:	:	:	:
Necton f. Erip	:	:	:	:
Nectu n. Uerb	:	:	:	:
Nemed	:	:	:	:
Ninian	:	:	:	:
Ninnid mac Duach	:	:	:	:
Noah	:	:	:	:
Octha	:	:	:Octa	:
Oengus	:	:	:	:
Oengus f. Bruide	:	:	:	:
Oengus Mor	:Oengusa	:	:	:
Olafr	:	:	:	:
Olfinecta	:	:	:	:
Ollam Fotla	:	:	:	:
Onuist f. Urquist	:	:	:	:
Osríc f. Aldfrith	:	:	:	:
Oswiu	:	:	:Oswi	:
Pairte (Partholon?)	:	:	:Partholoim	:
Palladius	:	:	:	:
Patricius (Patrick)	:	:	:	:
Penda	:	:	:Peanda	:
Pern/Pert	:	:	:	:
Policornus	:	:	:	:
Regulus (saint)	:	:	:	:
Rigullan mac Conaing	:	:	:	:
Roderic/Sodric	:	:	:Sodric	:
Ru	:	:	:	:
Scandal mac Beicce	:	:	:	:
Servanus (Serf)	:	:	:	:
Severus	:	:	:Seuerus	:
Simul f. Drest	:	:	:	:
Slanoll	:	:	:	:
Solen	:	:	:	:
Sulgenius	:	:	:Sulgenius	:
Talorcen f. Enfret	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Achivir	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Aniel	:	:	:	:
Talorc f. Uuid	:	:	:	:
Talorgan (d. 750)	:	:	:	:
Talorgan f. Drostan	:	:	:	:
(c. 734)	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Druisten	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Onuist	:	:	:	:
Talorgen f. Uthoil	:	:	:	:
Talorg	:	:	:	:
f. Muircholaich	:	:	:	:
Talorg mac Congusa	:	:	:	:
Tarain (exile)	:	:	:	:
Taran f. Entifidich	:	:	:	:
Tea	:	:	:	:

Fig. L7 - Personal Names Associated with the Picts: History and Literature

	:Longes	:Scela	:Geoffrey of	:Welsh	:
	:Chonaill	:Cano	:Monmouth	:Triads	:
Tharain	:	:	:	:	:
Tolargg f. Drostan	:	:	:	:	:
(c.712)	:	:	:	:	:
Trumwine	:	:	:	:	:
Uaisnem	:	:	:	:	:
Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:
Uist	:	:	:	:	:
Ulfa/Ulpa	:	:	:	:	:
Ultan mac Dicolla	:	:	:	:	:
Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	:
Usconbuts	:	:	:	:	:
Utherpendragon	:	:	:Utherpendragon	:Vthyr	:
Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	:
Uurad f. Bargoit	:	:	:	:	:
Uuradech	:	:	:	:	:
Valentinianus	:	:	:Valentinianus	:	:
Vespasian	:	:	:Uespasianus	:	:
Vortigern	:	:	:Uortigernus	:Gvtheyrn	:
Wanius	:	:	:Wanii	:	:
Wurgest	:	:	:	:	:

Personal Names Associated with the Picts:
Biographical and Textual Notes

(Cruithni, Picts, and Scots are not cross-referenced)

Adamanus, Adamna(i)n, Adamnano. see Adomnán
Adamnanus, Adawnanus, Adomnain. see Adomnán

Adomnán (c.624/28-704). Ninth Abbot of Iona and author of Vita Columbae ('Life of Columba') (see Columba).¹

Book of Leinster includes the poem 'Scrín Adomnáin' ('Shrine of Adomnán') ascribed to Adomnán.² Adomnán is included in 'Mothers of Irish Saints,' where the genealogy of his mother 'Ronnat' is listed and he is the son of 'Ronan.'³

ACam. 704 records Adomnán's death.⁴ AI has three entries on Adomnán: his birth in 625,⁵ the institution of his Cáin Adamnáin in 696,⁶ and his death in 704.⁷ AT mistakes Adomnán's birth for his death.⁸ It also mentions that he took sixty captives to Ireland.⁹ Skene dates this as 687.¹⁰ Two other entries say that Adomnán went to Ireland and later brought his law there.¹¹ Skene dates these as 692 and 697.¹² His death is also recorded.¹³ AC mentions that Adomnán took the sixty captives to Ireland in 682 and that he died in 700.¹⁴ AU 624 records his birth.¹⁵ AU 697 mentions that Adomnán went to Ireland and introduced his 'Law of the Innocents' at that time.¹⁶ His death is given as 704.¹⁷ CS 624 records his birth,¹⁸ CS 684 mentions his taking of the captives to Ireland,¹⁹ and CS 688 records his journey to Ireland.²⁰ CS 693 says Adomnán established his 'Law,'²¹ and CS 700 records his death.²²

In Regnal List D Adomnán is considered as having 'flourished' during the reign of Bredei f. Bili (q.v.).²³ Lists F1 and F2 place Adomnán during the reign of this king.²⁴ Adomnán is made contemporary with a 'Drust fitz Hole' in List K.²⁵ This is probably Bredei f. Bili (q.v.). The Lists which refer to Adomnán belong to the group of lists which Marjorie Anderson calls Pictish

List Q and not to the group called Pictish List P.²⁶

In the Life of Servanus, Servanus visits Adomnán in Scotland and encounters the Picts.²⁷

Bede discusses how Adomnán convinced Irish churches to use the Catholic Easter. He also describes Adomnán's book On the Holy Places.²⁸ Regarding Adomnán's relation to the Picts, Bede only gives a tenuous link through the letter which Ceolfrith (q.v.) sent to Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.). Ceolfrith states that Adomnán was instrumental in introducing the Catholic Easter and tonsure when he returned to Scotland.²⁹

Adomnanus. see Adomnán

Aed Brecc (d. 563). King of the Irish Cruithni who were defeated by the Ui Néill (q.v.) at the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.) described in AT and AU 563.³⁰

AC 563 also records this battle and mentions that Aed was among seven kings of the 'Picts' (q.v.) who were killed.³¹ CS 563 gives the same information.³²

Aed Dub (6th cent.). Member of the Cruithni dynasty of Dál n-Araide (q.v.).³³

AI 564 records that Aed Dub killed Diarmait mac Cerbaill (q.v.) at Ráith Bec.³⁴ AU 565 repeats this.³⁵ AU 588 says that Aed Dub was killed in a ship.³⁶

Adomnán states that Aed Dub was of the race of the Cruithni and was brought to Britain (q.v.) by Findchán (q.v.) as a pilgrim after having murdered Diarmait mac Cerbaill and others.³⁷ Columba (q.v.) foretold at Aed's ordination that Aed Dub would return to his violent ways and be slain by a spear aboard a ship.³⁸

Aed Find. King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (c.748-78).³⁹

Rawl. B. 502 lists Aed Find in a genealogy of the kings of Alba (q.v.), where he is an ancestor of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) and a descendant of Aedán mac

Gabráin (q.v.) and Fergus Mór (q.v.).⁴⁰ Book of Leinster gives Aed Find the same pedigree.⁴¹

In AI 778 'Mors Aeda m. m. Fergaile, rí Hua Neill' is recorded.⁴² This seems to correspond to the date of the death of Aed Find. However, Seán Mac Airt indicates that this entry is an error for 'Niall (Frosach), son of Fergal'⁴³ as is recorded in AU 778. Interestingly, the death of Aed Find is also recorded in this same entry.⁴⁴ This could indicate that the AI entry was contracted from a longer original. However, this is speculative. AU 768 records a battle in Fortriu (q.v.) between Aed and Ciniod f. Uuredech (q.v.).⁴⁵

Aed Find is given a thirty year reign between 'Fercham f. Murdathe' and 'Fergus filius Hethfyne' (Aed Find) in List D.⁴⁶ In Lists F1 and F2 he is also given a thirty year reign between these same monarchs.⁴⁷ The same is true of List I.⁴⁸ List N repeats this and adds that he was killed.⁴⁹

Duan Albanach seems to give Aed a thirty year reign between 'Muiredhach' and 'Domhnall'.⁵⁰ However, this does not agree with the Regnal Lists.

Aed mac Cináeda (Aed son of Kenneth). King of Scots (877-8).⁵¹

Aed is son of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) in 'Genelach Oe nDarca Chéin' in the Book of Leinster.⁵²

AU 878 Calls Aed 'rex Pictorum' and states that he was murdered by his comrades.⁵³ CS 904 records the killing of an 'Ead Rí Cruithentuaithe' (see Pictland) by the grandsons of Ivarr (q.v.) and by Catel.⁵⁴ W.M. Hennessy thinks that this could be the same Aed and that the entry could simply be misplaced.⁵⁵ However, A.O. Anderson thinks that this 'Ead' may have ruled part of Pictland either before Constantine son of Aed (900-43) or as his appointee.⁵⁶ He also remarks that 'Ead' is similar to the Irish form of Aethelweald of Northumbria⁵⁷ which Anderson translates as 'Eadulf'.⁵⁸ In AU 913 this king's name is given as 'Etulbb'.⁵⁹

Aed is mentioned in Regnal List SL2 M as having reigned for one year between Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.) and Giric (q.v.).⁶⁰ List SL2 O gives the same information.⁶¹ The same is recorded in List SL2 H.⁶² List D repeats this and says that Giric killed Aed in a battle at Strathallan and that Aed was buried on Iona.⁶³ This is also mentioned in Lists F1 and F2.⁶⁴ Again this is recorded in List I.⁶⁵ List K repeats this⁶⁶ but only mentions that Giric killed him without mentioning the battle or Aed's burial place.⁶⁷ The evidence of the Regnal Lists seems to indicate that the 'Ead' of CS is not the same as Aed mac Cináeda.

Aed nDubh. see Aed Dub
Aeda. see Aed mac Cináeda, Aed Find

Aedán mac Gabráin. King of Scots Dál Riata (574-608) who may have had a Pictish wife.⁶⁸

Rawl. B. 502 mentions Aedán in a poem in 'Senchas Síil Ir.' Aedán is also included in a genealogy of kings of Alba (q.v.) as an ancestor of Eochaid Buide (q.v.).⁶⁹ The Book of Leinster mentions Aedán in the genealogy of 'Lagin' (see Laigin) as son of Eochaid mac Muiredaig and his wife Feidelm and brother of Brandub.⁷⁰ This is an alternative Irish genealogy for Aedán, who may have had a British mother and a grandfather who was king of Strathclyde.⁷¹ The Book of Leinster mentions Aedán in 'Senchas Síil Ir.' The passage begins: 'Giallais Aedán ñ Gabrain dó i rRoss na Ríg i Semniu,' includes a short verse, and ends with 'Et is leis glanta Manand. 7 issin dara bliadain iarna éc dolléicset Gaedil Manaind' (see Isle of Man and Mag Manand).⁷² 'Giallais' is a form of 'gíallus' meaning 'hostageship.'⁷³ This passage probably refers to Aedán's conquest of the Isle of Man which he may have wrested from a king of the Ulaid (q.v.).⁷⁴ In this text Aedán is again mentioned in a genealogy of Alban kings in the same position.⁷⁵ Book of Lecan mentions Aedán in a similar poem as in Rawl.

B. 502.⁷⁶ Laud 610 mentions Aedán's conquest of Man in 'Senchus síl hÍr in so' as in Book of Leinster.⁷⁷

AI 583 records that Aedán won the Battle of Manu (see Isle of Man and Mag Manand).⁷⁸ This is most likely the battle mentioned in the genealogies. Also AI 609 records Aedán's death.⁷⁹ In AT Aedán is also mentioned as the victor at Manu in two separate entries.⁸⁰ Skene calculates the dates of these entries at 579 and 580.⁸¹ Aedán is mentioned as the victor at Leithri⁸² in 588.⁸³ AT also says that Aedán won the battles of Circhend (see Cirgen) and Corann⁸⁴ in 594.⁸⁵ AT 599⁸⁶ mentions that Aedán was defeated in a battle against the Saxons in which Eanfrith (q.v.), brother of Aethelfrith (q.v.) was killed.⁸⁷ Aedán's death is also recorded in AT.⁸⁸ Skene places this event in 604.⁸⁹ AC 504 gives an account of Manu.⁹⁰ However, this entry is obviously misplaced. AC 587 records that Aedán met 'Hugh m^cAinmyreagh' and Columba (q.v.) at Dromkehaire (Druim Cett).⁹¹ AC 590 mentions Leithri.⁹² In AC 603 Aedán's battle against the Saxons is recorded; however, Aedán is called the victor.⁹³ AC 604 gives Aedán's death after thirty-four years as king and seventy-eight years of age.⁹⁴ AU 504 also gives the misplaced account of Manu.⁹⁵ In 580 and 581 Orkney (q.v.) is recorded as having been invaded. The 580 entry mentions Aedán as the invader; however, the 581 entry does not mention Aedán.⁹⁶ The entries in AU 582 and AU 583 both say that Manu occurred then.⁹⁷ This could be a matter of duplication or of differing opinions about the date of the battle. AU 590 records the victory of Aedán at Leithri.⁹⁸ In AU 600 Aedán's defeat by the Saxons is recorded without naming specific foes.⁹⁹ Finally, the death of Aedán is mentioned in AU 606.¹⁰⁰ CS 606 records Aedán's death.¹⁰¹

In Regnal List D Aedán is given a reign length of thirty-four years after 'Conal filius Congal' and before Eochaid Buide.¹⁰² List F1 gives the same information.¹⁰³ The same is true of List F2.¹⁰⁴ List I mentions that Aedán fought a battle at Dexastan in

513. The list places Aedán between 'Goueran filiús Douenghard' and Eochaid Buide with a thirty-four year reign.¹⁰⁵ List K records that Aedán reigned for thirty-four years between 'Constan fiz Doengard' and 'Conel fitz Congell.'¹⁰⁶ List N places him between 'Conal' and 'Edith' and is given a reign of thirty-three years.¹⁰⁷

In Vita Columbae, the monks of Iona pray for Aedán's victory at Miathi.¹⁰⁸ Columba institutes Aedán as king and predicts the future of his descendants.¹⁰⁹

Senchus Fer nAlban calls Aedán one of five sons of Gabrán and father of seven sons.¹¹⁰ In Duan Albanach Aedán is given a twenty-four year reign between 'Conall son of Comhghall' and Eochaid Buide.¹¹¹ Aedán features in Scéla Cano as a contender for the kingship of Alba (q.v.) against Gartnán mac Aeda maic Gabráin (see Gartnait f. Accidan).¹¹² Welsh Triads call Aedán 'Gauran mab Aedan' and is among 'Tri Diweir Deulu Enys Prydein.'¹¹³ Rachel Bromwich says that it was common for early Welsh records to confuse Aedán with his father.¹¹⁴

Aedh. see Aed Brecc, Aed mac Cináeda, Aed Find
Aedhan. see Aedán mac Gabráin

Aelfflaed (7th-8th cent.). Abbess of Whitby and sister of Ecgfrith (q.v.) and daughter of Oswiu (q.v.).¹¹⁵

AU 713 record's Aelfflaed's death but simply calls her 'Filia Ossu' ('daughter of Oswiu').¹¹⁶

The Anonymous Cuthbert remarks that Aelfflaed was visited by Cuthbert, who predicted that her brother Ecgfrith would be succeeded as king by Aldfrith (q.v.) who was then on Iona (q.v.).¹¹⁷ In this same work Cuthbert predicts the death of a member of Aelfflaed's household.¹¹⁸ In Bede's Cuthbert, Cuthbert's girdle heals Aelfflaed.¹¹⁹ Bede also relates the same prediction regarding Ecgfrith. To this version Bede adds that Ecgfrith was killed by the Picts in battle (see Nechtansmere). Bede also recounts the story of the death of the member of Aelfflaed's household.¹²⁰

Bede mentions that Trumwine (q.v.) visited Aelfflaed and her mother at their monastery.¹²¹

Aelfleda. see **Aelfflaed**

Aelfwine (d. 679). Son of Oswiu (q.v.).¹²²

AT states that Aelfwine was killed in the 'Battle of the Saxons.'¹²³ AU 680 records the same event.¹²⁴ In CS 676 this battle is also mentioned.¹²⁵

Bede records that Aelfwine was killed in a battle fought between his brother Ecgfrith (q.v.) and Ethelred of Mercia near the river Trent.¹²⁶ Historia Brittonum says that Aelfwine was son of Oswiu (q.v.) and brother of Ecgfrith, who was killed by the Picts.¹²⁷

Aenbec(c)an. see **Aenbegan**

Aenbegan. Legendary King of the Picts.

In Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) Aenbegan is called the son of Cat (q.v.) and is given the control of the seven regions of the far-north of Britain.

Regnal List SL1 records that Aenbegan had a reign of one hundred years between Gede olgudach (q.v.) and Olfinecta (q.v.).¹²⁸ In List SL2 M Aenbegan is given a reign of one year after Olfinecta and before Guided gaed brechach (q.v.).¹²⁹ List SL2 H gives the same information.¹³⁰ In List SL3 Lb, Aenbegan is listed after 'b. Gant' and before 'b. Urgant' (see Brude (30)).¹³¹ List SL3 L records for Aenbegan a reign of five years in the same position.¹³² List SL3 M seems to give Aenbegan a one year reign between the same two kings.¹³³ SL3 Bi lists Aenbegan between 'B. Uleo' and 'B. Urgant.'¹³⁴ These last four lists intersperse the thirty 'Brudes' amongst the other kings, thereby creating a confused chronology.

M.O. Anderson believes the 'Oenbecan' form of Aenbegan's name to be Irish rather than Pictish, which would have 'On-' or 'Un-'.¹³⁵ This idea came from Kenneth

Jackson who cites the difference between the Gaelic 'Oengus' and its Pictish equivalent 'Onuist.'¹³⁶

Aengus. see Oengus, Onuist f. Uргуist

Aethelfrith. King of Northumbria and Bernicia (592/93-616/617/17).¹³⁷

In AT the death of Aethelfrith's brother, Eanfrith (q.v.), is recorded as having occurred in battle against Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.). Stokes sees this name as a mistake for Theobald.¹³⁸ This was probably the Battle of Degsastan in 603.¹³⁹ Aethelfrith is named as the victor at the Battle of Caerleon against the Britons (q.v.). It also says that he died shortly afterwards.¹⁴⁰ This battle was most likely the Battle of Chester fought c.613.¹⁴¹ In AC 603 the battle against Aedán is again recorded including the death of Aethelfrith's son.¹⁴² AC 613 the battle against the Britons is mentioned. Aethelfrith killed the British king and then died immediately.¹⁴³ In AU 600 the battle against Aedán is recorded, but neither Aethelfrith nor his brother is named.¹⁴⁴ Again Aethelfrith is absent from the account of Caerleon in AU 613.¹⁴⁵ He is called the father of Oswiu (q.v.) in AU 671¹⁴⁶ and CS 667.¹⁴⁷

Bede mentions the military exploits of Aethelfrith and his cruelty towards the Britons. He also discusses Degsastan and records the death of Theobald, Aethelfrith's brother.¹⁴⁸ Caerleon/Chester is extensively recalled by Bede.¹⁴⁹ Aethelfrith features in a vision given to Edwin (q.v.). In this vision Aethelfrith persuades Redwald, the king of the Angles (see **Angles/English**), to kill Edwin.¹⁵⁰ Bede also mentions that while Edwin was king, the sons of Aethelfrith were exiled among the Scots and Picts.¹⁵¹ In the Historia Brittonum, Aethelfrith is the father of seven sons and is given a reign of twelve years in Bernicia and twelve years in Deira.¹⁵² Geoffrey of Monmouth names Aethelfrith as king of the Northumbrians and recalls his attacks

upon the Britons.¹⁵³

Aethelwulf. King of Wessex (c.839-58).¹⁵⁴

AU 858 records the death of Aethelwulf.¹⁵⁵

Fordun's List calls Aethelwulf's son Athelstan (q.v.) the contemporary of Unuist f. Uргуist (q.v.).¹⁵⁶

Agaitheris. see **Agatheris**

Agamemnon. see **Agnaman**

Agatheris. Mythological Pictish ancestor.

In Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH), Agatheris is amongst the ancestors of the 'Clanda Gaileoin' (see **Gelon**). The name 'Agatheris' as a Pictish ancestor occurs in none of the other Origin Legends. However, it seems to be an eponym for Agantirsi/Agthairius (q.v.), a population name mentioned in some of the Legends.

Agnamain. see **Agnamain**

Agnaman. Irish mythological figure. He is the father of Nemed (q.v.).¹⁵⁷

In Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) Agnaman is mentioned as an ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.) and son of Buan (q.v.).

In Rawl. B. 502 Agnaman is included in the section relating to the Laigin (q.v.). Here he is called the son of Tóe and the grandson of Banb (see **Buan**). This same ancestry is repeated later.¹⁵⁸ Agnaman is also included in 'Genelach Osrithe' part of the 'Lagin' section.¹⁵⁹ In Mac Firbis's Genealogies Agnaman appears in 'Gabhail Neimhidh' as the father of Nemed.¹⁶⁰

AC calls Agnaman the father of Nemed.¹⁶¹

Agnaman is the ancestor of Cruithne, son of Buan, and father of Partholon (see **Pairte** (Partholon?)) in List SL3 Lb.¹⁶² This is true of Lists SL3 L,¹⁶³ SL3 M,¹⁶⁴ and SL3 Bi.¹⁶⁵

The Historia Brittonum records that Nemed, son of Agnaman, came to Ireland after Pairte (Partholon?).¹⁶⁶

Agno(i)n(n), Agnoman. see Agnaman
Agnominis, Agnomuin. see Agnaman
Aidan, Aido. see Aedán mac Gabráin
Aidum. see Aed Dub

Aigine. Pictish ancestor.

In Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) Aigine is called
the son of Agatheris (q.v.) and father of Istorine (q.v.).

Ailleall. see Ailill mac Dúngaile
Ailill. see Eilim ollfhinachta

Ailill mac Dúngaile (Ailill mac Dúnlainge). King
of the Cruithni.

Ailill is among kings of Dál n-Araide (q.v.) as
the son of Dúngal mac Scandail (q.v.) in Rawl. B. 502
and Book of Lecan.¹⁶⁷

AT 690 says that Ailill was slain but gives no
details.¹⁶⁸ In AC 685 Ailill's death is mentioned, and
he is referred to as 'King of Picts.'¹⁶⁹ AU 690 records
that Ailill was killed but does not mention the
circumstances.¹⁷⁰ CS 686 also relates Ailill's death
and calls him 'Rí Cruithne.'¹⁷¹

Ailmíne, Ailmúne. see Aelfwine

Ainbcellach (& son) (Ainfcellach). King of Scots
Dál Riata (q.v.) (c.697-698).¹⁷²

AT records that Ainbcellach was killed at the
Battle of Findglenn.¹⁷³ AU 698 mentions that Ainbcellach
was expelled from his kingship and taken to Ireland
(q.v.).¹⁷⁴ AU 719 also records Ainbcellach's death in
battle.¹⁷⁵ In AU 736 Ainbcellach's son is pursued by
Talorgan, son of Fergus, (see Talorgan (d. 750)) after
the Battle of Cnoc Cairpri (q.v.) fought between Dál
Riata and Fortriu (q.v.).¹⁷⁶

Ainbhcellach. see Ainbcellach (& son)
Ainfcéallaich. see Ainbcellach (& son)
Ainmerech. see Ainmere mac Sétnai

Ainmere mac Sétnai. Irish King (6th cent.).¹⁷⁷

Rawl. B. 502 places Ainmere in a list of Irish kings with a reign of three years after 'Eochaid' (Eochu mac Domnaill) and before Báetán mac Cairill.¹⁷⁸ Ainmere is one of the six sons of Sétnae mac Fergusa and the father of Aed mac Ainmerech in 'Genelach Fer Tethba.'¹⁷⁹ Ainmere is also mentioned in 'Genelach Síl Lugdach Meic Sétnai' as the father of Aed and the son of Sétnae.¹⁸⁰ Book of Leinster gives Ainmere the same pedigree in the 'Genelach Ríg Ceniuil Conaill.'¹⁸¹ In Laud 610 Ainmere is included among the blood relatives of Feradach mac Muredaig.¹⁸² Ainmere is also mentioned in a list of kings in a section concerning the descendants of Érimón (q.v.).¹⁸³

AI § 352 gives Ainmere a reign of three years.¹⁸⁴ In AI 561 Ainmere is called one of the victors at the Battle of Cúl Dremne (q.v.).¹⁸⁵ AI 569 records the death of Ainmere but does not mention the circumstances.¹⁸⁶ In AT Ainmere is called one of the victors at the Battle of Slicech.¹⁸⁷ Ainmere also gained victory at Cúl Dremne with the aid of Columba (q.v.).¹⁸⁸ At the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.), Ainmere was one of the victors over the Cruithni.¹⁸⁹ Ainmere was also the successor of Domnall f. Mac Erca (q.v.) upon the latter's death.¹⁹⁰ Finally, Ainmere was killed by Fergus mac Nellin,¹⁹¹ who was in turn killed by Ainmere's son Aed.¹⁹² AC 547 lists Ainmere among seven kings who ruled Ireland during a thirty-six year period after the death of Diarmait mac Cerbaill (q.v.).¹⁹³ AC 569 records that Ainmere ruled Ireland for seven years with three other kings and that Fergus mac Nellin killed him.¹⁹⁴ Interestingly, AC 587 also mentions the slaying of Ainmere after a reign of three years.¹⁹⁵ Finally, there is a reference to Ainmere as one of the ten kings of the race of 'Conell Gulban m^cNeale of Tire Connell' in AC 1022.¹⁹⁶ Both AU 543 and AU 547 record the Battle of Slicech with Ainmere as one of the victors.¹⁹⁷ AU 561 relates the

same story of Cúl Dremne as in AT.¹⁹⁸ AU 563 records Móin Daire Lothair.¹⁹⁹ In AU 566 Ainmere succeeds Domhnall f. Mac Erca.²⁰⁰ Both AU 569 and 576 mention Ainmere's killing.²⁰¹ CS 543 relates the victory of Ainmere at Slicech.²⁰² The account of Cúl Dremne is given in CS 561.²⁰³ CS 563 mentions Móin Daire Lothair.²⁰⁴ In CS 566 Ainmere succeeded Domhnall.²⁰⁵ The death of Ainmere is recorded in CS 569.²⁰⁶

Adomnán calls Ainmere one of the victors at Móin Daire Lothair, which was two years after Cúl Dremne.²⁰⁷

Ainmire, Ainmorius. see Ainmere mac Sétnai
Ainnedid. see Ninnidh f. Duach
Alchfrit?, Al(d)frido, Alfridum. see Aldfrith

Aldfrith. Son of Oswiu (q.v.) and King of Northumbria (685-705).²⁰⁸ He is also called 'Flann Fína m. Gossa.'²⁰⁹

In 'Síl Cuind' in Rawl. B. 502 as Flann, Aldfrith is called the son of Oswiu and Fína, daughter of Colmán Rímid, who is one of the five sons of Baetán maic Muirchertaig.²¹⁰ Book of Lecan and Laud 610 give Aldfrith the same pedigree without mentioning Oswiu.²¹¹

ACam. 704 seems to record the death of Aldfrith, 'king of the Saxons' (see Saxons).²¹² AI 705 mentions the death of Aldfrith ('Flann Fíne mc. Gossa, rex Saxorum').²¹³ AT 704 records Aldfrith's death and calls him both 'Altfrith' and 'Fland Fína.' It also refers to him as wise and king of the Saxons.²¹⁴ AC 700 mentions Aldfrith's death and calls him 'prudent K. of the Saxons.'²¹⁵ AU 704 records the same event.²¹⁶

Vita Columbae relates that Adomnán (q.v.) visited Aldfrith while there was a terrible plague.²¹⁷ In the Anonymous Cuthbert, Cuthbert (q.v.) predicts that Aldfrith, who is living on Iona (q.v.), will be the successor of his brother Ecgfrith (q.v.).²¹⁸ Also Cuthbert heals the wife of one of Aldfrith's companions.²¹⁹ Bede's Cuthbert also relates the story of Cuthbert's prediction about Aldfrith succeeding

Ecgfrith.²²⁰ Bede later remarks that the prediction came true when Ecgfrith was killed by the Picts.²²¹

Bede makes several references to Aldfrith. He describes the events leading to Aldfrith gaining the kingship and says that he reigned for nineteen years.²²² Bede also relates how Aldfrith requested that a man who returned from the dead be admitted to a monastery.²²³ Adomnán visited Aldfrith in order to observe the religious practices and return to Iona and change any uncanonical observances.²²⁴ In addition Adomnán gave Aldfrith a copy of his book on the 'Holy Places.'²²⁵ Bede records that Aldfrith died in 705 and was succeeded by his eight year old son Osred.²²⁶ Pope John VI wrote to Aldfrith requesting that the bishop Wilfrid, who had been wrongly expelled by Aldfrith, be returned to his diocese.²²⁷ Bede relates that Aldfrith would not do this during the remainder of his reign.²²⁸ The Historia Brittonum does not list Aldfrith among the kings of Northumbria and the Angles but mentions three other sons of Oswiu.²²⁹

Allow. see Ollam Fótla
Almuine. see Aelfwine

Alpia (7th cent.). Mother of Servanus (Serf) (q.v.).²³⁰

In the Life of Servanus Alpia is called the daughter of the King of Arabia and the wife of Obeth.²³¹ In the Book of Lecan, Book of Ballymote, and Book of Uí Mhaine, the mother of Servanus is the daughter of the king of the Cruithni.²³²

Alpin. see Elpin f. Uuroid
Alpin?. see Alpín f. Eochaid, Elpín (c.728)
Alpine. see Elpín (c.728)

Alpín f. Eochaid. King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (c. 839). He was supposed to be the father of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.), but his existence is somewhat dubious.²³³ He was sometimes confused with Elpín (c.728) (q.v.).²³⁴

Origin Legend PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) states that the Picts came from Scythia (q.v.) and went to Scotland after the death of 'Alpin.' This account is included within Regnal List K after the reign of 'Alpyn fitz Beghach,'²³⁵ who could be Elpín (c.728) or Alpín f. Eochaid.

Alpín f. Eochaid appears in neither the Genealogies nor the Annals. This omission is unusual considering that other Dál Riatan kings are mentioned in them.

Regnal List D gives 'Aropin f. Heched' a three year reign between Dúngal mac Selbaich (q.v.) and the kingship of the Picts.²³⁶ This could be Elpín (c.728) because Dúngal ruled 723-6.²³⁷ The chronology of the list is confused because it places the Picts after the Scots and makes contemporary kings live at different times. The appearance of Dúngal's contemporary Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) as 'Nectan frater eius' in the second half of the Pictish kings clearly shows this.²³⁸ List F1 gives the same account of this king.²³⁹ The same is true of List F2 except for a five year reign.²⁴⁰ This is probably Elpín (c.728). Yet, only one king resembling 'Alpin f. Eochaid' is mentioned in these lists. This could indicate that both 'Alpíns' were assumed to be the same regardless of the chronology. M.O. Anderson believes that Alpín f. Eochaid was 'telescoped' with Elpín (c.728).²⁴¹ List I gives 'Alpín filius Heochet' a three year reign between Dúngal mac Selbaich and Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.). This 'Alpin' seems to be a conflation of Elpín (c.728) and Alpín f. Eochaid. List K places Alpín after Dúngal mac Selbaich with a three year reign.²⁴² This is likely to be Elpín (c.728); yet, the order of the list is confused as in Lists D, F1, and F2. List N follows the same account as in List K, making the identity of this 'Alpín' uncertain.²⁴³

Alpín f. Oengus. Pictish king, who appears in several of the Regnal Lists but could actually be Elpín (c.728) (q.v.) or Elpin f. Uuroid (q.v.).²⁴⁴

Regnal List I gives 'Alpínus filius Engus' an eight year reign between Oengus f. Bruide (q.v.) and 'Drust filius Tarlargan' (see Drest (c.728)).²⁴⁵ It also includes 'Alpín filius Engus' with an eight year reign between Brude f. Oengus (q.v.) and Drest f. Talorgen (q.v.).²⁴⁶ According to M.O. Anderson the first of these kings could be Elpín (c.728) and the second could be Elpin f. Uuroid.²⁴⁷ However, the eight year reign recorded for the second of these could be simply copied from the first. This seems likely because Elpin f. Uuroid had a reign of four or five years.²⁴⁸ List K gives 'Alpín fitz Tenagus' a reign of two years between Brude f. Oengus) and 'Drust fitz Talargbín' (see Drest f. Talorgen). This king appears to be Elpin f. Uuroid considering his position in the list. Fordun's List gives the same information.²⁴⁹ M.O. Anderson suggests that originally the name of this king's father was not given but was added later.²⁵⁰ Since Alpín f. Oengus appears in neither the Annals nor the Genealogies, his independent existence is dubious.

Alpinn, Alpinus. see Elpín (c. 728)
Alpinus? see Alpín f. Eochaid
Alpyn. see Elpín (c. 728)
Alpyn? see Alpín f. Eochaid
Altfrith. see Aldfrith

Ambrosius (Ambrosius Aurelianus?). British leader (c.460-c.475), who may have been confused with another figure of the same name (?c.412/25) and with Merlin.²⁵¹

Gildas ascribes to Ambrosius a victory over the Saxons (q.v. and see also **Angles/English**) at Mount Badon.²⁵² According to Bede, Ambrosius was of Roman lineage and led the Britons against the Angles at Badon Hill in c.493.²⁵³ Historia Brittonum lists Ambrosius

amongst the problems of Vortigern (q.v.) along with the Picts, Irish (q.v.), and Roman invasion (see Romans).²⁵⁴ He is given the position of an over-king above the other kings of the Britons (q.v.).²⁵⁵ Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions Ambrosius frequently. He records that Gildas wrote of Ambrosius's victory.²⁵⁶ Ambrosius is called the second son of Constantine (see Constantine III) and brother of Constans (q.v.) and Utherpendragon (q.v.). After the murder of Constantine III by a Pict, Ambrosius and Utherpendragon were both supported for the kingship but were too young and Constans, a monk, was made king by Vortigern.²⁵⁷ Ambrosius and Utherpendragon were exiles at the court of Budicius (q.v.) in Brittany after Vortigern had prompted the Picts to kill Constans.²⁵⁸ Upon his return from Brittany, Ambrosius set about killing Vortigern,²⁵⁹ gaining the kingship,²⁶⁰ and defeating Hengest (q.v.) and the rest of the Saxons.²⁶¹ Ambrosius defeated Vortigern's son Paschent in battle²⁶² and was later poisoned by a follower of Paschent.²⁶³

Amfrud(e). see Eanfrith
 Amlaib(h), Amlaiph. see Oláfr
 Anfraith, Anfrid, Anfrith. see Eanfrith
 Anmère(ch). see Ainmère mac Sétnai
 Aodh?. see Aed Find
 Aonghusa(?). see Oengus f. Erc
 Aropin. see Alpín (c. 728), Alpín f. Eochaid

Artbranan (c. sixth century). A Pict converted by Columba (q.v.).²⁶⁴

Adomnán (q.v.) tells how Columba predicts that Artbranan will be baptised. Artbranan was an old military leader of the cohort of Geona (Geon?).²⁶⁵

A.O. and M.O. Anderson state that the name 'Artbrananus' is a Latin version of an Irish or North-British name possibly meaning 'small raven-bear' or 'small bear-raven.'²⁶⁶ Richard Sharpe believes that Artbranan's identity as a Pict is indicated by Artbranan's use of an interpreter when listening to Columba.²⁶⁷ William Reeves thinks that 'Geona' was a Pictish military

unit named after its district, which is uncertain but may have been an island.²⁶⁸ Sharpe also seems to agree with David Dumville that 'Geonus' is an adjectival form of 'Cé,' a place-name of a Pictish province in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire²⁶⁹ according to W.J. Watson.²⁷⁰

Artbrani. see Artbranan

Arthur (c.475-c.515). British leader.²⁷¹

ACam. 516 records the Battle of Badon in which Arthur was victorious.²⁷² In ACam. 537 Arthur and Medraut (see Mordred) were killed in the Battle of Camlann (q.v.).²⁷³ AU 467 tells of the death of Utherpendragon (q.v.) and the succession of his son Arthur, who is called 'king' and who created the Round Table.²⁷⁴

In the Life of Cadog, Arthur fought against the enemies of 'Gundleius' (Gwynllyw) after the latter had taken away 'Guladus' (Gwladus), the daughter of 'Brachanus' (Brychan), to be his wife.²⁷⁵ 'Ligessauc' killed three of Arthur's knights. This caused him to hunt Ligessauc until Cadoc (q.v.) became involved in the deliberations about the reparations that Ligessauc would pay Arthur.²⁷⁶ Arthur gave refuge to Cadoc against 'Mailgunus' of Gwynedd (see Mailcon).²⁷⁷ This was later agreed upon by 'Rein' (Rhain), son of 'Brachanus.'²⁷⁸

Historia Brittonum records that Arthur engaged in twelve battles against the Saxons (q.v.) under Otha (q.v.), the son of Hengest (q.v.).²⁷⁹ The section 'de Mirabilibus Brittaniae' mentions a magical stone with the pawprint of Arthur's dog. The magical tomb of Arthur's son 'Amr' is also described.²⁸⁰ Geoffrey of Monmouth says much about Arthur; however, the most significant citations are those in which the Picts feature. Arthur's first victory after gaining power was against an army of Saxons, Scots, and Picts under the leadership of Colgrin (q.v.) of the Saxons near 'Eboracum'²⁸¹ (York).²⁸² Later, Arthur broke up the siege of Badon by the Saxons, Scots, and Picts.²⁸³ Picts

and Scots attacked the city of Alclud, where Hoel (q.v.) was residing. Arthur proceeded to defeat the siege and attack Scots and Picts elsewhere, an action which led to their near annihilation.²⁸⁴ Picts along with the Saxons, Scots, and Irish allied with Mordred against Arthur and were defeated in at the 'River Camblanus' (see *Camlann*).²⁸⁵ In the *Welsh Triads* the name 'Arthur' is frequently mentioned; however, Rachel Bromwich indicates that there were four different 'Arthurs' in the sixth and seventh centuries.²⁸⁶ This makes identifying any of these difficult. Arthur is mentioned as 'Pen Teyrned' (Chief Prince) of three areas in Triad 1.²⁸⁷ His generosity is highly praised in Triad 2.²⁸⁸ Triad 12 calls an 'Arthur' a 'frivolous' or 'scurrilous' 'bard.'²⁸⁹ Triad 20 includes Arthur amongst the 'Ruduavc' (Red Ravagers) of Britain.²⁹⁰ Arthur removed the head of 'Bendigeidvran' (Brân the Blessed) from the 'White Hill' in Triad 37R.²⁹¹ Triad 51 tells the story of how Mordred allied with the Picts, Saxons, and Scots against Arthur after Arthur had entrusted Mordred with the control of Britain. Arthur and Mordred killed one another at *Camlann*.²⁹² This is similar to Geoffrey's account.

Arthurus, Arttur, Arturus. see **Arthur**
Aruiragoun, Aruiragus. see **Arvirargus**

Arvirargus (c. first century A.D.). Legendary King of Britain and younger son of Cymbeline.²⁹³

According to Pictish Origin Legend PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS), the Picts entered Britain (q.v.) at the time of Vespasian (q.v.) and Arvirargus's son Maurius (see *Marius*). Vespasian was a Flavian Emperor of Rome who reigned 69-79.²⁹⁴ This would place Arvirargus and the arrival of the Picts during the first century. Skene believes that this Legend was translated from Latin into Norman French.²⁹⁵ The story is the same as that told by Geoffrey of Monmouth.²⁹⁶ This could indicate that Geoffrey was the source of PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS).

According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, Arvirargus was the second son of Cymbeline, who governed Britain.²⁹⁷ When his brother Guiderius was killed while fighting Claudius and the Romans (q.v.), Arvirargus took control of the Britons (q.v.) and made peace with the Romans,²⁹⁸ which he broke after the departure of Claudius. Vespasian then brought troops to Britain to subjugate Arvirargus. This act resulted in a stalemate, and Vespasian went back to Rome.²⁹⁹ Geoffrey records that the Picts came to Britain during the reign of his son, Marius.³⁰⁰

Ascanio?. see Isicon
Ath'. see Aed mac Cináeda

Athelstan (d. c.851). Saxon king (see Saxons) and son of Aethelwulf (q.v.).³⁰¹

Fordun's List calls Athelstan the son of Aethelwulf and the contemporary of Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.).³⁰²

Athelstani. see Athelstan

Audgisl (Auisle)³⁰³ (9th cent.). Brother of Oláfr (q.v.) of Dublin.³⁰⁴

AC 864 states that Audgisl and Oláfr ravaged Pictland (q.v.) and took hostages in 871.³⁰⁵ In AC 865 Audgisl's kinsmen killed him.³⁰⁶ AU 863 states that Audgisl, Oláfr, Ivarr (q.v.), and Lorcan m. Cathail attacked the lands of Flann, son of Conaing.³⁰⁷ AU 866 says that Oláfr and Audgisl harried Fortriu (q.v.) and the rest of Pictland.³⁰⁸ AU 867 mentions his murder.³⁰⁹

Aufrud. see Eanfrith
Auisle. see Audgisl
Aurelii Ambrosii, Aurelius Ambrosius. see Ambrosius
Awley. see Oláfr
Aynmire. see Ainmere mac Sétnai

Báetán mac Cuind (c. late 6th cent.). Member of the Northern Uí Néill (?) (q.v.).³¹⁰

AU 563 records that Báetán led the victorious

northern Uí Néill at Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.).³¹¹ CS 563 mentions Báetán's role at Móin Daire Lothair.³¹²

Bagag ollfiacha. Legendary King of Ireland.³¹³

In Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED), Bagag is mentioned as one of seven Cruithni from Alba (q.v.) descended from Ollam Fótla (q.v.) who were kings of Ireland. He reigned for thirty years in Tara (q.v.) after Slanoll (q.v.) and before Bearngal (q.v.). Wars first started in Ireland during his rule. In P#L(CMP.AVH) a 'Finachta' is the ruler of Ireland at the time when the Cruithni divided northern Britain into seven parts. His identity is uncertain, but he could be Bagag. It is also possible that 'Finachta' is Finachta (q.v.) or Eilim ollfhinachta (q.v.).

Book of Leinster lists a 'Fíac' among the kings of Dál n-Araide (q.v.) of Ulaid (q.v.) from the family of Ollam Fótla (q.v.).³¹⁴ Again, this could be Bagag. Book of Lecan³¹⁵ and Laud 610 include 'Fiac' in their versions of the same section.³¹⁶

In AC Bagag is called 'Fiagha 4th son of king Ollow' and is given an eight year reign between Gede olgudach (q.v.) and Bearngal. He is called 'a good king' with nothing important occurring during his reign.³¹⁷ Later, AC includes this 'Fiagha' among the ancestors of one Arthur Magennis, who was outlawed in 1642.³¹⁸

Regnal List SL1 gives 'Olfinecta' (q.v.) a sixty year reign between Aenbegan (q.v.) and Guidid gaed brechach (q.v.).³¹⁹ This could either be Bagag or Eilim ollfhinachta. It is also possible that the reigns of these two kings were combined into one reign because each is given a reign of thirty years in P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED). List SL2 M also records the same reign for 'Olfinecta.'³²⁰ This is true of List SL2 H.³²¹ List SL3 Lb gives a reign of sixty years to 'Findachta.'³²² This king is probably the 'Olfinecta' of the previous lists; therefore, he could be Bagag, Eilim ollfhinachta, or both monarchs combined into one.

Lists SL3 L, SL3 M,³²³ and SL3 Bi³²⁴ record the same information, thus causing the same problems of identity.

Balarg. see Talorc f. Achivir
Banb. see Buan

Banba. Personification of Ireland who encountered the Sons of Míl (q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').³²⁵

In Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB), it is uncertain whether the sons of Míl or the Cruithni encountered Banba at Sliab Mis (q.v.). Banba features in P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) as an enemy of the Cruithni. This seems to indicate that P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) has the Cruithni encounter Banba, but this is not certain.

Basse (Buas). One of the chiefs of the sons of Míl (q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions'). He was drowned with Donn (q.v.).³²⁶

In Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) the wife of Basse travelled with either the Cruithni or with the sons of Míl. In both P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM), the wife of Basse was given to the Cruithni by Érimón (q.v.) after Basse had drowned. This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) tells the same story is but seems to call Basse 'Bróes.'

Rawl. B. 502 includes Basse in 'Ciarraige' as a descendant of Míl (q.v.). Basse is between Célehair and Anbuas.³²⁷ In 'Genelach Ciarraige' in the Book of Leinster, Basse is the ancestor of 'Mathgamain' and descendant of Míl. Basse is positioned between 'Ilebuir' and 'Anfois.'³²⁸ In 'Genelach Ciarraige Luachra,' Basse is an ancestor of both 'Mathgamain' and 'Conchobor.' He is descended from Míl and placed between 'Celehair' and 'Anfois.'³²⁹ Book of Lecan³³⁰ and Laud 610³³¹ give Basse a similar pedigree.

Bassianum. see Bassianus

Bassianus (Caracalla). Roman Emperor (211-217).
King of Britain and son of Severus (q.v.).³³²

Bede says that Bassianus was son of Severus and became emperor after the execution of his brother Geta.³³³ Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Bassianus, who had a British mother, was one of Severus's two sons and was made king by the Britons (q.v.), who had rejected his half-brother Geta who had a Roman mother.³³⁴ Picts gave Bassianus to Carausius (q.v.), who then killed him.³³⁵

Bearngal. Legendary Pictish king of Ireland
In Origin Legend P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and
P#A(CMP.MED), Bearngal reigned for thirty years after
Bagag (see Bagag ollfiacha). His reign was marked by
wars which ruined the crops.

Rawl B. 502 mentions Bearngal in 'Senchas Síl
Ir' as king of Ulster from the family of Ollam Fótla
(q.v.). He is listed between Gede olgudach (q.v.) and
'Ailill' (see Eilim ollfhinachta).³³⁶ Book of Leinster
places Bearngal between 'Fiac' and 'Ailill' in a similar
passage.³³⁷ Book of Lecan seems to call him 'Bresal'
and places him between 'Fiac' and 'Ailill' in a similar
passage. Laud 610 places him in a similar text between
'Fīac' and 'Ailill'.³³⁹

AC records that Bearngal was the son of 'Geye'
(Gede olgudach) and the grandson of 'Ollow' (Ollam Fótla).
He reigned for twelve years in which wars caused famine.
He was killed by his cousin 'Olleal.' However, AC does
not call Bearngal a Pict.³⁴⁰

Bécc mac Fiachrach (7th cent.). King of Cruithni³⁴¹
of Dál n-Araide (q.v.).³⁴²

Rawl. B. 502 mentions Bécc as father of Scandal
mac Béicce (q.v.) and son of Fiachna mac Báetáin (q.v.)
in 'Genelach Hūa nEchach'.³⁴³ This is true of the Book
of Leinster which includes his pedigree in the section
'Dál n-Araide'.³⁴⁴ Book of Lecan and Laud 610 give

similar pedigrees.³⁴⁵

AT,³⁴⁶ AU 646, and CS 644³⁴⁷ record the murder of Bécc's son and calls Bécc king of the Cruithni.

Becce, Becin, Beicce. see Bécc mac Fiachrach
Beli. see Bile f. Elpin
Berngal. see Bearngal

Bertfrid. Northumbrian ealdorman.

Bede says that Bertfrid fought the Picts in 711
(see Mag Manand).³⁴⁸

Bertred (d. 698). Northumbrian commander.³⁴⁹

AT records that Bertred, son of Berníth, was killed in battle against the Picts.³⁵⁰ AC 693 recounts Bertred's death.³⁵¹ AU 698 mentions the same event.³⁵²

Bede records that Picts killed Bertred in 698.³⁵³

Bhrigid. see Brigid

Bile f. Elpin (Beli f. Elfin) (d. 722). King of Dumbarton,³⁵⁴ possibly descended from Nectū n. Uerb (q.v.).³⁵⁵

ACam. 722 records the death of Bile.³⁵⁶ Bile's death is also mentioned in AT, where he is called 'rex Alo Cluaithe.'³⁵⁷ AU 722 recalls the same event.³⁵⁸

Bili. see Bile f. Elpin
Birdei. see Bredei f. Bili

Blarehassereth. Legendary Pictish King.

Only Fordun's List includes this king. He is given a seventeen year reign between 'Wypopneth' (see Uipoig namet) and Fiacua albus (q.v.).³⁵⁹ Molly Miller suggests that Blarehassereth could occur in other Lists abbreviated as 'Breth' (see Breth f. Buthut).³⁶⁰

Blieberlit. see Blieiblituth

Blieiblituth. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives him a five year reign between Deoord (q.v.) and Dectotr'ic fr. Diu (q.v.).³⁶¹ Skene interprets the name as 'Bliesblituth.'³⁶² List SL2 M gives Blieiblituth a two year reign between the same kings.³⁶³ List SL2 O gives him a five year reign in the same position.³⁶⁴ List SL2 H places Blieiblituth between Dectotr'ic and Deoord.³⁶⁵ He only appears in those Lists which M.O. Anderson calls 'Pictish List P.'³⁶⁶

Blieb'lith, Blieblith. see Blieiblituth.
Boais. see Basse

Boisil (d. c.664). Priest and Prior of Melrose.³⁶⁷

In Bede's Cuthbert, Cuthbert (q.v.) goes to Melrose to study under Boisil and enter monastic life.³⁶⁸ Boisil healed Cuthbert of an ailment before dying himself. Boisil foresaw Cuthbert as bishop.³⁶⁹

Bede records how a vision of Boisil told Ecgberht (saint) (q.v.) to visit Columba (q.v.).³⁷⁰

Boisili. see Boisil
Brechtraigh, Brectrid, Bregghtra. see Bertred

Bred (Brude son of Ferat/Wrad). Pictish King (7842).³⁷¹

Regnal List SL1 records a one year reign for Bred between Uurad f. Bargoit (q.v.).³⁷² The is true of List SL2 M, where Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) follows Bred.³⁷³ This is repeated in Lists SL2 O³⁷⁴ and SL2 H.³⁷⁵ List D gives Bred a one month reign between Uurad f. Bargoit and Kineth f. Ferat (q.v.).³⁷⁶ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.³⁷⁷ List I gives a one year between Uurad f. Bargoit and Kineth f. Ferat.³⁷⁸ List K and Fordun's List place him between the same kings with a one month reign.³⁷⁹

M.O. Anderson thinks that 'Bred' could be the same name as 'Bridei,' 'Bre(i)dei,' 'Breth,' and 'Bru(i)de' and could derive from the Celtic '*brodios.'³⁸⁰

Bredei f. Bili (Brude son of Bile). King of Picts (671-692).³⁸¹

AI 691 mentions the death of Bredei who is called 'rig Cruithnech.'³⁸² AT records that Bredei destroyed Orkney (q.v.).³⁸³ Bredei's death is also mentioned in AT, where he is called 'rex Fortrend' (see Fortriu).³⁸⁴ In AU 682 Bredei destroyed Orkney.³⁸⁵ AU 693 records the death of Bredei 'rex Fortrend.'³⁸⁶

Regnal List SL1 gives Bredei a reign of twenty-one years between Drest f. Donuel (q.v.) and Taran f. Entifidich (q.v.).³⁸⁷ List SL2 M gives Bredei a twenty year reign between these same kings.³⁸⁸ List SL2 places him between these monarchs with a twenty-one year reign.³⁸⁹ List SL2 H records a reign of twenty years in the same position.³⁹⁰ List D repeats this.³⁹¹ List F1 and F2 records a twenty-one year reign between Drest and Taran.³⁹² This is also true of List I.³⁹³ List K calls Bredei 'Drust fitz Hole' with a twenty year reign between the Drest and Taran.³⁹⁴ Fordun's List gives him an eleven year reign between the same kings.³⁹⁵

The Historia Brittonum calls Bredei king of the Picts and 'fratruelem' of 'Echgfrid' (see Ecgfrith), whom he defeated in battle.³⁹⁶ 'Fratruelem' has been translated as 'cousin.'³⁹⁷ It seems to be a form of 'fratruelem' which can also mean 'nephew'³⁹⁸ and which obviously derives from 'frater' ('brother').³⁹⁹ The battle is Nechtansmere (q.v.).⁴⁰⁰

Regarding the name, see Bred.

Bredei f. Derelei (Brude son of Derile). Pictish King (696-?706).⁴⁰¹

AT⁴⁰² and AU 706⁴⁰³ record the death of Bredei.

Regnal List SL1 records an eleven year reign for Bredei between Taran f. Entifidich (q.v.) and Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.). M.O. Anderson suggests that 'Derile' is an Irish woman's name.⁴⁰⁴ List SL2 M gives the same information as in SL1.⁴⁰⁵ This is also true of List SL2 O⁴⁰⁶ and List SL2 H.⁴⁰⁷ List D gives him a thirty-one

year reign between Necthon and 'Carnach f. Ferach' (see Ciniod f. Uuredech).⁴⁰⁸ Bredei has a thirty-one year reign between Taran and Necthon in Lists F1, F2,⁴⁰⁹ and List I.⁴¹⁰ The same is true of List K.⁴¹¹ Fordun's List places him between Taran and Necthon with a twenty-one year reign.⁴¹² This could be a mistake for Bredei f. Bili (q.v.), who has an eleven year reign in Fordun's List.⁴¹³

In the Life of Servanus, Bredei is the ruler of the Picts who tries to murder Servanus (q.v.) and his followers. However, Bredei is cured of an illness by Servanus, and he gives Servanus land for a monastery.⁴¹⁴

Regarding the name, see Bred.

Bredei f. Uuirguist (Brude son of Forcus/Brude son of Oengus?). Pictish King (761-3).⁴¹⁵

AT records the Bredei's death and calls him 'rí Fortrenn' (see Fortriu).⁴¹⁶ AU 763 repeats this.⁴¹⁷

Regnal List SL1 gives Bredei a two year reign after Onuist f. Urguist (q.v.) and before Ciniod f. Uuredech (q.v.).⁴¹⁸ In List SL2 M, Bredei is placed between the same two kings with a fifteen year reign.⁴¹⁹ This is also true of Lists SL2 O⁴²⁰ and SL2 H.⁴²¹

M.O. Anderson thinks that Bredei is the 'Brude son of Oengus' who is mentioned in the remaining lists.⁴²² List D gives this monarch a reign of eight years between Elpin f. Uuroid (q.v.) and Drest f. Talorgen (q.v.).⁴²³ This is also true of Lists F1 and F2.⁴²⁴ List I records a two year reign for 'Brude filius Engus,' which agrees with List SL2. However, this list places him between Oengus f. Bruide (q.v.) and Alpín f. Oengus (q.v.).⁴²⁵ List K gives him a two year reign between 'Alpín fitz Eferadhech' (Elpin f. Uuroid) and Alpín f. Oengus.⁴²⁶ Fordun's List repeats this.⁴²⁷

Regarding the name, see Bred.

Brei. see Bredei f. Derelei

Breidei f. Uuid (Brude/Breidei son of Uuid).
Pictish King (635-641).⁴²⁸

AT records the death of Breidei.⁴²⁹ AU 641 also mentions his death.⁴³⁰ This is also true of CS 639.⁴³¹

Regnal List SL1 records a five year reign between Garnard f. Wid (q.v.) and Talorc f. Uuid (q.v.).⁴³² List D calls Breidei 'Brude f. Fruch' with a five year reign between 'Nechan f. Fide' (Garnard f. Uuid) and 'Tollarg f. Fechar' (Talorc f. Uuid).⁴³³ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.⁴³⁴ This also true of List I.⁴³⁵ List K gives him a five year reign between 'Nectan fitz Fode' (Garnard f. Uuid) and 'Drust soun freir' (see Drest f. Donuel), leaving out several intervening kings.⁴³⁶ Fordun's List gives Breidei a five year reign between 'Nectane filius Fode' (Garnard f. Uuid) and 'Thalarg' filiús Farchar' (Talorc f. Uuid).⁴³⁷

Regarding the name, see Bred.

Breit(e). see Bredei f. Uuirguist

Bres. One of the chiefs of the Sons of Míl (q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').⁴³⁸

In Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB), the wife of Bres seems to have been carried off by Cruithne (q.v.) although the poem is ambiguous. In P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM), Bres had drowned with Donn (q.v.) and his wife was given to the Cruithni (q.v.) by Érimón (q.v.) along with two other widows (see Basse and Buaigne). This event is recalled in P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). This is also true of P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB).

In Rawl. B. 502, Bres is included amongst the 'Rīg Erenn,' where he is given a reign of nine years and victory in many battles against the 'Fomuire.'⁴³⁹ Also in Rawl. B. 502, Bres is included in a list of kings from the family of Ebir with a nine year reign.⁴⁴⁰ In 'Genelach Eoganachta Caissil,' Bres is listed between Sétnae Innarraid and Airt Imblech. Here, he is said to have fought twenty battles against the 'Fomuire.'⁴⁴¹

In 'Item de Genelogiis Regum Muminensium,' Bres is placed in the list after Findsruth (Findroth) and before Imblech (Imbrech).⁴⁴² The Book of Leinster places Bres in a list included in the 'Senchas Síl Ébir fó hErinn in so' between Artt Imblech and Sétnae Innarraid. 'Genelach Eoganachta Casil' lists Bres between Findsruth and Imblech with thirty battles to his credit.⁴⁴³ Book of Lecan gives Bres a nine year reign between Artt and Sétnae and mentions similar facts as in Rawl B. 502.⁴⁴⁴

CS A.M. 2390 mentions a 'Bress' amongst the Tuatha Dé Danann (q.v.) who defeated the Fir Bolg (q.v.).⁴⁴⁵ This could be the same person as Bres.

**Bresi, Bress?, Bresse, Bressi. see Bres
Bret. see Breth f. Buthut**

Bretach (son of) (Macbeth/Mac Bethad). King of Scotland (1040-1057).⁴⁴⁶

Origin Legend P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) claims that there were fifty kings of Scotland from 'Fergus' (see **Fergus Mór**) to 'mac mbrigach mBretach' ('the son of mighty Bretach'). Skene equates the latter monarch with 'Macbeth.'⁴⁴⁷ Gearóid Mac Eoin also makes this equation.⁴⁴⁸ There were thirty-two kings of Dál Riata (q.v.) from the Cenél nGabráin Dynasty starting with Fergus and ending with Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.).⁴⁴⁹ If one adds these thirty-two kings to the eighteen kings of the Scots from 'Domnall I' (see **Domnall mac Alpín**) to 'Mac bethad,' one does indeed have fifty kings.⁴⁵⁰

Rawl. B. 502 includes the genealogy of Macbeth in 'Item Rīg Alban,' where he is called 'Mac-bethad m. Findlāech.'⁴⁵¹ The Book of Leinster mentions Macbeth's genealogy in 'Genelach Clainde Lulaig.'⁴⁵²

AT records the killing of Macbeth by Malcolm, son of Duncan.⁴⁵³ AU 1058 states that Macbeth was killed in battle by Mael Sechlainn, son of Duncan.⁴⁵⁴ CS 1056 records Macbeth's death at the hands of Malcolm.⁴⁵⁵

Regnal List SL2 M gives Macbeth a reign of thirteen

years after 'Donchad hua Maelcoloim' and before 'Liauach.'⁴⁵⁶ List SL2 O places Macbeth between the same kings with a reign of sixteen years.⁴⁵⁷ Macbeth is given a thirteen year reign between the same kings.⁴⁵⁸ In List D, Macbeth is given a reign of seventeen years between 'Donchath macCrau' and 'Lulach.' The list mentions that Macbeth killed Duncan and that Malcolm killed Macbeth. It says that Macbeth was buried on Iona (q.v.).⁴⁵⁹ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.⁴⁶⁰ This is also true of List I.⁴⁶¹ List K gives Macbeth a reign of sixteen years between 'Duncan mac Kryn' and 'Lulach.'⁴⁶² List N records a seventeen year reign between the same kings and mentions Macbeth's slaying.⁴⁶³

The Duan Albanach gives Macbeth a reign of seventeen years between Duncan and Lulach.⁴⁶⁴

Brete. see Bredei f. Uuirguist

Breth f. Buthut. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a seven year reign for Breth after 'Gartnait .iiii' (see Gartnart (4)) and before Uipoig namet (q.v.).⁴⁶⁵ List SL2 M repeats this.⁴⁶⁶ This is also true of List SL2 O; however, Breth follows 'Gartnait ini,' which M.O. Anderson says should be read as 'Garnait iiii.'⁴⁶⁷ List SL2 H records a seven year reign between 'Garnart .iiii.' and Uipoig namet.⁴⁶⁸

Molly Miller mentions that the 'Blarehassereth' (q.v.) of Fordun's List could actually be the same as Breth, which could be an abbreviated form.⁴⁶⁹ M.O. Anderson asserts that the name 'Breth' could be the same as 'Bridei,' 'Bre(i)dei,' 'Bred,' and 'Bru(i)de' and could derive from the Celtic '*brodios.'⁴⁷⁰

Bride. see Bredei f. Bili, Breidei f. Uuid

Bridei f. Mailcon (Brude son of Maelchon). Pictish King (c. 556-86).⁴⁷¹

AI 584 records Bridei's death.⁴⁷² AT mentions

his death three times.⁴⁷³ The first and third entries are no doubt mistakes. AT mentions that the 'men of Alba' (see **Alba**) fled before Bridei.⁴⁷⁴ AC 509 records Bridei's death with 'hiec erratum est' added to indicate that it is incorrect.⁴⁷⁵ In AC 563 Bridei defeated the Scots.⁴⁷⁶ AC 584 mentions Bridei's death and calls him 'K. of Pictland' (q.v.).⁴⁷⁷ AU 505 repeats the erroneous record of Bridei's death.⁴⁷⁸ AU 558 remarks on 'fuga ante filium Maelchon,'⁴⁷⁹ which could be the event of AC 563. AU 584 mentions Bridei's death and calls him 'Bruide mc. Maelcon regis Pictorum.'⁴⁸⁰ CS 560 records Bridei's defeat of the Scots, here called 'Teithedh Dalbancoibh' ('retreat of the inhabitants of Alba').⁴⁸¹

Regnal List SL1 records that Bridei reigned for one year with 'Galam Cennaleph' (see **Galam**) after the latter's solitary reign and for thirty years alone before Gartnart f. Domelch (q.v.). Columba (q.v.) baptised him during the eighth year of Bridei's reign.⁴⁸² List SL2 M records the same information.⁴⁸³ This is also true of List SL2 O⁴⁸⁴ and List SL2 H.⁴⁸⁵ List D records a thirty year reign between 'Talalad' (Galam) and before 'Carnach f. Dormach' (Gartnart f. Domelch). It also records that 'Saint Columba converted him to the faith.'⁴⁸⁶ This is true of Lists F1 and F2.⁴⁸⁷ List I records the same information and adds that Columba came to the Picts in 565 and lived among them for thirty-two years. It mentions that Columba died in 592 at the time of Bridei.⁴⁸⁸ List K calls Bridei 'Drust fitz Methor' with a thirty year reign between 'Talachach' (Galam) and Gartnart f. Domelch. It also records that both Columba and Palladius (q.v.) converted Bridei.⁴⁸⁹ Fordun's List gives Bridei a nineteen year reign between 'Thalachath' (Galam)⁴⁹⁰ and Gartnart f. Domelch.⁴⁹¹

Vita Columbae mentions that in front of Bridei, Columba endowed a stone with the ability to heal and float in water.⁴⁹² Columba scared Bridei with his thunderous singing voice.⁴⁹³ In Bridei's presence, Columba threatened the magician Broichan (q.v.) to gain

the release of an Irish slave held by him.⁴⁹⁴ When Columba first visited Bridei, the king would not let him enter. Therefore, Columba caused the gates to open. This disturbed Bridei, who then greeted Columba.⁴⁹⁵ Columba asked Bridei to have king of Orkney (q.v.) protect Columba's followers who might land there.⁴⁹⁶

Bede says that Bridei was in the ninth year of his reign when Columba arrived. Columba then converted the Picts, who gave him Iona (q.v.).⁴⁹⁷

Regarding the name, see *Bred.* Regarding Bridei's father, see *Mailcon.*

Bridgett, Brighid. see Brigid

Brigid (Brigit) (455-524). Saint of Kildare.⁴⁹⁸

In *Rawl. B. 502*, Brigid is included in the section 'Fothairt,' where she is of the 'Clann Airt Chirb.'⁴⁹⁹ In another part of the same section, Brigid is called the 'daughter of Dubthach' and part of the 'Hūi Bresail.'⁵⁰⁰ Brigid is also mentioned in the section 'Loíchsi' (q.v.), where her birth is predicted by a druid.⁵⁰¹ Brigid is also included in 'Mīnigud Na Crōeb Inso Sīs,' where she is descended from Eochaid (Eochó) Find Fuath nAirt.⁵⁰² This is also stated in the 'Mīnigud Senchais Sīl Chuind Inso Sīs.'⁵⁰³ *Book of Leinster* gives the same genealogy in the 'Genealogies of Irish Saints.'⁵⁰⁴ Brigid's poems are counted among the three great accomplishments of Ireland, and 'Irish Saints and Places' claims that 'the subjects of Saint Brigid, these were all holy virgins of whom connected places and names were reckoned.'⁵⁰⁵ *Book of Lecan* mentions that Brigid was of the 'cland airt chirb' and daughter of Dubthach (here 'dubtaich').⁵⁰⁶ *Laud 610* records Brigid's descent from Eochaid (Eochó).⁵⁰⁷ Brigid is given a separate genealogy, where she is called 'Brigit ingen Dubthaig.'⁵⁰⁸ *MacFirbis Genealogies* apparently includes Brigid in 'Naomhsheanchus,' amongst other Irish saints.⁵⁰⁹

AI 455 records the birth of Brigid.⁵¹⁰ Brigid's

death is mentioned in AI 524.⁵¹¹ In AT the death of Brigid is recorded.⁵¹² AC 425 mentions the birth of Brigid.⁵¹³ AC 522 records Brigid's death at the age of either twenty-seven or seventy years of age and that she was of noble lineage.⁵¹⁴ Both AU 452 and AU 456 record Brigid's birth.⁵¹⁵ AU 524, AU 526, and AU 528 mention the death of Brigid.⁵¹⁶ The birth of Brigid is recorded in CS 439.⁵¹⁷ CS 523 mentions her death at the age of either eighty-seven or seventy-seven.⁵¹⁸

Regnal List SL1 records that Necton f. Erip (q.v.) dedicated Abernethy (q.v.) to Brigid. Also the list records that Necton saw Brigid in Ireland after being expelled by his brother Drust f. Erp (q.v.). She told him that he 'would possess the kingdom of the Picts in peace.'⁵¹⁹ In List SL2 M, the dedication of Abernethy to Brigid is also mentioned.⁵²⁰ This is also true of List SL2 O.⁵²¹ This is repeated in List SL2 H.⁵²² M.O. Anderson postulates that the date of the founding of the church at Abernethy is uncertain and that this 'Brigid' to whom it is dedicated may have been another saint with a similar name.⁵²³

The Irish Columba says that Brigid predicted that Columba (q.v.) would be successful and without blemish.⁵²⁴ While in his church, Columba became aware of Brigid walking on a plain and wishing to dedicate it to God.⁵²⁵

Brigid(a)e, Brig[i]de, Brigit, see Brigid
Brigitae, Brigitea, Brigte. see Brigid
Brittus. see Britus

Britus (Brutus). Legendary first King of the Britons, who was of Trojan ancestry.⁵²⁶

In Origin Legend P#F(CMP.RAM), Britus is called the son of 'Isicon' (q.v.). This text either says that Britus was killed by Domnall mac Alpín (q.v.) or that Britus killed Domnall. The language is somewhat confused; however, the inclusion of Domnall appears anachronistic. The text seems to say that Britus had control of Alba (q.v.). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that Britus killed

Domnall and implies that he ruled Alba before the offspring of Nemed (q.v.). This legend mistakenly calls Britus the 'wife' of Isicon. Britus is mentioned in P#G(CMP.JHT); however, his role is confused due to the punctuation. The text could mean that he killed Domnall.

The Vita Niniani says that Britus gave his name to Britain (q.v.).⁵²⁷

The Historia Brittonum calls Britus a Roman (see **Romans**) consul and mentions that Britain was named after him.⁵²⁸ It also recounts that Britus was the son of 'Silvius' and the grandson of 'Ascanius,' the son of the Trojan refugee Aeneas.⁵²⁹ Britus is said to have ruled in Britain at the time that 'Heli' ruled in Israel.⁵³⁰ While Britus reigned, the Scots went to Dál Riata (q.v.) in Ireland one thousand and two years after the Egyptians were drowned in the Red Sea.⁵³¹ A different origin says that Britus was descended from Japheth (q.v.), son of Noah (q.v.).⁵³² The Duan Albanach says that Britus took control of Alba from his brother Albanus and reigned before the offspring of Nemed.⁵³³ Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Britus the first king of the Britons (q.v.)⁵³⁴ and gives him a Trojan ancestry. However, Geoffrey relates an elaborate tale about his exploits which ends with Britus's death in the twenty-fourth year after he had come to Britain.⁵³⁵ Among his other feats, Britus defeats 'Goffarius Pictus,' who reigns in Aquitaine.⁵³⁶ It is possible that this individual is meant to be a Pict. However, it seems likely that this is similar to the story of how the Picts founded a city in France (see **Pictabis**).⁵³⁷ Geoffrey says that Britus had twenty sons, twenty wives, and thirty daughters.⁵³⁸ Britus's descent from the Trojans is repeated when Geoffrey discusses the Roman invasion of Britain.⁵³⁹

Briutus. see **Britus**
Brod. see **Bred**

Broichan (sixth century). Wizard and foster-father

of the Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.).⁵⁴⁰ Broichan is sometimes associated with the Irish druid 'Froichan' mentioned in some of the Annals.⁵⁴¹

AT records that 'Fraechan mac Teniusain' aided Diarmait mac Cerbaill (q.v.) when Diarmait was defeated at Cúl Dremne (q.v.) through the intercession of Columba (q.v.).⁵⁴² This is also mentioned in AU 561.⁵⁴³ CS 561 records the same information about 'Froichan.'⁵⁴⁴

Vita Columbae calls Broichan a magician and Bridei's foster-father. Adomnán relates how Columba predicted that Broichan would die if he refused to free an Irish woman slave. Broichan became ill because he did not do as Columba said; however, Columba later cured Broichan with water into which a magic stone had been dipped after he promised to free the slave.⁵⁴⁵ In another incident, Broichan used magic to bring forth a tempest in order to prevent Columba from sailing; however, Columba was able to counteract the storm.⁵⁴⁶

T.F. O'Rahilly claims that 'Broichanus' used by Adomnán's is an Irish name that has been Latinised. It would have been '*Vroichān' in the sixth century and 'Froíchan/Fróechan' in Old Irish, being derived from 'froích/froéch' ('heather').⁵⁴⁷ Kenneth Jackson thinks that it is not a Latinisation but a Gaelicised P-Celtic cognate of '*Uroican.'⁵⁴⁸ A.O. and M.O. Anderson believe that Broichan is the 'Froichan' of the Annals. They assert that because Adomnán does not say that Columba needed an interpreter to speak with Broichan, Broichan must have known Irish. They cite the intercession of Columba against Diarmait as further proof that 'Froichan' is Broichan.⁵⁴⁹ Interestingly, the Andersons do not mention that Columba could have understood Pictish, either through learning or miraculous means. Richard Sharpe does not agree with the Andersons' assertion that 'Froichan' is the same person as Broichan. He declares that the accounts in the Annals are traditions about the battle that developed independently of Vita Columbae.⁵⁵⁰ Although there is a linguistic basis for

the equation of Broichan with 'Froichan,' the historical evidence is inconclusive.

Broichano. see **Broichan**

Brud. see **Bredei f. Bili, Bredei f. Derelei, Breidei f. Uuid, Bridei f. Mailcon, Brude f. Fochel**

Brude f. Fochel (Brude son of Fothel) Pictish King (?843-?845).⁵⁵¹

Regnal List D records a two year reign for Brude between Kineth f. Ferat (q.v.) and Drust f. Ferat (q.v.).⁵⁵² Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.⁵⁵³ This is also true of List I,⁵⁵⁴ List K,⁵⁵⁵ and Fordun's List.⁵⁵⁶

Regarding the name, see **Bred**.

Brud? see **Bredei f. Uuirguist**

Brude. see **Bredei f. Bili, Bredei f. Derelei, Breidei f. Uuid, Bridei f. Mailcon, Brude f. Fochel**

Brude f. Oengus. see **Bredei f. Uuirguist**

Brude (30). Thirty legendary Pictish Kings mentioned in some of the Regnal Lists.

Regnal List SL1 says that these kings reigned for 150 years in Ireland and Scotland between Wurgest (q.v.) and 'Gilgidi' (see **Gub/Gib**). The first of these, 'Brude Pant,' is given a forty-eight year reign. The others are not given reign lengths. The 'Brudes' seem to be arranged in pairs with the second of the pair given a prefix (usually 'Ur-') to his epithet (i.e.: 'Brude Pant' and 'Brude Urpant').⁵⁵⁷ List SL2 M gives the same information; however, no individual reign lengths are given. Also, there is a note which states that this is recorded in the books of the Cruithni (q.v.).⁵⁵⁸ List SL2 O only records the reign of 'Bruide urmum,' who starts the list and is given a reign of 150 years over all of Alba (q.v.) before 'Gúd' (see **Gub/Gib**).⁵⁵⁹ List SL2 H repeats the information as in SL2 M.⁵⁶⁰ List SL3 La states that there were thirty kings named 'Bruide' who

reigned for one hundred and fifty years but only names 'Bruda Pont.'⁵⁶¹ List SL3 Lb intersperses the 'Brudes' amongst the other kings in the lists.⁵⁶² This is also true of Lists SL3 L,⁵⁶³ SL3 M,⁵⁶⁴ and SL3 Bi.⁵⁶⁵

M.O. Anderson says that 'Brude' could be a title and that some of the 'Brudes' have apparently Pictish names, while the rest have apparently Irish names. She also believes that the account of the 'Brudes' in List SL1 influenced the accounts in the Regnal Lists contained in the Lebor Bretnach and Lebor Gabála.⁵⁶⁶ W.A. Cummins believes that the thirty 'Brudes' were neither actual kings nor names created to add to the lists. He suggests that 'Brude' is related to the old Welsh word 'brud' or 'brut' meaning 'prophecy' or 'chronicle.' Cummins postulates that the Regnal Lists were recited during festivals, where 'chronicles' would be called out. He cites the example of '"Brude Pant" (valley chronicle)' and '"Brude Urpant" (great valley chronicle).'⁵⁶⁷

See also Bred.

Brude?. see Bredei f. Uuirguist
Brude urmum. see Brude (30).
Brudeo. see Bridei f. Mailcon
Brud(h)eus. see Bruide f. Onuist
Bruide. see Bredei f. Bili, Bredei f. Derelei,
Bredei f. Uuirguist, Breidei f.
Uuid, Bridei f. Mailcon, Brude (30).

Bruide f. Onuist (Brude son of Oengus I) (eighth century). Son of Onuist f. Uргуist (q.v.).⁵⁶⁸

AT states that Bruide defeated Talorg mac Congusa (q.v.).⁵⁶⁹ AT mentions that Bruide died after Onuist had ravaged Dál Riata (q.v.).⁵⁷⁰ AC 728 records the defeat of Talorg by Bruide.⁵⁷¹ AC 733 mentions his death.⁵⁷² AU 731⁵⁷³ and AU 736 record the same events.⁵⁷⁴

Regarding the name, see Bred.

Bruideus. see Bruide f. Onuist
Bruidhe. see Bridei f. Mailcon
Bruidhi. see Bridei f. Mailcon, Bredei f. Uuirguist
Bruidi. see Bredei f. Bili, Bredei f. Derelei,

Breidei f. Uuirguist, Breidei f.
Uuid, Bridei f. Mailcon
Bruig(e). see Brude (30)
Brunde. see Bred
Bruniggus. see Bruning

Bruning. Saxon leader killed at Camlann (q.v.).⁵⁷⁵
Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Bruning a Saxon (see Saxons) who was allied with Picts and Irish (q.v.) on the side of Mordred (q.v.) against Arthur (q.v.).⁵⁷⁶

Bruto. see Britus
Brwidy. see Bridei f. Mailcon.
Buagne, Buaidne. see Buaigne

Buaigne. A chief of the Sons of Míl (q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').⁵⁷⁷

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) mentions the wife of Buaigne after saying that Cruithne (q.v.) had stolen wives and says 'great difficulty they all suffer ... with the wives of Bres (q.v.), Basse (q.v.), and Buaigne.' The identity of 'they' is uncertain. It could mean the Picts or the Sons of Míl. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) says that the wife of Buaigne was given to the Cruithni (Picts) by Érimón after Buaigne had been drowned. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) mention that Érimón gave wives to the Picts but do not mention the wife of Buaigne. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records that the wife of Buaigne was given to the Picts by Érimón.

Buain. see Buan
Buais, Buaise, Buaisse. see Basse

Buan. Pictish Ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Buan was the father of Agnaman (q.v.) and the son of Mar (q.v.). Buan was also the ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.), the eponymous progenitor of the Picts. This would make the Picts relatives of the Sons of Míl (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 calls Buan 'Banb' and makes him Tóe's

father, Agnaman's grandfather, Sém's father, and Mar's grandson in two separate entries in the 'Lagin' section.⁵⁷⁸ This is also stated in 'Genelach Osrithe.'⁵⁷⁹

Regnal List SL3 La calls Buan the son of Mar and father of Agnaman.⁵⁸⁰ List SL3 Lb calls Buan Mar's son and father of 'Parrthalon' (see *Pairte (Partholon?)*).⁵⁸¹ Lists SL3 L and SL3 M repeat the same information as in P#L(CMP.AVH).⁵⁸² List SL3 Bi calls Buan the son of Mar and the father of Agnaman.⁵⁸³

Buasi, Buass. see Basse

Budicius. Legendary King of Brittany.⁵⁸⁴

Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Budicius cared for Ambrosius (q.v.) and Utherpendragon (q.v.) after the Picts had murdered Constans (q.v.).⁵⁸⁵

Cadfred (?).

Regnal List I records a battle at 'Dexastan' between 'Aídan' (see Aedán mac Gabráin) and Cadfred in 513.⁵⁸⁶ This is probably Degsastan fought in 603 between Aedán and Aethelfrith (q.v.) with a mistaken date.⁵⁸⁷ Cadfred may actually be Aethelfrith.

Cadnolodor. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) calls Cadnolodor the son of Cathluan (q.v.) and the leader of the Cruithni (q.v.) when they left Ireland. This is also true of P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) says that Cadnolodor was one of two heroes of the Cruithni and that he was the son of Cathluan. This is related in P#F(CMP.RAM). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) says that Cadnolodor and Catainlacach (q.v.) ruled the Cruithni in Alba (q.v.). This is also true of P#G(CMP.JHT).

The name 'Cadnolodor' could be an Irish version of the Welsh 'Cadwaladr.'⁵⁸⁸ 'Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon' was the name of a seventh century king of Gwynedd.⁵⁸⁹ T.F. O'Rahilly suggests that 'Catluan' (Cathluan) is an Irish version of the Welsh 'Cadwallon.'⁵⁹⁰ Although Cadnolodor and Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon are unlikely to be the same person, it is possible that Cadwaladr was used as a model for Cadnolodor.

Cadoc (saint) (Cadog) (c. 580). Saint associated with Llancarfan (Nantcarvan).⁵⁹¹ He was an abbot who was said to have also been a king.⁵⁹²

The Life of Cadog says that Cadoc went to Scotland and encountered the dead giant 'Cau Pritdin' (see Caw of Pictland), who may be a Pict. Cadoc resurrected this Cau and was given property by the Scottish kings.⁵⁹³

Cadoci, Cadog. see Cadoc (saint)

Cador. Legendary Duke of Cornwall.⁵⁹⁴

Geoffrey of Monmouth relates that Cador was given

the task of fighting the Saxons (q.v.) by Arthur (q.v.). He defeated them and their leader, Baldulfus near Eboracum (York).⁵⁹⁵ Cadur pursued the Saxons while Arthur's nephew Hoel (q.v) was being attacked by Scots and Picts.⁵⁹⁶ In a list of visitors to 'Urbe Legionem,' Cadur is called 'King of Cornwall.'⁵⁹⁷ Geoffrey mentions Cadur other times, but these are less significant.

Cahasagh. see Cathasach mac Máeldúin
Cailtaine, Cailta(i)rni. see Cailtram f. Girom

Cailtram f. Girom. Pictish King (453-544(?)).⁵⁹⁸

Regnal List SL1 gives Cailtram a reign of one year after 'Garthnach filius Girom' (see Garthnach f. Girom) and before 'Talorg filius Muírcholaich' (see Talorg f. Muírcholaich).⁵⁹⁹ List SL2 M places Cailtram between the same two kings with the same reign length.⁶⁰⁰ The same is true of List SL2 O.⁶⁰¹ List SL2 H repeats the same information.⁶⁰² In List D, Cailtram is given a six year reign between Garthnach and Talorg.⁶⁰³ This is also true of List F1 and F2.⁶⁰⁴ Cailtram is given the same reign and position in List I.⁶⁰⁵ The same is recorded in List K.⁶⁰⁶ Fordun's List also gives Cailtram a six year reign between Garthnach and Talorg.⁶⁰⁷

Cairpre Cruithnechan. Son of Conall Corc (q.v.) and Moingfind (q.v.) and grandson of Feradach Find Fechtnach (q.v.).⁶⁰⁸

Rawl. B. 502 in the section 'Eoganacht' calls Cairpre one of the seven sons of 'Corcc mac Luigdech' (Conall Corc). His mother is Moingfind, daughter of the Pictish king Feradach. From Cairpre came the 'Eoganacht Locha Léin.'⁶⁰⁹ Later in the same section, Cairpre is said to be the progenitor of the 'Eoganacht Maigi Dergind.' Cairpre is also associated with 'Dál Chais i nIarmumain' in the section 'Dál Cais.'⁶¹⁰ The Book of Leinster in 'Senchas Síol Ébir' again calls Cairpre one of the seven sons of Conall Corc and mentions Moingfind

as his mother.⁶¹¹ Book of Lecan gives similar information about Cairpre as in Rawl B. 502.⁶¹² In Laud 610 the 'Do minigud senchais Fer Muman' calls Cairpre one of the seven sons of Conall Corc and progenitor of 'Eoghanacht Locha Léin.' However, his mother is not identified.⁶¹³

His conception and birth seem to be discussed in Longes Chonaill although he is not named.

W.J. Watson states that 'Cruithnechan' means 'little Pict' or 'Pict-sprung.'⁶¹⁴

Cáirthenn mac Cáelboth (son of) (c. 446).⁶¹⁵

AI 447 records the death of Cáirthenn's son in the Battle of Mag Feimin fought between Munster and Leinster. The text is uncertain but could indicate that he was from Leinster.⁶¹⁶ The death of Cáirthenn's son is mentioned in AC 427, which say that he may be a Pict.⁶¹⁷ AU 446 also records the death of Cáirthenn's son and remarks that he may have been from the Cruithni.⁶¹⁸ The same is true of CS 445.⁶¹⁹

Cairthind. see Cáirthenn mac Cáelboth (son of)
Cairtind. see Cáirthenn mac Cáelboth (son of)
Cait. see Cat
Caitind, Cait[in]ind. see Caitnind

Caitnind. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) says that Caitnind was the father of Cathluan (q.v.) who led the Cruithni (Picts?) out of Ireland. This is also true of P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH). Interestingly, other Origin Legends say that Cathluan's father was Gub (see Gub/Gib).

Regnal List SL2 M calls Caitnind the father of Cathluan.⁶²⁰ List SL2 O records this also.⁶²¹ This is again true of List SL2 H.⁶²²

Caith. see Cat
Canand. see Cano f. Gartnait
Canath. see Gartnaich diuberr
Calnatuhel, Canacalmel. see Canutulachama

Canatulacma, Canatulahina. see Canutulachama
Canatu(1)mel, Canatulmet. see Canutulachama

Canaul f. Tarl'a (Conall son of Tadg). King of Picts (?784-89) and Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (?805-807).⁶²³

AI 807 records that Canaul was killed in Alba (q.v.).⁶²⁴ AU 789 mentions a battle between Canaul and Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.) in which Canaul was forced to flee.⁶²⁵ AU 790 records that this battle is elsewhere ascribed to this date.⁶²⁶ Canaul's death is recounted in AU 807, where it says that 'Conall son of Aedacán' (see Conall mac Aedáin) slew him in Kintyre.⁶²⁷

Regnal List SL1 records a reign of five years for Canaul between Talorgen f. Onuist (q.v.) and Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.).⁶²⁸ This is also true of Lists SL2 M,⁶²⁹ SL2 O,⁶³⁰ and SL2 H.⁶³¹

Canis Cuarain. see Cucuarain

Cano f. Gartnait. Sons of two different Pictish rulers (c. 6th-7th cent.) who have been confused with one another.⁶³²

Cano 1 (c. 621). Son of the Pictish King Gartnait f. Domelch (q.v.) and possibly grandson of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.).⁶³³

AT records the death of Cano's son, 'Nechtan' (see Nectū n. Uerb).⁶³⁴ AU 621 repeats this.⁶³⁵

Cano 2 (c. 688). Son of Pictish ruler named Gartnait (see Gartnait f. Accidan, Gartnait f. Donuel, Gartnart f. Domelch). He went from Skye to Ireland.⁶³⁶

AT records the murder of Cano.⁶³⁷ AC 683 mentions that Cano 'entered into religion.'⁶³⁸ This is probably a mistake. AU 668 states that Gartnait's sons went to Skye. This may include Cano.⁶³⁹ Cano's death is recorded in AU 688.⁶⁴⁰ CS 664 records that the sons of Gartnait went to Ireland, and CS 684 recounts Cano's death.⁶⁴¹

Cano is the hero of the tale Scéla Cano which

is not earlier than the late tenth century. He is called the son of 'Gartnán' (see Garnait f. Accidan, Gartnait f. Donuel, Gartnart f. Domelch).⁶⁴² M.O. Anderson states that the tale relates events that occurred later than the time of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.), who appears in the story.⁶⁴³ John Bannerman says that each Cano was combined into one character in the tale.⁶⁴⁴

Canoinn, Canon(n). see Cano f. Gartnait
Cantulacma. see Canutulachama
Canul. see Canaul f. Tarl'a

Canutulachama. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Canutulachama a reign of four years between Uipoig namet (q.v.) and 'Wradechuecla' (see Uuradech).⁶⁴⁵ Canutulachama has a three year reign between these same kings in List SL2 M.⁶⁴⁶ List SL2 O repeats this.⁶⁴⁷ This is also true of List SL2 H.⁶⁴⁸ List D records a reign of six years for Canutulachama after Fiacua albus (q.v.) and before Donornauch (q.v.).⁶⁴⁹ This is also true of Lists F1, F2⁶⁵⁰ and List I.⁶⁵¹ This is repeated in List K.⁶⁵² Fordun's List gives Canutulachama a reign of six years between Chalag amfrud (q.v.) and 'Dongrrd nechles' (see Donornauch).⁶⁵³

According to Kenneth Jackson, the name 'Canutulachama' is not Celtic.⁶⁵⁴ H.M. Chadwick asserts that Canutulachama is the same person as 'Cathanalachan' (see Catainlacach), who appears in the Origin Legends.⁶⁵⁵

Caranathereth, Caranathrecht. see Caruorst
Caranothrecht. see Caruorst

Carausius (c. 286). British Ruler.⁶⁵⁶

According to Bede, Carausius was a soldier during the joint reign of Diocletian and Maximian (see **Maximus**) and took control of Britain. After ruling for seven years, he was killed by Allectus.⁶⁵⁷ The Historia Brittonum calls Carausius a tyrant, who became fourth

Emperor after murdering Severus (q.v.). He rebuilt a wall which separated the Picts and Scots from the Britons (q.v.).⁶⁵⁸ Geoffrey of Monmouth gives an extended account of Bede's account of Carausius' life. He states that Carausius killed Severus's son Bassianus (q.v.) in order to gain control of Britain. The Picts had betrayed Bassianus to Carausius and were given land in Albania (Scotland) (see Alba) in return.⁶⁵⁹

Carausius looks similar to 'Caruorst' (q.v.), who appears in Regnal List SL1.⁶⁶⁰ However, this is merely an observation and not an attempt to equate them.

Carhinn. see Cáirthenn mac Cáelboth (son of)
Carnac. see Gartnart f. Domelch
Carnach f. Ferach. see Ciniod f. Wredech
Carpre. see Cairpre Cruithnechan
Carthinn. see Cáirthenn mac Cáelboth (son of)

Caruorst (Carvorst). Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Caruorst a reign of forty years after 'Usconbuts' (q.v.) and before 'Deo Artíuois' (q.v.).⁶⁶¹ This is also true of List SL2 M.⁶⁶² List SL2 O records the same information.⁶⁶³ In List SL2 H, Caruorst is given a reign of seven years between the same two kings.⁶⁶⁴ Starting with List D, the form of Caruorst's name changes drastically. In this list he is called 'Fevanacherche' and is given a forty year reign between 'Combust' (see Usconbuts) and 'Gernargbolg' (see Gartnaith loc).⁶⁶⁵ Lists F1 and F2 give Caruorst the same reign length between the same two kings.⁶⁶⁶ This is also true of List I.⁶⁶⁷ Fordun's List records a forty year reign for Caruorst after 'Duordeghel' (see Deoord) and before Gartnaith loc.⁶⁶⁸

Caruorst looks similar to 'Carausius' (q.v.), who appears in historical sources. However, this is not an attempt to equate the two.

Carutius. see Carausius

Castantin f. Uurguist (Constantine son of Fergus). King of Picts and Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (789-820).⁶⁶⁹

Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) both state that there were seventy Cruithnian kings of Alba (q.v.) from Cathluan (q.v.) to 'Constantine.' It is uncertain which 'Constantine' is meant. H.M. Chadwick thinks that it could be Castantin or a son of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.).⁶⁷⁰ It is possible that it is Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) make the same remarks about 'Constantine.'

AI 820 records the death of Castantin and calls him 'king of Alba.'⁶⁷¹ AU 789 recounts a Pictish battle between Castantin and Canaul f. Tarl'a (q.v.) with Castantin victorious.⁶⁷² This same battle is mentioned in AU 790.⁶⁷³ AU 820 records the death of Castantin and calls him 'king of Fortriu' (q.v.).⁶⁷⁴

Regnal List SL1 gives Castantin a reign of thirty-five years after Canaul f. Tarl'a and before Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.).⁶⁷⁵ This is also true of List SL2 M.⁶⁷⁶ List SL2 O gives the same information.⁶⁷⁷ This also true of List SL2 H.⁶⁷⁸ List D records a forty-five year reign for Castantin between 'Falagan f. Denegus' (see Talorgen f. Onuist) and Unuist f. Uurguist. It also states that he founded Dunkeld (q.v.).⁶⁷⁹ This refers to the building of a church to replace Iona (q.v.), which had been deserted because of Viking raids.⁶⁸⁰ Lists F1 and F2 give Castantin a reign of forty-two years between the same kings and record his founding of Dunkeld.⁶⁸¹ Although List I records the same reign length between Talorgen and Unuist, it states that Castantin founded St Andrews.⁶⁸² M.O. Anderson indicates that this is probably a mistake for 'Oengus II' (sUnuist f. Uurguist).⁶⁸³ List K records a forty year reign for Castantin between Talorgen and Unuist. It states that he founded Dunkeld.⁶⁸⁴ This is also true of Fordun's List.⁶⁸⁵

The Duan Albanach mentions that Cathluan was

the first of the Cruithnian kings and 'Cusaintín' was the last. This 'Cusaintín' could be Castantin or Causantín mac Cináeda. It also states that Castantin reigned for nine years between 'Conall' (Canaul f. Tarl'a) and 'Aonghus' (Unuist f. Uurguist).⁶⁸⁶

Cat. Legendary Pictish king and eponym for Caithness (see Cat (Caithness)).⁶⁸⁷

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Cat was one of the seven sons of Cruithne (q.v.) and that he was given one-seventh of the far-north of Britain. Cat is also said to be the father of Aenbegan (q.v.).

Regnal List SL1 again calls Cat one of the seven sons of Cruithne and gives him a reign of twelve years after 'Flocloid' (see Fotloid) and before 'Ce' (q.v.).⁶⁸⁸ List SL2 M repeats the same information.⁶⁸⁹ This is also true of List SL2 H.⁶⁹⁰ List SL3 La also calls Cat one of the sons of Cruithne and one of thirteen Cruithnian kings.⁶⁹¹ List SL3 Lb gives Cat a reign of twenty-two years seemingly after 'Foirtrenn' (see Fortrean) and before Ce. However, this list has a confused chronology because it intersperses the 'thirty Brudes' amongst (see Brude (30)) the other kings. He is also called the son of Cruithne and possibly father of Aenbegan.⁶⁹² List SL3 L calls Cat one of the seven sons of Cruithne and ruler of one seventh of Alba. He is apparently given a reign of twenty-two years between Fortrean and Ce. A second reign of thirty years is seemingly recorded for Cat after Aenbegan and before 'Finnechta' (see Olfinecta). Again, the 'thirty Brudes' are interspersed within the list.⁶⁹³ This also true of List SL3 M, which gives Cat a second reign of twenty-two years.⁶⁹⁴ List SL3 Bi calls Cat one of the seven sons of Cruithne and ruler of one seventh of Alba. He is apparently given a reign of twenty-two years between Fortrean and Cirig (q.v.). A second reign of thirty years is seemingly recorded for Cat after Aenbegan and before 'Finecta' (see Olfinecta). Again, the 'thirty Brudes' are

interspersed within the list.⁶⁹⁵

F.T. Wainwright equates the story of the seven sons of Cruithne with the text De Situ Albanie, which describes the provinces of Scotland. He indicates that 'Cait' (Cat) is the 'Cathanesia' mentioned in the text.⁶⁹⁶ De Situ Albanie is printed by W.F. Skene.⁶⁹⁷

Catainlacach. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that Catainlacach is the son of Cathluan (q.v.) and the brother of Cadnolodor (q.v.). It says that he is one of the heroes of the Cruithni (q.v.). This is also true of P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) repeat the same information about Catainlacach. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) again recount the same role for Catainlacach.

H.M. Chadwick asserts that 'Cathanalachan' (Catainlacach) is the same person as Canutulachama (q.v.), who appears in some of the Regnal Lists.⁶⁹⁸

Catalacach, Catanalachan. see **Catanalachan**
Catanolodar, Cathanolodar. see **Cadnolodor**

Cathasach mac Ailella (c. 749). King of Irish Cruithni .⁶⁹⁹

Rawl. B. 502 includes Cathasach in the section 'Hūi Echach Coba,' where he is called a king of 'Dāl nAraide' (see **Dál n-Araide**). Cathasach's gealogy is given.⁷⁰⁰ The Book of Leinster records his genealogy in 'Dál nAraide.'⁷⁰¹ This is also true of Book of Lecan and Laud 610.⁷⁰²

AT records the killing of Cathasach in 'Ráith Bethech.' He is here called 'King of the Cruithni.'⁷⁰³ This is also mentioned in AU 749.⁷⁰⁴

Cathasach mac Lurggeni (Cathasach son of Fiachna Lurgan (see **Fiachna mac Báetáin**)) (c.668).⁷⁰⁵

AT records the death of Cathasach in the Battle

of Belfast between the Ulaid (q.v.) and the Cruithni (q.v.).⁷⁰⁶ This is also recorded in AU 668.⁷⁰⁷ The same is again true of CS 662.⁷⁰⁸

Cathasach mac Máeldúin (c.682). King of the Irish Cruithni .⁷⁰⁹

AT records the deaths of Cathasach and Ulltán mac Dícolla (q.v.) in the Battle of Raith Mór between the Britons (q.v.) and the Cruithni.⁷¹⁰ AC 677 also records this battle and calls Cathasach 'King of Picts.'⁷¹¹ AU 682 also mentions this event.⁷¹² This is also true of CS 678.⁷¹³

Cathasaig, Cathassach. see **Cathasach mac Ailella Cathluain(?)**. see **Cathluan**

Cathluan. Legendary Pictish King.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) says that Cathluan was killed among the Cruithni or Picts. This is probably a mistake because he is mentioned later in the poem. Also, Cathluan is the son of Caitnind (q.v.), who leads the Cruithni out of Ireland. He is called the father of Cadnolodor (q.v.) and Catainlacach (q.v.). P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) says that 'Cathluan was glorified by them' rather than being killed. This is more likely the correct intent of the passage. The rest of the poem repeats the same information. In P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM), Cathluan is called the son of Gub (see **Gub/Gib**). Érimón banished Cathluan and Gub from Ireland. They also say that Cathluan was the first King of Alba (q.v.) from the Cruithni and the father Cadnolodor and Catainlacach. The same information is recorded in P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) calls Cathluan the son of Cing (q.v.) along with 'Cruithnechan' (see **Cruithne**). It also says that Cathluan and the Cruithni were expelled from Ireland by Érimón.

The MacFirbis Genealogies mention the 'Teallach Cathluain' ('Family(?) of Cathluan').⁷¹⁴ Whether or

not this is the same Cathluan is uncertain without further examination of the text. This could be the Irish version of Cadwallon, king of Gwynned (d. 634).⁷¹⁵

Regnal List SL2 M records that Cathluan may have been the first king of Alba and Ireland for sixty years.⁷¹⁶ Lists SL2 O⁷¹⁷ and SL2 H.⁷¹⁸ repeat this.

The Duan Albanach states that Cathluan was the first Cruithnian king of Alba.⁷¹⁹

T.F. O'Rahilly suggests that 'Catluan' (Cathluan) is an Irish version of the Welsh 'Cadwallon.'⁷²⁰ As mention before, Cadwallon ap Cadfan was king of Gwynedd and father of Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon (see Cadnolodor).⁷²¹

Cathmachan. see Catainlacach
Cathmolodhor. see Cadnolodor
Cathusach. see Cathasach mac Lurgenni, Cathasach
mac Máeldúin
Cathussach. see Cathasach mac Máeldúin
Catinalachan. see Canutulachama
Catinolodar. see Cadnolodor
Catlua(i)n. see Cathluan
Catmidh, Catmind, Catming. see Caitnind
Catusach. see Cathasach mac Máeldúin
Catusaigh. see Cathasach mac Ailella

Caulnia. Son of Cú Chulainn (q.v.) and Lebarcham (q.v.).⁷²²

Book of Leinster in 'Comuammand na hGenelach' calls Caulnia son of 'Lebarcham ingen Oe' and Cú Chulainn and brother of Condluán (q.v.). 'Corco Caullain' and 'Dal Cualni' among the Cruithni are derived from them.⁷²³

Causantin. see Castantin f. Uurguist

Causantín mac Cináeda (Constantine son of Kenneth). King of Scots (862-77).⁷²⁴

Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) says that there were seventy Cruithni kings of Alba (q.v.) from Cathluan (q.v.) to 'Constantine.' This could be Causantín or Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.). This is repeated in P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT).

Rawl. B. 502 includes Causantín in 'Genelach Rīg nAlban,' where he is called the father of Domnall mac Causantín and the son of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.).⁷²⁵ This is repeated in the Book of Leinster.⁷²⁶

AU 872 states that Causantín had Artgal of the Strathclyde Britons (see Britons) killed.⁷²⁷ AU 876 records the death of Causantín and calls him 'rex Pictorum.'⁷²⁸ CS 872 records Artgal's murder.⁷²⁹ Causantín's death is mentioned in CS 876.⁷³⁰

Regnal List SL2 M gives Causantín a twenty year reign between Domnall mac Alpin (q.v.) and Aed mac Cináeda (q.v.).⁷³¹ List SL2 O records the same information.⁷³² This is also true of List SL2 H.⁷³³ List D gives Causantín a fifteen year reign between Domnall and Aed. He was killed in battle by Norwegians (q.v.) and buried on Iona (q.v.).⁷³⁴ This is also true of Lists F1, F2,⁷³⁵ List I,⁷³⁶ and List K.⁷³⁷ List N gives him a twenty year reign between Domnall and Aed and mentions that he was killed by Norwegians.⁷³⁸

Duan Albanach mentions the seventy kings from Cathluan to 'Cusaintín.'⁷³⁹ 'Cusaintín' could be Causantín mac Cináeda or Castantin f. Uurguist. It gives Causantín a thirty year reign between Domnall and Aed.⁷⁴⁰

Caustantin. see Causantín mac Cináeda

Caw of Pictland (Cauus of Arecluta (Alclud))
(5th-6th cent.). Father of Gildas.⁷⁴¹ Possibly king
of the Southern Picts.⁷⁴²

The Life of Cadog recounts how Cadoc (see Cadoc
(saint)) went to Albania (Scotland) (see Alba) and
encountered the already deceased Caw, also called 'Cawr,'
whom Cadoc resurrects in return for service and reform.⁷⁴³

In the Welsh Triads, Triad 21 calls Caw father
of 'Hueil.'⁷⁴⁴ Triads 81. C 18⁷⁴⁵ and 96⁷⁴⁶ state that
a family of saints with Welsh mothers derived from Caw.

John Morris states that legend made Caw a giant
because 'Cawr' is Welsh for 'giant.'⁷⁴⁷ H.M. Chadwick
states that Caw is in Life of Gildas, Hafod MS., Life
of St David, Life of Illtud, Kulhwch and Olwen, and Dream
of Rhonabwy.⁷⁴⁸ K.H. Jackson indicates that 'Cauuus'
would have been the original form of 'Caw.'⁷⁴⁹

Ce. Legendary Pictish king of Marr and Buchan.⁷⁵⁰

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the
far-north of Britain was divided into seven areas by
Cruithne (q.v.). Ce was one of his seven sons and
received one of these areas.

Regnal List SL1 calls Ce one of Cruithne's seven
sons. He is given a reign of fifteen years between 'Got'
(see Cat) and 'Fibaid' (see Fib).⁷⁵¹ List SL2 M repeats
this.⁷⁵² This is also true of List SL2 H. However,
Skene interprets Ce's reign as twelve years,⁷⁵³ and Van
Hamel interprets it as fifteen years.⁷⁵⁴ List SL3 La
calls Ce one of seven sons of Cruithne and counts him
as one of thirteen Cruithni kings.⁷⁵⁵ List SL3 Lb also
calls Ce one of the seven sons of Cruithne and seems
to give him a reign of eleven years between Cat and Cirig.
However, this list is confused by the 'thirty Brudes'
(see Brude (30)).⁷⁵⁶ The same information is recorded
in List SL3 L, where he is given a twelve year reign.⁷⁵⁷
This is true of List SL3 M, which seems to give Ce a
twenty year reign.⁷⁵⁸ This is repeated in List SL3 Bi,
which seems to give Ce a twelve year reign between Cirig

and Aenbegan (q.v.). Again, the list is confused.⁷⁵⁹

F.T. Wainwright equates the territory belonging to Ce with the 'Marr cum Buchen' described in De Situ Albanie,⁷⁶⁰ which was printed by Skene.⁷⁶¹ H.M. Chadwick is uncertain about the location of Ce's territory but says that it included areas of 'Marr with Buchan' and 'Moray and Ross' described in De Situ Albanie.⁷⁶² M.O. Anderson asserts that Ce's territory must have been north of the Dee.⁷⁶³

Ceallach. see Cellach mac Ailella
Cede?. see Gub/Gib
Cee. see Ce

Celestine (pope) (Celestinus). Pope (422-432).⁷⁶⁴

AI § 389 records that Celestine sent Palladius to Ireland (q.v.) to convert the Scots (see also Irish) (q.v.). This occurred during the eighth year of the reign of Theodosius. Celestine's death is mentioned in this same section.⁷⁶⁵ AC records both of these events and states that Palladius died in Pictland (q.v.).⁷⁶⁶ AC 658 mentions the third General Council held at Ephesus by Celestine and Theodosius.⁷⁶⁷ AU 431 also records that Celestine sent Palladius to Ireland.⁷⁶⁸

Celestino, Celestinus. see Celestine (pope)

Cellach mac Ailella (d. 865). Abbot of Iona (q.v.)⁷⁶⁹ and Kildare.⁷⁷⁰

AC 863 records that Cellach died in Pictland (q.v.).⁷⁷¹ Cellach died amongst the Picts in AU 865.⁷⁷² CS 865 mentions Cellach's death but does not say where.⁷⁷³

Cemoÿth. see Cináed mac Alpín
Cenay. see Cinioch f. Lutrin
Cendfaeladh. see Cennfáelad mac Suibne
Cenioÿd. see Ciniod f. Uuredach
Cenioÿth. see Cináed mac Alpín

Cennfáelad mac Suibne (d. c.681). King of

Ciannachta.⁷⁷⁴

Rawl. B. 502 calls Cennfáelad the son of 'Suibne' and the father of 'Tadc Temra' in the section 'Genelach Ciannachta Glinni Gaimen.'⁷⁷⁵ This same genealogy is repeated in the Book of Leinster.⁷⁷⁶

AT 681 records the burning of Cennfáelad in Dún Cethirnn (q.v.).⁷⁷⁷ AT also mentions that Cennfáelad was killed.⁷⁷⁸ AU 681 records the burning of Cennfáelad.⁷⁷⁹ Cennfáelad's death is recorded in AU 700.⁷⁸⁰ CS 677 mentions the burning of Cennfáelad.⁷⁸¹

Cennfaeladh. see Cennfáelad mac Suibne

Ceolfrith (d.716). Saint. Abbot of Jarrow (682-716). Abbot of Monkwearmouth (c.689-716).⁷⁸²

Bede records that Ceolfrith went to Rome in 680 with Abbot Benedict, whom Ceolfrith would succeed.⁷⁸³ Necthon f. Derelei of the Picts sent messengers to Ceolfrith in order to help establish the Catholic Easter. Bede also mentions that Ceolfrith sent a response to Necthon in 710.⁷⁸⁴ Ceolfrith and Benedict were Bede's teachers, and he wrote a history of Ceolfrith.⁷⁸⁵

Chalag amfrud. Pictish King.

Chalag amfrud is only in Fordun's List with a seventeen year reign between Fiacua albus (see q.v.) and Canutulachama (q.v.).⁷⁸⁶

Molly Miller points out that Chalag amfrud seems like 'Talargan filius Amfrud' (see Talorcen f. Enfret), who also appears in Fordun's List as well as others. She also says that it may be another individual.⁷⁸⁷

Che. see Ce

Chelric. Legendary Saxon (see Saxons) Leader.⁷⁸⁸

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Chelric supported Mordred (q.v.) against Arthur (q.v.) in return for land.⁷⁸⁹ He was killed at Camlann (q.v.).⁷⁹⁰

Chinaeth, Chinaoith. see Cináed mac Alpín
 Cholcon, Cholgan. see Colcu mac Mongáin
 Cholman. see Colmán Mór
 Chonaill. see Conall Cernach, Conall mac Aedáin
 Chusaintin. see Causantín mac Cináeda
 Ciciod. see Ciniod f. Uuredach
 Cimoiod. see Ciniod f. Arcois
 Cinadhon. see Ciniod f. Uuredach
 Cinaed. see Ciniod f. Derelei

Cináed mac Alpín (Kenneth son of Alpín). King of Scots Dál Riata (?841-43) and Picts (c.843/48?-858) although he was not the first to rule over both peoples.⁷⁹¹

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that the Cruithni controlled Alba (q.v.) until Cináed. P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) records that Cináed ruled Alba.

Rawl. B. 502 records that Cináed was son of 'Alpín' (see Alpín f. Eochaid) and father of Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.) in 'Genelach Ríge nAlban.'⁷⁹² Book of Leinster repeats this in 'Genelach Ríge Alban.'⁷⁹³ Cináed is called father of Aed mac Cináeda (q.v.).⁷⁹⁴

ACam. 856 records Cináed's death.⁷⁹⁵ AI 858 repeats this.⁷⁹⁶ AC 905 records the death of Cináed's daughter.⁷⁹⁷ AU 858 mentioned Cináed's death.⁷⁹⁸

Regnal List SL2 M gives Cináed a sixteen year reign between Bred (q.v.) and Domnall mac Alpín (q.v.).⁷⁹⁹ List SL2 O repeats this.⁸⁰⁰ This is true of List SL2 H.⁸⁰¹ List D gives a sixteen year reign between Drust f. Ferat (q.v.) and Domnall. Cináed destroyed the Picts, was killed at Forteviot, and was buried on Iona (q.v.).⁸⁰² Lists F1 and F2 record the same information.⁸⁰³ This is also true of List I⁸⁰⁴ and List K which wrongly calls him first king of the Picts and Scots.⁸⁰⁵ List N gives a sixteen year reign between Alpín f. Eochaid and Domnall and states that he destroyed the Picts and was buried on Iona.⁸⁰⁶ Fordun's List states that Cináed reigned after Drust f. Ferat.⁸⁰⁷

Duan Albanach records a thirty year reign between 'Eoghanan' (see Uuen f. Unuist) and Domnall mac Alpín.⁸⁰⁸

Cinaeda. see Cinioch f. Lutrin, Cináed mac Alpín
 Cinaetha. see Cinioch f. Lutrin
 Cinca. see Cing
 Cicioiod. see Ciniod f. Arcois
 Cind. see Cing
 Cind-faelaed. see Cennfélad mac Suibne
 Cineda, Cinedon. see Cinioch f. Lutrin

Cing. Legendary Pictish ancestor and father of Cruithne (q.v.).⁸⁰⁹

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) call Cing a victorious warrior and Cruithne's father. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) says that Cing and Im (q.v.) were elders of the Cruithni and calls Cing Cruithne's father. The same text later calls Cing father of Loichet (q.v.) and grandfather of Cruithne. P#F(CMP.RAM) again calls Cing an elder and father of Cruithne. Because This text's different ending eliminates the confusion over Cing's son. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) both call Cing one of two heroes of the Cruithni. P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that Cing ('Inge') was Loichet's father and grandfather of Cruithnechan (see Cruithne). In P#L(CMP.AVH), Cing is called Cruithne's father and the son of Luithe (see Loichet).

Rawl B. 502 records an 'Ingai (Cingai, Ginga) m. Rudraige m. Sittride' from the prehistory of Dal n-Araide (q.v.). This could be Cing and is worth examining. In 'Genelach Húa nEchach,' 'Ingai' is listed as father of 'Capai' and the son of 'Rudraige.' This genealogy goes back to Ollam Fótla (q.v.) and further back to 'Ir' son of Míl (q.v.). Also, Irial Glunmar (q.v.), who appears in some of the Origin Legends, is amongst the descendants of 'Ingai.'⁸¹⁰ This would make the Cruithni related to the Sons of Míl, who appear in some of the Origin Legends as contemporaries of the Cruithni. Ollam is among those Cruithni of Alba (q.v.) who were supposed to have been kings of Ireland (q.v.).⁸¹¹ H.M. Chadwick postulates that early Irish scholars saw the offspring of Ir as being Scottish Cruithni.⁸¹² If this were the case, then it could be that Cing and this

'Ingai' are the same person. This could be an attempt to bring together different traditions concerning the Picts. Book of Lecan gives the same genealogy for 'Ginga.'⁸¹³ Laud 610 has a similar genealogy for 'Ingai' (here called 'Cingai') but does not include Ollam.⁸¹⁴

In Regnal List SL1, Cing is called the father of Cruithne.⁸¹⁵ This is also true of List SL2 M⁸¹⁶ and List SL2 H.⁸¹⁷ List SL3 La and SL3 Lb call Cing Cruithne's father and Loichet's son.⁸¹⁸ This is also true of Lists SL3 L, SL3 M,⁸¹⁹ and SL3 Bi.⁸²⁰ List D repeats this.⁸²¹ In Lists F1 and F2, Cing is Cruithne's father.⁸²² This is repeated in List I.⁸²³ List K has 'Cruthene Kenek' as the first king of the Picts.⁸²⁴ 'Kenek' is no doubt meant to be Cing. Cing is Cruithne's father in Fordun's List.⁸²⁵

H.M. Chadwick states that 'Cing' is a Gaelic name meaning 'champion.'⁸²⁶ The R.I.A. Dictionary corroborates this assessment.⁸²⁷

Cingai?, Cinge, Cingi. see Cing
Cinhoint, Ciniath. see Cinioch f. Lutrin

Cinioch f. Lutrin (Cinioch/Kenneth son of Luchtren). Pictish King (621-631).⁸²⁸

AI 633 records Cinioch's death and calls him 'king of Alba' (q.v.).⁸²⁹ Cinioch's death is mentioned in AT, where he is 'king of Picts'.⁸³⁰ AC 632 repeats this.⁸³¹ This is also true of AU 631⁸³² and CS 631.⁸³³

Regnal List SL1 gives Cinioch a reign of nineteen years between Nectū n. Uerb (q.v.) and Garnard f. Uuid (q.v.).⁸³⁴ M.O. Anderson suggests that 'Cinioch' could be 'Ciniōth' or 'Ciniōd,' which appears to be Pictish.⁸³⁵ List SL2 M records the same information.⁸³⁶ This is also true of Lists SL2 O⁸³⁷ and SL2 H.⁸³⁸ List D records a reign of twenty-four years for Cinioch between Gartnart f. Domelch (q.v.) and 'Nechan f. Fide' (Garnard f. Uuid).⁸³⁹ Lists F1 and F2 give Cinioch a fourteen year reign between Nectū n. Uerb and 'Nechtān fil. Fottle' (Garnard f. Uuid).⁸⁴⁰ This is repeated in List I.⁸⁴¹ List K gives Cinioch a twenty-four reign years between Gartnart f. Domelch and 'Nectān fitz Fode' (Garnard f. Uuid).⁸⁴² Fordun's List records a fourteen year reign between Nectū n. Uerb and 'Nectāne filius Fode' (Garnard f. Uuid).⁸⁴³

Ciniōd f. Arcois (Ciniōiod, Cimoiod). Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Ciniōd (called 'Ciniōiod') a reign of seven years between Deocilinion (q.v.) and Deoord (q.v.).⁸⁴⁴ SL1 (Sk.) has 'Cimoiod'.⁸⁴⁵ List SL2 M records the same information.⁸⁴⁶ This is repeated in Lists SL2 O⁸⁴⁷ and SL2 H.⁸⁴⁸

M.O. Anderson states that 'Ciniōd' was a Pictish name.⁸⁴⁹ H.M. Chadwick sees 'Ciniōiod' as an earlier form of 'Ciniōd'.⁸⁵⁰ Kenneth Jackson asserts that 'Artcois' (Arcois) means 'Bear's Leg' or 'Bear's Paw' and is more related to Gaulish than British.⁸⁵¹

Ciniod f. Derelei (d.713). Brother of Bredei f. Derelei and Necthon f. Derelei (q.q.v.).⁸⁵²

AT records that Ciniod was murdered.⁸⁵³ AU 713 records the death of Ciniod.⁸⁵⁴

Alfred Smyth refers to Ciniod as a Pict with a Gaelic name.⁸⁵⁵ A.O. Anderson states that Ciniod was the brother of Necthon f. Derelei.⁸⁵⁶

Ciniod f. Uuredech (Cinaed/Ciniod son of Uuredech/?Feradach of Lorn). Pictish King (763-75).⁸⁵⁷

ACam. 776 records Ciniod's death.⁸⁵⁸ AU 768 records a battle between Ciniod and Aed Find (q.v.) in Fortriu (q.v.).⁸⁵⁹ AU 775 mentions Ciniod's death.⁸⁶⁰

Regnal List SL1 records a twelve year reign for him between Bredei f. Uuirguist (q.v.) and Elpin f. Uuroid (q.v.).⁸⁶¹ List SL2 M gives the same information.⁸⁶² List SL2 O repeats this.⁸⁶³ This is true of Van Hamel's List SL2 H.⁸⁶⁴ Skene gives a fifteen year reign.⁸⁶⁵

M.O. Anderson postulates that the 'Garnard son of Ferath/Feradach' (Carnach f. Ferach) mentioned in the later Lists is Ciniod f. Uuredech.⁸⁶⁶ List D records a twenty-four year reign for Garnard between Bredei f. Derelei (q.v.) and Oengus f. Bruide (q.v.).⁸⁶⁷ Lists F1 and F2 give Garnard a twenty-four year reign between Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) and Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.).⁸⁶⁸ List I gives the same information.⁸⁶⁹ List K repeats this.⁸⁷⁰ Fordun's List records a fourteen year reign between the same kings.⁸⁷¹

Cinioiod. see Ciniod f. Arcois

Cinirot. see Cinioch f. Lutrin

Circin(d), Circing, Ciric(h). see Cirig

Cirig. Legendary Pictish King.

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) call Cirig the father of the warrior Crus (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) call Cirig and Crus the two soldiers of the Cruithni .

P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) state that Cirig is the father of Crus. P#L(CMP.AVH) counts Cirig as one of the seven sons of Cruithne (q.v.).

Regnal List SL1 also makes Cirig a son of Cruithne and the first to rule with a reign of sixty years before Fidach (q.v.).⁸⁷² List SL2 M repeats this.⁸⁷³ The is also true of List SL2 H.⁸⁷⁴ List SL3 La calls Cirig one of the seven sons of Cruithne.⁸⁷⁵ List SL3 Lb calls Cirig the son of Cruithne but seems to record a seventy year reign between Ce (q.v.) and Aenbegan (q.v.). This list is confused because the 'thirty Brudes' (see Brude (30)) are interspersed amongst the other kings.⁸⁷⁶ This is also true of Lists SL3 L and SL3 M.⁸⁷⁷ SL3 Bi calls Cirig the son of Cruithne and gives him an eighty year reign between Cat (q.v.) and Ce. The list also intersperses the 'thirty Brudes.'⁸⁷⁸

F.T. Wainwright postulates that Cirig's territory corresponds to the 'Enegus cum Moerne' described in De Situ Albanie,⁸⁷⁹ which was printed by Skene.⁸⁸⁰ H.M. Chadwick equates 'Angus with the Mearns' ('Enegus cum Moerne') with Circinn, 'Magh Circinn', and 'Magh Gergend' (see Cirgen).⁸⁸¹ M.O. Anderson says that 'Cirig' is a different name from 'Circinn'.⁸⁸² However, they seem to fill the same function in the texts. This would indicate that they are meant to be the same person.

Cirigh. see Cirig
Coerthin. see Cáirthenn mac Caelboth (son of)
Cogana(n). see Uuen f. Uurguist
Cohenda. see Cunedda
Colaimcille, Colamc(h)ille. see Columba
Colca. see Colcu mac Mongáin

Colcu mac Mongáin (of Ulaid (q.v.)(?)).⁸⁸³

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) quote a poem attributed to Colcu about the fifty battles of Irial Glunmar (q.v.).

In 'Senchas Dáil Fiatach,' the Book of Leinster mentions a 'Colcu' as the son of 'Mongan' and 'Cumne Dub' and the brother of 'Conall'.⁸⁸⁴ Book of Lecan gives

the same pedigree but seems to call him 'Colmán.'⁸⁸⁵
Laud 610 also records this in 'Senchus Dǎ[i]l Fíatach
in so.'⁸⁸⁶

Colgrin. Legendary leader of the Saxons.⁸⁸⁷

Geoffrey of Monmouth recounts that Colgrin gathered an army of Saxons (q.v.), Scots, and Picts in order to fight Arthur (q.v.). Arthur defeated him near 'flumen Duglas' (River Douglas) and Colgrin escaped to Eboracum (York) where Arthur attacked him. Colgrin was killed in battle against Arthur.⁸⁸⁸

Colgu. see Colcu mac Mongáin
Colmain. see Colmán Mór

Colmán Mór (Colmán m. Diarmata m. Fergusa Cerrbéoil)⁸⁸⁹ (c. 555).⁸⁹⁰

Rawl. B. 502 includes Colmán in 'Genelach Clainne Colmáin,' where he is father of Suibne mac Colmáin Móir and son of Diarmait mac Cerbaill (q.v.).⁸⁹¹ This is also true of Book of Leinster in 'Genelach Ríg Mide.'⁸⁹²

AI 559 records Colmán's death.⁸⁹³ AT states that Dubslait (see Dubslait hua Trena) killed Colmán.⁸⁹⁴ This is also recorded in AC 561.⁸⁹⁵ AC 569 calls Colmán one of three sons of Diarmait.⁸⁹⁶ Colmán's murder is mentioned in AU 555, AU 558, AU 563,⁸⁹⁷ and CS 558.⁸⁹⁸

The Irish Columba recounts that a magic sword was sent to Columba (q.v) from Colmán.⁸⁹⁹

Colu(i)m Cill(e), Columb Kill. see Columba

Columba (Columcille) (521-597). Founder and first abbot of Iona (q.v.).⁹⁰⁰

'Dúil Laëchsluinte Lagen' in Rawl. B. 502 calls 'Ethne' the mother of Columba.⁹⁰¹ 'Cenél Conaill' calls Columba one of the two sons of 'Fedelmid.'⁹⁰² The Book of Leinster lists the pedigree of Columba in the 'Genealogies of Irish Saints,' where he is called the

son of Fedelmid.⁹⁰³ The section '[Alternative names of saints.]' states that 'Crimthand' is another name of Columba.⁹⁰⁴ It is interesting to note that 'Crimthand' is also the king of Leinster in some of the Origin Legends (see Crimthann). Columba is included in a list of priests.⁹⁰⁵ A list of Irish saints also mentions Columba.⁹⁰⁶ 'Comananmand Naebúag Herenn' mentions Columba's mother 'Ethne.'⁹⁰⁷ Laud 610 states that 'Foelcú' received a blessing from Columba.⁹⁰⁸ Columba is also called one of two sons of 'Fedelmid.'⁹⁰⁹ The MacFirbis Genealogies include Columba in a section about Irish saints entitled 'Do Naomhaibh Eireand.'⁹¹⁰

Regnal List SL3 Bi attributes a poem about the sons of Cruithne (q.v.) to Columba.⁹¹¹

ACam. 521 records the birth of Columba.⁹¹² Columba travelled to Britain in ACam. 562.⁹¹³ ACam. 595 records the death of Columba.⁹¹⁴ AI 521 mentions the birth of Columba.⁹¹⁵ An enigmatic entry in AI 537 records the 'ruin of the bread of Columba.'⁹¹⁶ Seán Mac Airt suggests that this is an abridged entry.⁹¹⁷ Columba's journey to Alba (q.v.) is mentioned in AI 563.⁹¹⁸ AI 597 records the death of Columba.⁹¹⁹ AT mentions the birth of Columba.⁹²⁰ The birth of Baithine, ward of Columba, is recorded in AT.⁹²¹ AT also records that Columba travelled to Iona (q.v.).⁹²² AT mentions that Durrow was offered to Columba.⁹²³ The death of Columba is also recorded in AT.⁹²⁴ AC 521 records the birth of Columba.⁹²⁵ The birth of Baithine, 'scholar of Saint Columbkil' is mentioned in AC 536.⁹²⁶ AC 547 records that after he went to Scotland, Columba helped to heal Diarmait mac Cerbaill (q.v.).⁹²⁷ Columba went to Scotland in AC 563.⁹²⁸ AC 569 states that 'Conell son of Cowgall' gave Iona to Columba.⁹²⁹ This was Conall son of Comgall, king of Scots Dál Riata (q.v) (558-74).⁹³⁰ Columba was in 'Dromkehaire' with Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) in AC 587.⁹³¹ This was the Convention of Druim Cett in Derry in 575.⁹³² AC 590 mentions Columba's death.⁹³³ AU 519 and AU 523 both record the birth of Columba.⁹³⁴

AU 553 relates that an angel gave Columba one of relics of Patrick (see *Patricius (Patrick)*): the 'Soiscela in Aingil' ('Gospel of the Angel').⁹³⁵ AU 561 records that Columba caused the defeat of Diarmait mac Cerbaill at Cúl Dremne (q.v.).⁹³⁶ Columba's journey to Iona is mentioned in AU 563.⁹³⁷ AU 574 implies the donation of Iona to Columba by Conall.⁹³⁸ The Convention of Druim Cett is recorded in AU 575.⁹³⁹ AU 589 mentions the offering of Durrow to Columba.⁹⁴⁰ Both AU 595 and AU 601 record Columba's death.⁹⁴¹ CS 518 records Columba's birth.⁹⁴² CS 560 and CS 561 relate that Columba sided against Diarmait mac Cerbaill after Diarmait had killed 'Cornan' which resulted in Cúl Dremne.⁹⁴³ CS 563 records Columba's journey to Iona.⁹⁴⁴ The death of Columba is mentioned in CS 595.⁹⁴⁵

Regnal List SL1 records that Columba baptised Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.) during the eighth year of his reign.⁹⁴⁶ List SL2 M repeats this.⁹⁴⁷ List SL2 O records the same event.⁹⁴⁸ This is also true of List SL2 H.⁹⁴⁹ List D records that Columba converted Bridei.⁹⁵⁰ Lists F1 and F2 repeats this information.⁹⁵¹ This is also true of List I, which mentions that Columba died during the time of Bridei.⁹⁵² List K erroneously states that both Columba and Palladius (q.v.) converted Bridei.⁹⁵³ Columba converted Bridei in Fordun's List.⁹⁵⁴

The *Vita Niniani* refers to Bede's account of Columba's journey to the northern Picts.⁹⁵⁵ *Vita Columbae* frequently mentions the Picts in connection to Columba. He defeated the efforts of magicians to prevent him from sailing back from Pictish territory.⁹⁵⁶ At the court of Bridei, Columba endowed a stone with healing powers.⁹⁵⁷ In Pictish territory, Columba blessed a magic well so that it cured illness rather than causing it.⁹⁵⁸ On the banks of the river Ness, Columba repelled a river monster that had attacked Luigne moccu Min (q.v.) while he was swimming. Adomnán also mentions that the presence of Columba and his monasteries twice protected the Picts and the Scots from plague.⁹⁵⁹ Columba had a foster-father

named Cruithnechan.⁹⁶⁰ Interestingly, this is also a name applied to Pictish ancestor Cruithne (q.v.) and to Cairpe Cruithnechan (q.v.), son of Conall Corc (q.v.). The Irish Columba records that Columba was in Alba for thirty-four years. After establishing Iona, Columba travelled as a missionary around Britain.⁹⁶¹

Bede records that Columba converted the northern Picts in the ninth year of Bridei's reign. He was also given Iona and became its first abbot.⁹⁶² This is also mentioned by Bede later in the text.⁹⁶³ The Historia Brittonum records that there were four years between the birth of Columba and the death of Brigid (q.v.).⁹⁶⁴

Colum Cilli. see Columba
Combust. see Usconbuts
Conaill. see Conall Cernach

Conall Cernach. Red Branch hero and ancestor of the Cruithni.⁹⁶⁵ Father of Irial glunmar (q.v.).⁹⁶⁶

Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) state that Conall was father of Irial glunmar and ancestor of the 'Clan of Conall Cernach' (see Cenel Conaill).

'De Peritia et Genelogia Loíchsi' in Rawl. B. 502 says that Conall is from the Ulaid (q.v.) and father of Lugaid Loígsech (Loíchse) Cennmár.' Also, the seven 'Loíchsi Lagen' (see Loichsi and Laigin) are descended from Conall.⁹⁶⁷ 'Comuamann na nGenelach' says that Conall is also the ancestor of the 'Dál nAraide' (see Dál n-Araide), 'Húi Echdach,' and the seven 'Sogain' (see Sodain).⁹⁶⁸ Conall is also called the father of Irial glunmar in the section 'Callraige.'⁹⁶⁹ Conall's mother Findchóem is given a genealogy in 'Senchas Síil Ir.' Here, the 'Conaille Murthemni' is added to the list of clans descended from Conall Cernach.⁹⁷⁰ Conall is also mentioned in a prophetic poem.⁹⁷¹ The section 'Conmaicne' also gives Conall ancestor status.⁹⁷² Conall is called the father of Irial glunmar and the son of Amargein in the 'Genelach Húa nEchach.'⁹⁷³ Book of Leinster also has 'Comuamand Na nGenelach,' which lists

the clans descended from Conall and calls him the father of Irial glunmar and the son of Amargein.⁹⁷⁴ 'Genelach hEli Descirt' includes further clans descended from Conall.⁹⁷⁵ Findchóem, mother of Conall is mention in 'Síl Ir.'⁹⁷⁶ Conall is called the father of Irial in the 'Genelach Dáil Araide.' In 'Genelach Rig Laigsi,' Conall is called father of 'Laoidhsig.'⁹⁷⁷ Book of Lecan calls Conall the son of Amargein and the ancestor of the Loichsi.⁹⁷⁸ Laud 610 says that Findcháem is the mother of Conall and lists the clans descended from Conall in the section 'Clanna Conchobuir maic Nessa.'⁹⁷⁹ 'Itim Síl Fergusa' says that Conall was the son of Amargein and father of Irial.⁹⁸⁰ MacFirbis Genealogies has a section on the descendants of Conall Cernach in 'Ui Eathach Dal Airaidhe.'⁹⁸¹ This same section seems to be included in the MacFirbis Abstract.⁹⁸²

TBC states that Conall Cernach met with Medb (q.v.). Conall was the foster-father of Cú Chulainn (q.v.). TBC also mentions that Conall confronted Fergus mac Roíg, who was allied with Medb.⁹⁸³ TBF records that Conall was visited by Fróech (q.v.) in search of his cattle. Later, Conall and Fróech went to Pictland (q.v.) to retrieve three of Fróech's cattle.⁹⁸⁴

Conall. see Canaul f. Tarl'a

Conall Corc (c. 400). King of Munster.⁹⁸⁵

Conall Corc is mentioned frequently in the Genealogies. In 'Eoganacht' in Rawl. B. 502, Conall Corc is called 'Corcc mac Luigdech.' He is the father of 'Cairpre Cruithnechan' (q.v.), whose mother was Moingfind (q.v.) daughter of 'Feradach Find Fechnach' (q.v.).⁹⁸⁶ Conall Corc is the son of Lugaid mac Dáiri Cherrba and the father of Nad-fraích mac Cuircc in the section 'Genelach Éoganachta Caissil.'⁹⁸⁷ 'De Raind hErenn Inso' also states that Conall Corc was the father of Cairpre Cruithnechan.⁹⁸⁸ Conall Corc is the father of Cass mac Cuircc and the son of Lugaidch in the section

'Genelach Hūa nEchach.'⁹⁸⁹ 'Genelach [Hūa] Meic-Ieir' calls Conall Corc the father of Mac-Iair.'⁹⁹⁰ Conall Corc is father of Daig (Dedad) mac Cuircc in 'Genelach Hūa Muiredaig.'⁹⁹¹ In 'Senchas Síl Ébir' in the Book of Leinster, Conall Corc is called father of Cairpre Cruithnechan, whose mother was Moingfind daughter of Feradach Find Fechnach.⁹⁹² Conall Corc is the son of Lugaid and father of Nad-fraích' in 'Genelach Eoganachta Casil.'⁹⁹³ Conall Corc is the father of Cass in 'Genelach .h. nEchach .i. Ceniuil Loegaire.'⁹⁹⁴ 'Genelach Meic Ier' calls Conall Corc the father of Mac-Iair ('Iar'). Conall Corc is father of Daig in 'hU Muridaig.'⁹⁹⁵ Book of Lecan records similar information about Conall Corc as in Rawl. B. 502.⁹⁹⁶ Laud 610 states that Conall Corc had seven sons, one of which was Cairpre Cruithnechan.⁹⁹⁷

Conall Corc is the hero of the Longes Chonaill in which Conall Corc sails to Alba (q.v) and is nearly killed by a snowstorm. He is rescued by Gruibne (q.v.), poet of Feradach (Feradach Find Fechnach).⁹⁹⁸ Gruibne discovers an ogham death sentence on Conall's shield. However, Gruibne tells Feradach that Conall is to be given the king's daughter. The king refused but was deceived so that it occurred surreptitiously.⁹⁹⁹ A son was born of this union; however, the mother was to be burned because she and Conall were unmarried. Conall manages to save her and his son from punishment.¹⁰⁰⁰ Finally, Feradach sanctioned the marriage, and Conall Corc took his new family back to Ireland.¹⁰⁰¹ Vernam Hull states that this 'Feradach' is Feradach Find Fechnach.¹⁰⁰² This makes sense when compared to the Genealogies. Therefore, the daughter would be Moingfind and the son would be Cairpre Cruithnechan.

Conall mac Aedáin (c. 807). Possible pretender to the kingship of Scottish Dál Riata (q.v.).¹⁰⁰³

AU 807 records that Conall slew 'Conall m. Tadg' (see Canaul f. Tarl'a) in Kintyre.¹⁰⁰⁴

The Duan Albanach records a reign of two years

for Conall after 'Domhnall' and before 'Cusaintín' (see Castantin f. Uurguist).¹⁰⁰⁵

Conbust. see Usconbuts
Conchad, Condadh. see Connad Cerr

Condluan. Son of Cú Chulainn (q.v.) and Lebarcham (q.v.).¹⁰⁰⁶

Book of Leinster has a later note which calls Condluan the brother of Caulnia (q.v.) and the son of Lebarcham and Cú Chulainn. The Corco Caullain (q.v.) and the Dal Cualni (q.v.) amongst the Cruithni derive from Condluan and Caulnia. This is included in 'Comuammand na hGenelach in so.'¹⁰⁰⁷

Conegal. see Dúngal f. Selbach
Confrud. see Eanfrith
Congail. see Canaul f. Tarl'a

Congal mac Rónáin (d. c.654).¹⁰⁰⁸

AT says that Congal died at Sráith Ethairt (q.v.).¹⁰⁰⁹ This is true of CS 651.¹⁰¹⁰ AU 654 mentions the battle without mentioning Congal.¹⁰¹¹

Conid. see Connad Cerr

Connad Cerr. King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (c.629). Son of Eochaid Buide (q.v.).¹⁰¹²

AT records that Connad was killed at the Battle of Fid Eoin (q.v.) against the Cruithni.¹⁰¹³ This is also recorded in AU 629.¹⁰¹⁴ CS 627 records that Connad won the Battle of Ard Corrann.¹⁰¹⁵ CS 629 mentions Fid Eoin without naming Connad.¹⁰¹⁶

Regnal List D calls Connad the son of 'Conal' and gives him a reign of three months between 'Hethghed bud' (see Eochaid Buide) and 'Ferthar filius Cuin.'¹⁰¹⁷ 'Conal' is 'Conall son of Comgall' who reigned in Scots Dál Riata from 558-74.¹⁰¹⁸ Lists F1 and F2 record the same information.¹⁰¹⁹ This is also true of List I.¹⁰²⁰

This is repeated in List K¹⁰²¹ and List N, which adds that he was killed.¹⁰²²

The Senchus Fer nAlban states that Connad was one of the eight sons of Eochaid Buide.¹⁰²³ The Duan Albanach gives Connad a reign of three months between Eochaid and his son 'Ferchar.'¹⁰²⁴

Connadh. see Connad Cerr

Constans f. Constantine III (c.409). Monk and British Emperor. Son of Constantine III (q.v.).¹⁰²⁵

Bede records that Constans became Emperor after the murder of his father. Constans was killed by Gerontius.¹⁰²⁶ Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Constans one of the three sons of King Constantine (see Constantine III) along with 'Aurelius Ambrosius' (see Ambrosius) and Utherpendragon (q.v.). Constans, the eldest, became a monk at his father's request. After Constantine had been killed by a Pict, Vortigern (q.v.) elevated Constans to the kingship.¹⁰²⁷ However, Vortigern later incited the Picts to assassinate Constans and took the throne for himself.¹⁰²⁸

In the Welsh Triads, Triad 51 says that Vortigern betrayed Constans and brought about his death.¹⁰²⁹

Rachel Bromwich says that Geoffrey's story of Constans derives from that related by Orosius.¹⁰³⁰

Constantin(?). see Castantin f. Uurguist,
Causantín mac Cináeda
Constantius. see Constantine III

Constantine III. Emperor (406-411).¹⁰³¹ Also called Constantine II, king of Britain.¹⁰³²

Bede says that Constantine became Emperor after the death of Gratian (q.v.) but was later murdered. He was succeeded by his son Constans.¹⁰³³ The Historia Brittonum records that Constantine was Emperor for sixteen years and died in Britain.¹⁰³⁴ Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Constantine was made king of Britain after

his brother refused it. He was murdered by a Pict .¹⁰³⁵
Geoffrey also mentions that Constantine had three sons:
Constans (q.v.), Aurelius Ambrosius (see **Ambrosius**)
and Utherpendragon (q.v.). Constans was Constantine's
successor.¹⁰³⁶ In the Welsh Triads, Triad 51 states
that Constantine was father of Constans.¹⁰³⁷

Conuill. see **Conall Cernach**
Corc(c). see **Conall Corc**
Corinda. see **Corindu**

Corindu (?) (d. c.669).¹⁰³⁸

AT records that Corindu and Itarnan (q.v.) died
among the Picts.¹⁰³⁹ This is also true of AU 669¹⁰⁴⁰
and CS 665.¹⁰⁴¹

Cormac Ua Liathain (late 6th cent.) Irish
explorer and monk of the Uí Liathaín (see **Liathan**).¹⁰⁴²

The Book of Leinster calls Cormac the son of
'Dimma' in the 'Genealogies of Irish Saints.'¹⁰⁴³ He
is also included in the list 'De Sacardotibus.'¹⁰⁴⁴

Vita Columbae recalls that Columba (q.v.)
predicted that Cormac would have an unsuccessful quest
in the ocean.¹⁰⁴⁵ Columba later asks Bridei f. Mailcon
(q.v.) to ensure that the king of Orkney (q.v.) would
guarantee the safety of Cormac. Also, Cormac is helped
out of danger on the sea through the prayers of
Columba.¹⁰⁴⁶ Cormac and three other founders of
monasteries travelled to Hinba to see Columba.¹⁰⁴⁷ Irish
Columba says that Columba left Cormac in Durrow.¹⁰⁴⁸

Cornach. see **Gartnait f. Donuel**
Costantin. see **Causantín mac Cináeda**
Crautreic. see **Caruorst**
Cre(a)mthand, **Crimtha(i)n(d)**. see **Crimthann**

Crimthann (**Crimthann Sciathbel**). Legendary King
of Leinster (see **Laigin**).¹⁰⁴⁹

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM)
recount the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.) in which the

Cruithni aided Crimthann. P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) mention that Crimthann brought cattle to be milked as a magic cure against the poisoned weapons of Fea (q.v.). Crimthann survived Ard Lemnacht. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) state that Crimthann would become friends with the Cruithni if they expelled the Tuath Fidga (q.v.). Ard Lemnacht is also described. This is repeated in P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#G(CMP.JHT), P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#I(CMP.EG). P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC) mentions that Crimthann's offspring destroyed the Tuath Fidga. P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS) record that Crimthann engaged the Cruithni to defeat the Tuath Fidga at Ard Lemnacht.

The name 'Crimthann' occurs frequently in Rawl. B. 502, Book of Leinster¹⁰⁵⁰ and Laud 610¹⁰⁵¹, but none of these seem to be the Crimthann of the Origin Legends.

AC records that Érimón (q.v.) made Crimthann 'King of Dowrancha.'¹⁰⁵² The Lebor Gabála in the Book of Leinster makes similar comments concerning Crimthann.¹⁰⁵³

Denis Murphy says that Crimthann aided the sons of Míl (q.v.) against the Britons (q.v.).¹⁰⁵⁴ T.F. O'Rahilly states that 'Domnainn' from which Crimthann was descended were the 'Dumnonii' of Devon and Cornwall.¹⁰⁵⁵

Crimthoind, Criowhan. see Crimthann

Crodai. Another name for Irial glunmar (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) both state that Crodai was used for Irial glunmar.

'Crodai' seems to derive from the Irish adjective 'cródae' meaning 'cruel,' 'bloody,' or 'fierce.'¹⁰⁵⁶

Cruchine, Croidne. see Cruithne

Cruithne. Legendary and eponymous ancestor of the Cruithni (Picts?) and Picts.¹⁰⁵⁷

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) state that Irial glunmar (q.v.) was descended from Cruithne's sister. P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) calls Cruithne son of Cing (q.v.) and says that he stole the wives of the Gaels (q.v.) except for Tea (q.v.). P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) say that Cruithne brought women for the Cruithni. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) mentions that Cruithne (called 'Cruithnechan') with the Britons (q.v.) of Fortriu (q.v.) battled against the Saxons (q.v.) and that he received wives of those drowned with Donn (q.v.) from Érimón. He was the artisan of the Cruithni. He is called both the son of Inge (Cing) and Loichet (q.v.). P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) record that Cruithne was son of Cing and the artisan of the Cruithni. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) states that Érimón gave the widows of those who drowned with Donn to Cruithne. P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB) and P#I(CMP.EG)(TR.JMC) mention that the offspring of Cruithne destroyed the Tuath Fidga (q.v.). In P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS), the offspring of Cruithne aided Crimthann against the Tuath Fidga. P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) calls Cruithne the son of Loichet and the grandson of Cing and states that after leaving the Sons of Míl (q.v.) with the Britons (q.v.) of Fortriu (q.v.), he battled against the Saxons. He returned to the Sons of Míl and received the widows. P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Cruithne took the Cruithni to Orkney (q.v.). This legend also gives the genealogy of Cruithne back to Japheth (q.v.) and records that he took control of the 'far-north of the island of Britain' and had seven sons who divided it amongst themselves.

Regnal List SL1 calls Cruithne the son of 'Emge' (see Cing).¹⁰⁵⁸ SL1(Sk.) interprets this as 'Cinge'.¹⁰⁵⁹ Cruithne is named 'pater Pictorum' and is given a hundred year reign before his seven sons.¹⁰⁶⁰ List SL2 M repeats this.¹⁰⁶¹ The is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁰⁶² List SL3 La gives Cruithne's genealogy back to the father

of Noah (q.v.) and gives him a hundred year reign.¹⁰⁶³ List SL3 Lb repeats this.¹⁰⁶⁴ This is also true of Lists SL3 L, SL3 M,¹⁰⁶⁵ and SL3 Bi.¹⁰⁶⁶ List D calls Cruithne 'clemens judex' ('merciful judge') and says that he reigned for fifty years before 'Cede' (see Gub/Gib).¹⁰⁶⁷ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.¹⁰⁶⁸ This is also true of Lists I¹⁰⁶⁹ and K.¹⁰⁷⁰ Molly Miller suggests that 'deboner' used in this text is the equivalent of 'judex' and indicates that Cruithne might not have been a king.¹⁰⁷¹ However, it could simply be an epithet. Fordun's List says that Cruithne reigned for one year.¹⁰⁷² M.O Anderson asserts that this should be fifty.¹⁰⁷³

The name 'Cruithne' is an eponym derived from 'Cruithni.' Kenneth Jackson relates it to '*Priteni,' '*Pritani,' 'Britanni,' 'Prydain,' '*Quriteni,' and '*Quritenii.' These terms refer to Britain and its inhabitants.¹⁰⁷⁴ M.O. Anderson compares the idea of Cruithne as a judge with judges in ancient Israel.¹⁰⁷⁵

Cruithnechan, Cruithni(ch), Cruitnig. see Cruithne

Crus. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH), P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), and P#F(CMP.RAM) call Crus one of the soldiers of the Cruithni (Picts?). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat this and call Crus the son of Cirig.

Crutbolc. see Caruorst

Cruthene, Crutheus, Cruithnig. see Cruithne

Crutreig. see Caruorst

Cruythne. see Cruithne

Cu-Ch(a)ulaind. see Cú Chulainn

Cú Chulainn (Cú-Chulaind). Legendary champion of Ulster (see Ulaíd) and hero of the Táin Bó Cuailgne.¹⁰⁷⁶

Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) say that Cú Chulainn and Cú Roi mac Daire (q.v.) went from

Alba (q.v.) to Ireland (q.v.) because of Echde eachbheoil (q.v.). H.M. Chadwick states that this refers to a tale in which Cú Chulainn and Cú Roi stole cattle from Echde.¹⁰⁷⁷

Rawl. B. 502 mentions a poem which Cú Chulainn recited in 'Ríge Erenn.'¹⁰⁷⁸ 'Senchas Síle Ir' mentions him in a poem.¹⁰⁷⁹ Cú Chulainn's genealogy is listed in 'Item Genelach Con-Caulaind.' He is 'Sétanta id est Cú-Chaulaind. m. Soaltaich.'¹⁰⁸⁰ Book of Leinster records that Cú Chulainn had two sons with Lebacham (q.v.): Caulnia (q.v.) and Condluan (q.v.).¹⁰⁸¹ 'Dál n-Araide' (q.v.) repeats the genealogy of Cú Chulainn back to Míl (q.v.).¹⁰⁸² Laud 610 mistakenly calls Cú Chulainn the father of 'Findscōp,'¹⁰⁸³ Conchobor was actually her father.¹⁰⁸⁴

AI § 206 records the death of Cú Chulainn, 'the bravest hero of the Scots' (see Irish).¹⁰⁸⁵

Cú Chulainn is mentioned frequently in TBC but not in reference to the Picts or Cruithni.

Cu Chulaind, Cu-Chulainnd. see Cú Chulainn
Cu-cuarain, Cu-cuara[i]n. see Cucuarain

Cucuarain (Cú-chuaráin) (d. c.708). King of the Cruithni of Ulaid (q.v.).¹⁰⁸⁶

Rawl. B. 502 and Laud 610 include Cucuarain in a genealogy of Cathasach mac Ailella (q.v.) as son of of Dúnlán (see Dúngal mac Scandail).¹⁰⁸⁷ Book of Lecan seems to call him son of Ailill mac Dúngaile (q.v.).¹⁰⁸⁸

AT 708 records that Cucuarain was killed by Findchu.¹⁰⁸⁹ AU 708 records the death of Cucuarain but does not mention the circumstances.¹⁰⁹⁰ CS 704 repeats the same information as in AI.¹⁰⁹¹

Cudberti, Cudbertus. see Cuthbert
Cumbust. see Usconbuts
Cunedda(g). see Cunedda

Cunedda (c.4th-5th cent.). Founder of the First

Dynasty of Gwynedd.¹⁰⁹²

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Cunedda expelled the sons of Liathan (q.v.) from the Britons (q.v.) (possibly, land of the Britons). This is after discussing the Cruithni.

The Life of Cadog states that Cunedda was the son of 'Etern' and the father of Ceretic.¹⁰⁹³

Historia Brittonum mentions that Cunedda drove the sons of Liathan out of Britain without discussing the Picts or Cruithni.¹⁰⁹⁴ Cunedda is an ancestor of 'Mailcunus' (see Mailcon).¹⁰⁹⁵ In the Welsh Triads, Triad 43 calls Cunedda the father of 'Brwyn.'¹⁰⁹⁶ Triad 81 states that Cunedda was the ancestor of one of three groups of Welsh saints.¹⁰⁹⁷

Cu Rai, Curai. see Cú Roí mac Dáire

Cú Roí mac Dáire (Cú-ruí mac Dáiri). Legendary Irish hero.

Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) say that Cú Roí and Cú Chulainn (q.v.) went from Alba (q.v.) to Ireland (q.v.) because of Echde eachbheoil (q.v.). H.M. Chadwick states that this refers to a tale in which Cú Chulainn and Cú Roí stole cattle from Echde.¹⁰⁹⁸

In Rawl. B. 502, Cú Roí is listed in 'Genelach Cimbāeda' as one of the five provincial kings¹⁰⁹⁹ ('cóicedach').¹¹⁰⁰ 'Airgialla' records Cú Roí as the ancestor of the 'Dāl Fiatach' of Munster.¹¹⁰¹ Cú Roí was son of Daire and was apparently killed.¹¹⁰² This is also true of Book of Leinster.¹¹⁰³

TBC records that Cú Roí refused to fight Cú Chulainn (q.v.). Cú Roí fought with Munremar and later let Munremar return to Emain Macha.¹¹⁰⁴

Cu-rui. see Cú Roí mac Dáire
Cusaintin?. see Castantin f. Uurguist
Cusantin, Custantin(i). see Causantín mac Cináeda
Custennin. see Constantine III
Custennin Vychan. see Constantine f.
Constantine III

Cuthbert (saint) (634-687). Bishop of Lindisfarne (685-687).¹¹⁰⁵

The Anonymous Cuthbert records that Cuthbert and his followers were miraculously fed with dolphin meat on their return from Pictland (q.v.).¹¹⁰⁶ Cuthbert also predicted that Ecgfrith (q.v.) would be killed in battle against the Picts.¹¹⁰⁷ Bede's Cuthbert again records both of these events.¹¹⁰⁸

Bede records that Cuthbert warned Ecgfrith against battling the Picts. However, he ignored Cuthbert and was killed during a Pictish victory.¹¹⁰⁹ This was Nechtansmere (q.v.).¹¹¹⁰ Bede gives an extensive account of Cuthbert's life.¹¹¹¹ Historia Brittonum wrongly records that Cuthbert died during Ecgfrith's reign.¹¹¹²

Cuthberti. see **Cuthbert (saint)**
Dar Lugdach. see **Darlugdach**

Darlugdach (d. 525). Saint of Kildare. Successor of Brigid (q.v.).¹¹¹³

Book of Leinster places Darlugdach in Lemdruimm in '[Irish saints and places associated with them]'.¹¹¹⁴

Regnal List SL1 states that Darlugdach visited Necton f. Erip (q.v.) in the third year of his reign and sang when he dedicated Abernethy (q.v.) to Brigid.¹¹¹⁵ This is true of Lists SL2 O¹¹¹⁶ and SL2 H.¹¹¹⁷

Dart. see **Drest Gurthinmoch**
Decoethet. see **Dectotr'ic f. Diu**

Dectotr'ic fr. Diu. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives him a forty year reign between Blieiblituth (q.v.) and Usconbuts (q.v.).¹¹¹⁸ List SL2 M gives the same information.¹¹¹⁹ SL2 O repeats this.¹¹²⁰ This is also true of SL2 H.¹¹²¹ List D gives him reign of forty years between 'Derordegeli' (see **Deoord**) and Usconbuts.¹¹²² Lists F1, F2,¹¹²³ and I¹¹²⁴ record a sixty year reign between the same kings.

M.O. Anderson mentions that 'Dectotr'ic' is similar to 'Decdric (for Theodoric son of Ida)' mentioned in Historia Brittonum.¹¹²⁵ There is also a slight similarity between Dectotr'ic and Roderic/Sodric (q.v.).

Deirt. see Drest f. Gurthinmoch
Deirts. see Drest f. Uudrost
Denbecan. see Aenbegan
Denegul. see Onuist f. Uргуист
Denornach. see Donornauch

Deo Artíuois (Deo ardivois). Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives him twenty year reign between Caruorst (q.v.) and Uist (q.v.).¹¹²⁶ List SL2 M records the same information.¹¹²⁷ This is repeated in Lists SL2 O¹¹²⁸ and SL2 H.¹¹²⁹

Deocilinion (Deocilunon). Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Deocilinion a forty year reign between Morleo (q.v.) and Ciniod f. Arcois (q.v.).¹¹³⁰ Lists SL2 M¹¹³¹ and SL2 O¹¹³² give the same information. This is also true of List SL2 H.¹¹³³ List D records a forty year reign between 'Tharan' (see Tharain) and 'Derordegeli' (see Deoord).¹¹³⁴ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.¹¹³⁵ This is also true of List I.¹¹³⁶ List K records a forty year reign between Dínortechest' (q.v.) and 'Gamaldebald' (see Gartnaith loc).¹¹³⁷ Fordun's List records a forty year reign between Dínortechest and Deoord.¹¹³⁸

Deocill(i)mon, Deocilunon. see Deocilinion
Deodegel. see Deoord
Deokleth. see Dectotr'ic fr. Diu

Deoord. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Deoord a fifty year reign between Ciniod f. Arcois (q.v.) and Blieiblituth (q.v.).¹¹³⁹ List SL2 M gives the same information.¹¹⁴⁰ This is also true of Lists SL2 O¹¹⁴¹ and SL2 H.¹¹⁴² List D gives a twenty year reign between 'Duchil' (see

Deocilinion) and 'Decothet' (see Dectotr'ic fr. Diu).¹¹⁴³
Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.¹¹⁴⁴ This is true of List
I.¹¹⁴⁵ Fordun's List gives a twenty year reign between
Deocilinion and 'Caranathereth' (see Caruorst).¹¹⁴⁶

Deordiuois, Deorommuis. see Deo Artíuois
Deort. see Deoord
Deotatreig, Deototreic. see Dectotr'ic fr. Diu
Dermi, Dermot. see Diarmait mac Cerbaill
Derordegeli. see Deoord
Dhomnuill. see Domnall mac Alpín
Diarmaid see Diarmait mac Cerbaill

Diarmait mac Cerbaill (Diarmait mac Fergusa
Cerrbéoil). King of Ireland (q.v.) (c.545-565).¹¹⁴⁷

Rawl. B. 502 gives Diarmait a reign of twenty-two
years between 'Tuathal Máelgarb' and 'Domnall (a trí)
7 Fergus' (see Domnall f. Mac Erca and Fergus f. Mac
Erca). Diarmait is included in 'Genelach Clainne
Colmáin,' where he is son of 'Fergus Cerrbéoil' and father
of 'Colman' (see Colmán Mór).¹¹⁴⁸ Book of Leinster gives
this pedigree in 'Genelach Ríg Mide'.¹¹⁴⁹

AI §350 states that Diarmait reigned for nineteen
years.¹¹⁵⁰ AI 549 seems to record the start of Diarmait's
reign.¹¹⁵¹ AI 560 mentions Diarmait's Feast of Tara
(q.v.).¹¹⁵² Diarmait is defeated at Cúl Dremne (q.v.)
in AI 561.¹¹⁵³ AI 562 records the defeat of Diarmait
at Cúil Uinsenn.¹¹⁵⁴ Diarmait was killed by Aed Dub
(q.v.) in AI 564.¹¹⁵⁵ AT records Diarmait's
succession.¹¹⁵⁶ The Feast of Tara is also mentioned
in AT.¹¹⁵⁷ AT records Diarmait's defeat at Cúl
Dremne.¹¹⁵⁸ Cúil Uinsenn is mentioned in AT.¹¹⁵⁹ AT
records the slaying of Diarmait.¹¹⁶⁰ AC 547 extensively
discusses Diarmait's life.¹¹⁶¹ AC 561 records Diarmait's
death.¹¹⁶² AU 544 and AU 545 record Diarmait's
succession.¹¹⁶³ AU 558 and AU 560 record the Feast of
Tara.¹¹⁶⁴ Cúl Dremne is mentioned in AU 561.¹¹⁶⁵ AU
561 and AU 562 record Cúil Uinsenn.¹¹⁶⁶ AU 565 mentions
Diarmait's death.¹¹⁶⁷ CS 544 records the start of
Diarmait's reign.¹¹⁶⁸ The Feast of Tara occurs in CS

561.¹¹⁶⁹ Cúl Dremne is recorded in CS 561.¹¹⁷⁰ CS 562 mentions Cúil Uinsenn.¹¹⁷¹ CS 565 records Diarmait's death.¹¹⁷²

Vita Columbae records that Diarmait's son gained part of the Irish kingdom through regicide.¹¹⁷³ Adomnán states that Diarmait was killed by Aed Dub.¹¹⁷⁴ Irish Columba says that Kells (see Cenannus) was Diarmait's royal seat.¹¹⁷⁵

Dichull. see Dícuill mac Echdach
Diarmata, Diarmuid. see Diarmait mac Cerbaill
Diarmuta. see Diarmait mac Cerbaill

Dícuill mac Echdach (d. c.630). Claimant to throne of Dál n-Araide (q.v.). Possibly son of Eochaid Buide (q.v.).¹¹⁷⁶

AT records the death of Dícuill at Fid Eoin (q.v.). He is called 'rí ceneoil Cruithne.'¹¹⁷⁷ CS 629 also records this event.¹¹⁷⁸

Dicull. see Dícuill mac Echdach
Dinghel. see Dúngal mac Selbaich
Dinornacht. see Donornauch

Dínortechest. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List K gives Dínortechest a twenty year reign between 'Taren' (see Tharain) and 'Dugil' (see Deocilinion).¹¹⁷⁹ This is also true of Fordun's List.¹¹⁸⁰

H.M. Chadwick equates Dínortechest with 'Duordeghall' (see Deoord), whom he sees as different from Deoord.¹¹⁸¹ Molly Miller states that Dínortechest only occurs in List K and Fordun's List.¹¹⁸² 'Duordeghel' and 'Dinorthetisy' occur in Fordun's List.¹¹⁸³

Dinorthetisy. see Dínortechest
Diormit. see Diarmait mac Cerbaill
Doenall. Domnall mac Alpín
Doganan. see Uen f. Unuist
Domhnaill. see Domnall mac Aedo
Domhnall. see Domnall f. Mac Erca

Domnall f. Mac Erca (Domnall mac Muirchertaich)
(d.566). Joint King of Tara (q.v.).¹¹⁸⁴

Rawl. B. 502 records that Domnall and 'Fergus'
(see Fergus f. Mac Erca) reigned after Diarmait mac
Cerbail (q.v.).¹¹⁸⁵ Domnall had three sons in 'Mínigud
Senchais Síl Chuind Inso Sís.'¹¹⁸⁶ In 'Genelach Clainne
Néill,' Domnall is called son of Muirchertach (-cherdach)
mac Muiredaich and father of Aed Uaridnach mac
Domnaill.¹¹⁸⁷ The Book of Leinster repeats this in
'Genelach rig Ailig.'¹¹⁸⁸ Book of Lecan gives a similar
pedigree.¹¹⁸⁹ Laud 610 records that Domnall had three
sons and includes him in a list of kings descended from
Érimón (q.v.).¹¹⁹⁰

AI § 351 records that Domnall and Fergus reigned
for one year.¹¹⁹¹ AI 561 mentions Domnall's victory
at Cúl Dremne (q.v.).¹¹⁹² AI 565 records that Domnall
was killed in battle against the Laigin (q.v.).¹¹⁹³
AT also mentions Cúl Dremne.¹¹⁹⁴ AT mentions the
succession of Domnall and Fergus.¹¹⁹⁵ Domnall's death
is recorded in AT.¹¹⁹⁶ AC 546 records Domnall's victory
against the Laigin (q.v.).¹¹⁹⁷ AC 550 records that
Domnall and Fergus were victors at 'Cowle Conery' (Cuil
Conaire).¹¹⁹⁸ AU 543 and AU 547 mention that Domnall
and Fergus were victors at Slicech.¹¹⁹⁹ AU 550 records
another victory for them.¹²⁰⁰ Cúl Dremne is recorded
in AU 561.¹²⁰¹ AU 563 records Domnall's victory at Móin
Daire Lothair (q.v.).¹²⁰² AU 565 recounts the succession
of Domnall and Fergus.¹²⁰³ Gabair Liphí and Domnall's
death are mentioned in AU 566.¹²⁰⁴ CS 543 mentions
Slicech.¹²⁰⁵ CS 550 discusses Cuil Conaire.¹²⁰⁶ Cúl
Dremne is recorded in CS 561.¹²⁰⁷ CS 565 mentions
Domnall's succession.¹²⁰⁸ CS 566 records Gabair Liphí
and Domnall's death.¹²⁰⁹

Vita Columbae states that Columba predicted the
victory of Domnall at Cúl Dremne.¹²¹⁰

Domnaill. see Domnall f. Mac Erca, Domnall mac
Alpín, Domnall mac Aedo

Domnall mac Aedo (Domnall mac Aeda mac Ainmerech).
King of Ireland (c.628-c.643) and kinsman of Columba
(q.v.).¹²¹¹

Rawl. B. 502 gives Domnall a seventeen year reign between Suibne Menn mac Fiachna and Conall mac Aeda in 'Haec Sunt Credentium Regum Nomina.'¹²¹² 'Genelach Fer Tethba' says that Domnall had five sons.¹²¹³ In 'Genelach Ceníuil Conaill,' Domnall is father of Oengus mac Domnaill and son of Aed mac Ainmerech.¹²¹⁴ Domnall is called father of Colgu mac Domnaill and son of Aed in 'Genelach Síil Legdach Meic Sētna.'¹²¹⁵ Book of Leinster states that Domnall is son of Aed and father of Oengus in 'Genelach Rig Ceniuil Conaill.'¹²¹⁶ Laud 610 records that Domnall had five sons in 'Crōebh coibniusa ceniūil Feradaig in so.'¹²¹⁷ Domnall is included in a list of kings in 'Senchus Síil hErimōin annso fo hEirind.'¹²¹⁸

AI § 359 records that Domnall reined for eleven years.¹²¹⁹ Domnall's death is mentioned in AI 643.¹²²⁰ AT records that Domnall fought the Battle of Dún Cethirnn (q.v.) against 'Congal Caech.'¹²²¹ AC 639 mentions Domnall's death.¹²²² AU 628 records the defeat of Domnall at Both against 'Suibne Menn.' The start of Domnall's reign is mentioned in AU 628.¹²²³ AU 629 discusses Dún Ceithirnn.¹²²⁴ AU 641 mentions that Domnall moved camp in Druim Náo.¹²²⁵ AU 642 records Domnall's death.¹²²⁶ AU 643 mentions doubt about Domnall's successor.¹²²⁷ CS 628 records Domnall's defeat at Both.¹²²⁸ CS 629 mentions Dún Ceithirnn.¹²²⁹ CS 636 records Domnall's participation the Battle of Mag Rath.¹²³⁰ Domnall's death is recorded in CS 640.¹²³¹ CS 641 again mentions uncertainty surrounding Domnall's successor.¹²³²

Vita Columbae recounts that Columba predicted a successful future for Domnall when he was taken to see Columba.¹²³³ Columba predicted Domnall's victory at Dún Ceithirnn.¹²³⁴ Adomnán states that Domnall's province was devastated by Domnall Brecc, grandson of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) at the Battle of Mag Rath.¹²³⁵

He was grandson of Ainmere mac Sétnai (q.v.).¹²³⁶

Domnall mac Alpín (Donald I). King of Scots
(858-862).¹²³⁷

Origin Legend P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) states that Domnall was the leader of the Cruithni. This seems to anachronistically make Domnall a contemporary of the legendary Pictish ancestors. P#F(CMP.RAM) repeats this and makes a confusing statement which says that Domnall either killed Britus (q.v.) or was killed by him. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that Domnall was the first leader before Britus killed him. P#G(CMP.JHT) also says that Domnall was the first leader and that he was killed; however, Todd's punctuation makes it is uncertain whether Britus slew him.

AI 861 records the death of Domnall, who is called 'ri Alban' (see Alba).¹²³⁸ AU 862 also records this and calls him 'rex Pictorum'.¹²³⁹ This is also true of CS 862.¹²⁴⁰

Regnal List SL2 M gives Domnall a reign of three years between Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) and Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.).¹²⁴¹ In List SL2 O, Domnall is given a reign of four years between these same two kings.¹²⁴² This is also true of List SL2 H.¹²⁴³ List D gives him a reign of four years between Cináed and Causantín. It also records that he died in 'Rathinueramon' (see Inveralmond) and was buried on Iona (q.v.).¹²⁴⁴ In Lists F1 and F2, this information is repeated.¹²⁴⁵ This is also true of List I.¹²⁴⁶ List K records a reign of four years for Domnall between Cináed and Causantín.¹²⁴⁷ This is repeated in List N, where it also says that Domnall was buried on Iona.¹²⁴⁸

The Duan Albanach gives Domnall a four year reign between Cináed mac Alpín and Causantín mac Cináeda.¹²⁴⁹

Domnallus. see Domnall f. Mac Erca, Domnall
mac Aedo
Domnoll. see Domnall f. Mac Erca
Donald. see Domnall mac Alpín, Dúngal f. Selbach
Donarmoehl. see Donornauch
Dond. see Donn
Doneagha. see Dúinchad mac Oircdoith
Donewaldus. see Domnall mac Alpín
Donell. see Domnall f. Mac Erca
Donell?. see Domnall mac Aedo
Dongrrd. see Donornauch

Donn. A chief of the Sons of Míl (q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').¹²⁵⁰

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records that Donn died at Tech Duin (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), P#F(CMP.RAM) P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) state that the wives of the men who drowned with Donn were given to the Cruithni by Érimón (q.v.). P(AC) repeats this but does not mention Érimón.

Rawl. B. 502 and Book of Lecan describe the drowning of Donn.¹²⁵¹

AI § 35 calls Donn one of the four sons of Míl and records his drowning.¹²⁵² AC includes P(AC).¹²⁵³ CS also records the drowning of Donn, son of Míl.¹²⁵⁴

Donngal. see Dúngal f. Selbach

Donornauch (Donornauch necales). Legendary
Pictish King.

Regnal List D gives Donornauch a reign of one year after 'Tonaculmel' (see *Canutulachama*) and before 'Ferdach fyngal' (see *Uuradech*).¹²⁵⁵ Lists F1 and F2 record the same information.¹²⁵⁶ List I repeats this.¹²⁵⁷ This is also true of List K,¹²⁵⁸ and Fordun's List.¹²⁵⁹

Dootheth. see Dectotr'ic fr. Diu
Dostolorg?. see Drest f. Constantini, Talorgen
f. Uuthoil
Douenald, Dovenald. see Domnall mac Alpín
Douernach. see Donornauch

Drest (c.728) (Drust). Pictish King (?724-26).¹²⁶⁰

AT mentions that Drest's son was imprisoned.¹²⁶¹ AT also records that Drest imprisoned Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.).¹²⁶² Drest and Elpín (c.728) (q.v.) had joint rule of the Picts in AT.¹²⁶³ AT records that Drest was killed at Druim Dergblaithug (q.v.) fighting Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.).¹²⁶⁴ AC 722 records that Drest succeeded Necthon.¹²⁶⁵ Drest's death is also mentioned in AC 726.¹²⁶⁶ AU 725 records the imprisonment of Drest's son Simul (see Simul f. Drest).¹²⁶⁷ Drest imprisoned Necthon in AU 726.¹²⁶⁸ Drest's death at Druim Dergblaithug is recorded in AU 729.¹²⁶⁹

Regnal List SL1 give Drest and Elpín (c.728) a five year reign between Necthon and Onuist.¹²⁷⁰ This is also true of Lists SL2 M,¹²⁷¹ SL2 O,¹²⁷² and SL2 H.¹²⁷³

Dreeist. see Drest (c.728)

Dreist. see Drest f. Constantini, Drest f. Gyrom

Drest f. Constantini (Drust/Drest son of Contantine). Pictish King (?834-837).¹²⁷⁴ Son of Castantin f. Uргуист (q.v.).¹²⁷⁵

Regnal List SL1 records a three year joint reign for Drest and Talorgen f. Uuthoil (q.v.) between Unuist f. Uргуист (q.v.) and Uuen f. Unuist (q.v.).¹²⁷⁶ List SL2 M gives the same information.¹²⁷⁷ List SL2 O repeats this.¹²⁷⁸ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹²⁷⁹ The remaining lists, which M.O. Anderson classifies as 'Q,' combine Drest and Talorgen into one person.¹²⁸⁰ List D give this contracted 'Dostolorg' a four year reign between Unuist f. Uurgaist (q.v.) and Uuen f. Unuist (q.v.).¹²⁸¹ Lists F1 and F2 repeat the same information.¹²⁸² This is also true of List I,¹²⁸³ List K¹²⁸⁴ and Fordun's List.¹²⁸⁵

Drest f. Donuel (Drust son of Donuel (?Domnall)). Pictish King (?663-71).¹²⁸⁶

AT records that Drest was deposed.¹²⁸⁷ AT also mentions Drest's death.¹²⁸⁸ AC 674 records the death

of Drest.¹²⁸⁹ AU 672 mentions the deposition of Drest.¹²⁹⁰ Drest's death is recorded in AU 678.¹²⁹¹ This is also mentioned in CS 674.¹²⁹²

Regnal List SL1 gives Drest a seven year reign between Gartnait f. Donuel (q.v.) and Bredei f. Bili (q.v.).¹²⁹³ List SL2 M gives Drest a six year reign between these same kings.¹²⁹⁴ List SL2 O give him a seven year reign between Gartnait and Bredei.¹²⁹⁵ List SL2 H repeats this.¹²⁹⁶ List D records a six year reign for Drest after Gartnait and before Bredei.¹²⁹⁷ List F1 and F2 repeat this.¹²⁹⁸ This is also true of Lists I¹²⁹⁹ and K.¹³⁰⁰ This is repeated in Fordun's List.¹³⁰¹

Drest f. Gyrom (Drest IV). Pictish King (526-531 with Drest f. Uudrost (q.v.), 531-536 alone(?)).¹³⁰²

Regnal List SL1 gives Drest a five year reign with Drest f. Uudrost between Galanan (q.v.) and Drest f. Gyrom's solo reign. Drest was followed by Garthnach f. Girom (q.v.).¹³⁰³ List SL2 M give the two Drests a fifteen year reign after Galanan. It gives Drest f. Gyrom a five year solo reign before Garthnach.¹³⁰⁴ List SL2 O gives the two Drests a twelve year reign with the same details.¹³⁰³ List SL2 H only records a five year solo reign for Drest f. Gyrom between Drest f. Uudrost and Galanan.¹³⁰⁴ List D records a five year reign for Drest f. Gyrom after 'Rechan chelemot' (see **Necton f. Erip**) and before Drest f. Uudrost.¹³⁰⁵ Lists F2 and F2 record the same reign for Drest between Galanan and Drest f. Uudrost.¹³⁰⁶ List I gives Drest a six year reign between these same kings.¹³⁰⁷ List K records a fifty year reign for Drest between Galanan and Drest f. Uudrost. He is given a second reign of four years between Drest f. Uudrost and Garthnach f. Girom.¹³⁰⁸ Fordun's List gives a five year between Galanan and Drest f. Uudrost and four year reign between Drest f. Uudrost and Garthnach.¹³⁰⁹

Drest f. Munait (Drest V). Pictish King
(555-556(?)).¹³¹²

Regnal List SL1 gives Drest a one year reign between Talorg f. Muircholaich (q.v.) and 'Galam Cennaleph' (see Galam).¹³¹³ List SL2 M records the same information.¹³¹⁴ List SL2 O repeats this.¹³¹⁵ List SL2 H gives Drest a one year reign after Talorg f. Muircholaich and a one year joint reign 'cum Brideno' (see Bridei f. Mailcon) before Bridei f. Mailcon's solo reign.¹³¹⁶ List D records a one year reign after Talorg f. Muircholaich and before Galam.¹³¹⁷ Lists F1, F2,¹³¹⁸ and I¹³¹⁹ give the same information. This is also true of List K¹³²⁰ and Fordun's List.¹³²¹

Drest f. Talorgen (Drust/Drest son of Talorcen). Pictish King (?780-781).¹³²²

Regnal List SL1 records a four year reign between Elpin f. Uuroid (q.v.) and Talorgen f. Onuist (q.v.).¹³²³ List SL2 O gives Drest a one year reign between Elpin and Talorgen f. Druisten (q.v.).¹³²⁴ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹³²⁵ List D records a one year reign between 'Brud f. Denegus' (see Bredei f. Uuirguist) and Talorgen f. Druisten.¹³²⁶ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.¹³²⁷ List I records a one year reign after Alpín f. Oengus (q.v.) and before Talorgen f. Druisten.¹³²⁸ This is also true of List K¹³²⁹ and Fordun's List.¹³³⁰

Drest f. Uudrost (Drest III). Pictish King
(526-531 with Drest f. Gyrom (q.v.)(?)).¹³³¹

Regnal List SL1 records a joint reign for Drest f. Uudrost and Drest f. Gyrom of five years between Galanan (q.v.) and the solo reign of Drest f. Gyrom.¹³³² List SL2 M gives Drest and Drest f. Gyrom a reign of fifteen years between Galanan and Drest f. Gyrom's reign.¹³³³ List SL2 O records a twelve year reign for the two Drests between Galanan and Drest f. Gyrom.¹³³⁴ List SL2 H only records a fifteen year solo reign for Drest f. Uudrost between Galanan and Drest f. Gyrom.¹³³⁵

List D gives Drest an eight year reign between Drest f. Gyrom and another reign by Drest f. Gyrom.¹³³⁶ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.¹³³⁷ This is also true of List I,¹³³⁸ List K¹³³⁹ and Fordun's List.¹³⁴⁰

Drest Gurthinmoch (Drest II). Pictish King
(484-514(?)).¹³⁴¹

Regnal List SL1 records a thirty year reign for Drest between Necton f. Erip (q.v.) and Galanan (q.v.).¹³⁴² List SL2 M gives the same information.¹³⁴³ List SL2 O repeats this.¹³⁴⁴ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹³⁴⁵ Lists F1 and F2 record a thirty year reign between Necton f. Erip and Galanan.¹³⁴⁶ This is also true of List I,¹³⁴⁷ List K¹³⁴⁸ and Fordun's List.¹³⁴⁹

Drosd. see Drust f. Erp
Drost. see Drest f. Donuel

Drostan. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legend P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) records that Drostan was one of the six Cruithni brothers who fought the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.). P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) states that Drostan was one of the six brothers and mentions that he died after the battle. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) repeats this. It also says that Drostan was the druid of the Cruithni and found a cure for the poisoned weapons of the Tuath Fidga (q.v.). This is also true of P#G(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#I(CMP.EG) record the same information. P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS) credit Drostan with the cure but do not mention his brothers.

Kenneth Jackson states that 'Drosten' (Drostan) is related to the Welsh 'Trystan' and 'Drystan' and is probably not Gaelic.¹³⁵⁰ He says that 'Drostan' derives from the Celtic 'Drustagnos.' Therefore, he asserts that the Pictish language is related to Brittonic.¹³⁵¹

Drosto, Drostus. see Drest f. Donuel
Druis. see Drest (c.728)
Druist, Drusc. see Drest f. Donuel
Drusken. Drust f. Ferat
Drust. see Drest (c.728), Drest f. Donuel, Drest
f. Gyrom, Drest f. Munait, Drest f.
Talorgen, Drest f. Uudrost, Drest
Gurthinmoch, Drust f. Ferat
Drust?. see Bridei f. Mailcon, Drust f. Erp

Drust f. Erp (Drest I) Pictish King
(414-456(?)).¹³⁵²

AC 449 records the death of Drust.¹³⁵³ CS 457
apparently had a note recording the death of Drust.¹³⁵⁴

Regnal List SL1 gives Drust a hundred year reign
and hundred victories in battle between Talorc f. Achivir
(q.v.) and Talorc f. Aniel (q.v.). It also records that
'Patricíus' (see Patricius (Patrick)) went to Ireland
(q.v.) during the ninth year of Drust's reign. In
addition, the list mentions that Drust expelled his
brother Necton f. Erip (q.v.).¹³⁵⁵ List SL2 M records
the same information except for the expulsion of
Necton.¹³⁵⁶ List SL2 O repeats this.¹³⁵⁷ This is also
true of List SL2 H.¹³⁵⁸ List D records a hundred year
reign and a hundred battle victories for Drust between
Talorc f. Achivir and Talorc f. Aniel.¹³⁵⁹ Lists F1
and F2 record the same information.¹³⁶⁰ List I gives
Drust a hundred year reign after Talorc f. Achivir and
before Talorc f. Aniel.¹³⁶¹ List K records the same
reign and gives Drust the hundred battle victories.¹³⁶²
This is again true of Fordun's List. Fordun's List also
says that Drust was also called 'Nectane.'¹³⁶³ This
could be a confusion of Drust with his brother Necton.

Drust f. Ferat (Drust son of Ferat/Wrad). Pictish
King (?845-?848).¹³⁶⁴

Regnal List D gives Drust a three year reign
between Brude f. Fochel (q.v.) and Cináed mac Alpín
(q.v.). The list also states Drust was killed at (or
near) Forteviot (q.v.) or Scone (q.v.).¹³⁶⁵ Lists F1

and F2 record the same information.¹³⁶⁶ List I gives a three year reign to Drust after Brude f. Fochel and wrongly before the reign of the Scots starting with Fergus f. Erc (q.v.).¹³⁶⁷ List K records that Drust reigned for three years between Brude and Cináed mac Alpín. It also says that he was treasonously killed at Scone (q.v.).¹³⁶⁸ Fordun's List gives Drust a three year reign between Brude and Cináed. It also seems to indicate that Drust was overthrown in a revolt which resulted in the succession of Cináed.¹³⁶⁹

Drustilorg?. see Drest f. Constantini,
Talorgen f. Uuthoil

Dub da Inber mac Congalaich (Dubthach son of Congal(?)) (c. 727). King of Irish Cruithni.¹³⁷⁰

AT records the death of Dub and calls him King of the Cruithni.¹³⁷¹ AC 724 also mentions Dub's death but calls him king of the Picts.¹³⁷² AU 727 records that Dub was murdered.¹³⁷³

Dubslait hua Trena (c. 555).¹³⁷⁴

AT records that Dubslait of the Cruithni killed Colmán Mór (q.v.).¹³⁷⁵ AC 561 records this event.¹³⁷⁶ This is also true of AU 555 and AU 558¹³⁷⁷ and CS 558.¹³⁷⁸

Dub Sloit. see Dubslait hua Trena

Dub Tholarg?. see Talorgen f. Druisten,
Talorgen f. Onuist

Duchil, Dugil. see Deocilinion

Duff Damver. see Dub da Inber mac Congalaich

Duff Slait. see Dubslait hua Trena

Duf Talorg?. see Drest f. Constantini,
Talorgen f. Uuthoil

Duinechaidh. see Dúnochad mac Oircdoith

Duncath. see Dúnochad mac Conaing

Dúnochad mac Conaing (Duncan son of Duban?).
King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (?c.651-654). Grandson
of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.).¹³⁷⁹

AT records that Dúnochad was killed at Sráith

Ethairt (q.v.).¹³⁸⁰ AU 654 also mentions the killing of Dúinchad.¹³⁸¹ CS 651 repeats this.¹³⁸²

Dúinchad mac Oircdoith (?) (d. c.690).¹³⁸³

AC 685 records that Dúinchad was killed along with Ailill mac Dúngaile (q.v.).¹³⁸⁴ The death of Dúinchad is mentioned in AU 690.¹³⁸⁵ CS 686 also records this.¹³⁸⁶

Dunchadh. see Dúinchad mac Conaing
Dungall. see Dúngal mac Selbaich

Dúngal mac Scandail (Dúnlang mac Scandail) (d. c.681). King of Irish Cruithni.¹³⁸⁷

Rawl. B. 502 and Book of Lecan include Dúngal in a list of kings of Dál n-Araide (q.v.).¹³⁸⁸

AT 681, AU 681¹³⁸⁹ and CS 677¹³⁹⁰ record that Dúngal was burned at Dún Ceithirnn(q.v.).

Dúngal mac Selbaich. King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.)(733-736).¹³⁹¹

AT records that Dúngal and his brother Feradach (see Feradach mac Selbaich) were captured by Onuist f. Urguist (q.v.).¹³⁹² AC 733 mentions the same event.¹³⁹³ This is also true of AU 736.¹³⁹⁴

Regnal List D records a seven year reign for Dúngal after 'Herghed annune fil. Hethfyn' (Aed Find (q.v.)) and before 'Aropin f. Heched' (see Alpín f. Eochaid, Elpín (c.728)).¹³⁹⁵ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.¹³⁹⁶ List I repeats this.¹³⁹⁷ This is again mentioned in List K.¹³⁹⁸ The same is true of List N.¹³⁹⁹

Dunghal. see Dúngal mac Selbaich, Dúngal mac Scandail

Dunlainge. see Dúngal mac Scandail

Duordeghel, Dúdeghall. see Deoord

Durst. see Drest f. Constantini, Drest f. Donuel,
Drest f. Gyrom, Drest f. Munait,
Drest f. Talorgen, Drust f. Ferat,
Drest f. Uudrost

Durstolorg'?. see Drest f. Constantini, Talorgen

f. Uuthoil
Dustalorg?. see Drest f. Constantini, Talorgen
f. Uuthoil
Eachdach. see Eochaid/Eochu
Eachach. see Echdhe eachbheoil, Eochaid Buide,
Eochaid/Eochu
Eadguin. see Edwin (d. 633)

Eanfrith. King of Bernicia (633-634). Son of
Aethelfrith (q.v.) and father of Talorcen f. Enfret
(q.v.).¹⁴⁰⁰

AT records a battle involving Eanfrith and
Cadwallon (see Cathluan), king of the Britons (q.v.).¹⁴⁰¹
AC 634 also mentions this event and says that Eanfrith
was decapitated.¹⁴⁰² AU 632 also records the battle.¹⁴⁰³

Regnal List SL1 calls Eanfrith the father of
Talorcen.¹⁴⁰⁴ Lists SL2 M¹⁴⁰⁵ and SL2 O¹⁴⁰⁶ also say
that Eanfrith's son was Talorcen. This is also true
of Lists SL2 H¹⁴⁰⁷ and D.¹⁴⁰⁸ This is repeated in Lists
F1, F2,¹⁴⁰⁹ I,¹⁴¹⁰ and Fordun's List.¹⁴¹¹

Earcail. see Ercal

Ebissa.

Historia Brittonum states that Ebissa and Octha
(q.v.) were invited to Britain by Hengest (q.v.) and
Vortigern (q.v.) to fight against the Picts.¹⁴¹²

Each Laib. see Eochaid Laib
Ecfridi, Ecfrith. see Ecgfrith

Ecgerht (saint) (Egbert) (c. 640-729).¹⁴¹³
English bishop who died on Iona (q.v.).¹⁴¹⁴

AT 729 records Ecgerht's death.¹⁴¹⁵ AC 726¹⁴¹⁶
and AU 729¹⁴¹⁷ also mention Ecgerht's death.

Bede records that in 716 Ecgerht caused Iona
to accept the Roman Easter.¹⁴¹⁸ Bede recounts that
Ecgerht was an English noble who went to Ireland and
miraculously recovered from a disease. Ecgerht also
was an exile amongst the Picts and Scots.¹⁴¹⁹ Ecgerht

warned Ecgfrith (q.v.) against attacking Ireland.¹⁴²⁰ Also, Ecgberht wished to preach amongst the Germans but was unable to do so because of supernatural interference.¹⁴²¹ Bede records that he died in 729.¹⁴²²

Ecgbirth. see Ecgberht (saint)
Ecgfrid. see Ecgfrith

Ecgfrith. King of Northumbria (670/71-685).
Son of Oswiu (q.v.).¹⁴²³

AT¹⁴²⁴ and AU 686¹⁴²⁵ record that Ecgfrith was killed by Bredei f. Bili (q.v.) at Nechtansmere (q.v.).

Vita Columbae recounts that Adomnán (q.v.) visited England after Nechtansmere (called 'Bellum Ecfridi').¹⁴²⁶ Anonymous Cuthbert records that Cuthbert (q.v.) predicted to Aelfflaed (q.v.) that Ecgfrith, her brother, would die in battle and be succeeded by his brother Aldfrith (q.v.).¹⁴²⁷ Ecgfrith and the Saxon (see Saxons) bishops elected Cuthbert bishop of Lindisfarne.¹⁴²⁸ Ecgfrith died in battle against the Picts.¹⁴²⁹ Bede's Cuthbert repeats Cuthbert's prediction concerning Nechtansmere.¹⁴³⁰ Cuthbert also had vision of Ecgfrith ravaging the lands of the Picts¹⁴³¹ and being killed at a fountain.¹⁴³²

Bede says that Ecgfrith was a hostage at the court of Queen Cynwise while his father Oswiu (q.v.) fought against the Mercians.¹⁴³³ Ecgfrith succeeded his father as king in 670.¹⁴³⁴ In eighth year of Ecgfrith's reign, a comet appeared and Ecgfrith had a dispute with the deposed Bishop Wilfrid.¹⁴³⁵ In 680 Ecgfrith gave Ceolfriht (q.v.) approval to build the Monkwearmouth monastery.¹⁴³⁶ Bede also records that Ecgfrith's wife Ethelreda had an incorrupt corpse.¹⁴³⁷ Archbishop Theodore arranged a truce between Ecgfrith and Ethelred of Mercia after Ecgberht's brother Aelfwine (q.v.) had been killed by the Mercians.¹⁴³⁸ Bede also mentions the Nechtansmere and its aftermath.¹⁴³⁹ Ecgfrith appointed Cuthbert to the bishopric of Lindisfarne.¹⁴⁴⁰ Bede mentions that Ecgfrith was at the Synod at

Twyford.¹⁴⁴¹ The Historia Brittonum records that Ecgfrith was the son of Oswiu¹⁴⁴² and the brother of Aelfwine.¹⁴⁴³ It also mentions that Ecgfrith reigned for nine years and died fighting the Picts.¹⁴⁴⁴

Ech(d)ach. see Eochaid Buide, Eochaid/Eochu,
Eochaid Iarlaithe

Echdhe eachbheoil. Legendary ruler based in the Mull of Kintyre.¹⁴⁴⁵

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) say that Echdhe was the the father of Lonceta (q.v.) and the grandfather of Irial glunmar (q.v.).

H.M. Chadwick says that in a saga Cú Chulainn (q.v.) and Cú Roí mac Dáire (q.v.) stole cattle from Echdhe. He discusses the similarity of Echdhe eachbheoil ('Horse-lip') with 'Errge Echbel,' who appears in the tale Mesca Ulad.¹⁴⁴⁶

Echgfrid. see Ecgfrith
Echodius. see Eochaid Buide, Eochaid Laib
Ec Tolairg. see Talorc f. Uuid
Ed(h). see Aed mac Cináeda
Edheunanus. see Adomnán
Edhfin. see Aed Find
Edith. see Eochaid Buide
Edmonane. see Adomnán

Edwin (d. 633). King of Northumbria (617-33).¹⁴⁴⁷

ACam. 617 records the beginning of Edwin's reign.¹⁴⁴⁸ In ACam. 626 Edwin is baptised by 'Run filius Urbgen.'¹⁴⁴⁹ The death of Edwin at the Battle of 'Meicen' is recorded in ACam. 630.¹⁴⁵⁰ AT records the baptism of Edwin, 'first to have believed in the regions of the Saxons.'¹⁴⁵¹ His death in battle is also mentioned in AT. Penda (q.v.) is recorded as the victor.¹⁴⁵² AC 630 also mentions the battle but not the death of Edwin.¹⁴⁵³ AU 631 records the 'Bellum filii Ailli' but neither mentions Edwin by name nor his death.¹⁴⁵⁴

Bede dedicates chapters nine to seventeen to the reign of Edwin.¹⁴⁵⁵ He records the death of Edwin

in battle at 'Haethfelth' against the 'British King Cadwalla' (Cadwallawn) and Penda in 633.¹⁴⁵⁶ Historia Brittonum calls Edwin the father of 'Eanfled,' wife of Oswiu (q.v.),¹⁴⁵⁷ the son of Aelle, the father of 'Osfird' and 'Eadfird' and states that Edwin was killed at Meicen.¹⁴⁵⁸ Edwin is given a reign of seventeen years.¹⁴⁵⁹ In the Welsh Triads, Triad 26 W calls Edwin 'vrenhin Lloegr' and one of three 'invasions' of Anglesey.¹⁴⁶⁰ Triad 62 records a battle between Edwin and 'Belyn of Llŷn' at 'Bryn Edwin.'¹⁴⁶¹ Triad 69 records a battle between Edwin and Cadwallawn.¹⁴⁶²

Egbricht. see Ecgberht (saint)
 Egfridi. see Ecgfrith
 Egganus. see Uuen f. Unuist
 Eicbericht. see Ecgberht (saint)

Eilim ollfhinachta. Legendary Irish King from the Cruithni of Alba (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record a thirty year reign for Eilim after Ollam Fótla (q.v.) and before Findoll cisirne (q.v.). During his reign, the 'wine snow' fell in the winter. In P#L(CMP.AVH), a 'Finachta' ruled in Ireland (q.v.) at the same time that Aenbegan (q.v.) ruled in Alba. This could be Eilim or Bagag ollfiacha (q.v.). It is possible that this refers to a different person (see Finachta and Olfinecta).

Rawl. B. 502 may mention Eilim. It states that 'wines poured' while 'Ellim ollfínsnechta' reigned. This appears equivalent to the 'wine snow.' It also says that he ruled for one year and was replaced by Giallachad mac Ailella Oalchlóen.¹⁴⁶³ In 'Senchas Ebir,' 'Ellim' is given a one year reign between Rothechtaid (Rothait) Rotha mac Móen (Mane) and Artt Imblech (Inflig, Infig).¹⁴⁶⁴ 'Genelach Eoganachta Caissil' calls him the son of Eochaid Uarchés (Urchaín) and father of Artt Imblech.¹⁴⁶⁵ He is given a similar genealogy in 'Item de Genelogiis Regum Muminensium.'¹⁴⁶⁶ In the Book of

Leinster, 'Ellim' is included in 'Senchas Síol Ébir f6 hErinn in so' between Rothechtaid (called 'Rechtaid') and Artt Imblech (called 'Art Imlig'). 'Genelach Eoganachta Casil' calls Eilim the father of Imlech (Artt Imblech) and the son of Eochu Urchain (Eochaid Uarchés). It also mentions the 'wine snow'.¹⁴⁶⁷ Book of Lecan gives similar information as in Rawl. B. 502.¹⁴⁶⁸ Laud 610 lists 'Findachta' among the sons of Ollam F6tla. This could be Eilim although the genealogy would then conflict with Rawl. B. 502 and the Book of Leinster. This could be Bagag olfiacha or another 'Finachta' (q.v.).¹⁴⁶⁹

AC repeats a similar tale as in Rawl. B. 502. He reigned after 'Rohaghty' for one year with continuous snow and was killed by 'Giallcha m^cOillealla Olcloin.'¹⁴⁷⁰

Regnal List SL1 mentions that 'Olfínecta' (q.v.) reigned for sixty years between Aenbegan (q.v.) and Guidid gaed brechach (q.v.).¹⁴⁷¹ Again, his identity is in doubt. List SL2 M records the same information.¹⁴⁷² This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁴⁷³

H.M. Chadwick asserts that the 'Olfínachta (Finechta)' of the Regnal Lists is the same as the '(Ailill) Ollfinachta' (Eilim ollfhinachta), who occurs in P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) and AC.¹⁴⁷⁴ T.F. O'Rahilly seems to agree with this assessment.¹⁴⁷⁵ This is also true of M.O. Anderson.¹⁴⁷⁶ It is also possible that 'Ellim' of Rawl. B 502 and Book of Leinster is not the same as Eilim ollfhinachta. The similarity of names causes some confusion.

Eilpinn. see Elpin f. Uuroid
Eirc(c). see Erc

Eire (Eriu). Eponymous figure representing Ireland (q.v.).¹⁴⁷⁷

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) states that a group which included the wives of Bres (q.v.), Basse (q.v.), and Buaighe (q.v.) met Eire. However, the poem is unclear whether this group is the followers of Cruithne (q.v.) or the Gaels (q.v.).¹⁴⁷⁸

AC calls Eire the sister of 'Banva' (see Banba) and 'Foala' (see Fotla) and the daughters of 'Fiagha m^cDealvoye.'¹⁴⁷⁹ AC also records that Eire and her husband along with her sisters and their husbands were killed by the Sons of Míl (q.v.).¹⁴⁸⁰

Eireamhoin. see Érimón

Eithne (Eithni) (d.778). Daughter of Ciniod f. Uuredech (q.v.).¹⁴⁸¹

AU 778 records the death of Eithne.¹⁴⁸²

Eithni. see Eithne.

Elaf. Leader of the Saxons (q.v.) killed at Camlann (q.v.).¹⁴⁸³

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Elaf was allied with Mordred (q.v.) against Arthur (q.v.) at Camlann.¹⁴⁸⁴

Elafius. see Elaf

Elair (Hilary)¹⁴⁸⁵ (c. 320-368). Saint and Bishop of Poitiers (353-368).¹⁴⁸⁶

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) state that the Cruithni were famous at the home of Elair. This probably refers to idea that the Cruithni went to France and founded a city (see Pictabis).

Elfleda. see Aelfflaed

Elim, Ellim?. see Eilim ollfhinachta

Elpen, Elphines. see **Elpín (c.728)**

Elpín (c.728) (Alpin, ?Alpin son of Eochaid son of (?)Domangart). King of Picts (726-28) and possibly of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (733-36?). There is some confusion between him and Alpín f. Eochaid (q.v.), the father of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.).¹⁴⁸⁷

Origin Legend PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) mentions that the Picts (q.v.) went to Scotland (q.v.) after the death of 'this Alpin.' This could be either of these kings or some other figure.

AT 728 records the Battle of Mónad Croibh (q.v.) in which Onuist f. Uргуist (q.v.) defeated Elpín and Elpín's son was killed.¹⁴⁸⁸ In AT there is also an account of the Battle of Caislén Credi (q.v.) where Elpín was defeated.¹⁴⁸⁹ AC 725 records both of these battles and remarks that Elpín was abandoned by the Picts in favour of Necthon.¹⁴⁹⁰ This is also true of AU 728.¹⁴⁹¹

In Regnal List SL1 Elpín is given a five year joint reign with Drest (see **Drest (c.728)**) between Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) and Onuist f. Uргуist (see q.v.).¹⁴⁹² List SL2 M gives the same information.¹⁴⁹³ This is also true of Lists SL2 O¹⁴⁹⁴ and SL2 H.¹⁴⁹⁵ List D mentions that 'Aropin f. Heched' ruled the Scots (q.v.) for three years after Dúngal mac Selbaich (q.v.).¹⁴⁹⁶ In this case it seems likely that 'Aropin f. Heched' would be the same as Elpín (c.728). Interestingly, after this king's reign the list indicates that the Picts began to rule.¹⁴⁹⁷ Lists F1 and F2 both mention the same circumstances of Elpín's reign; however, List F2 gives him a reign of five years over the Scots.¹⁴⁹⁸ List I mentions several 'Alpíns' which are not easy to identify. The Pictish section includes 'Alpínus filius Engus' (see **Alpín f. Oengus**) with a reign of eight years between Oengus f. Bruide (q.v.) and 'Drust filius Talargan' (see **Drest (c. 728)**). There is also 'Alpín filius Engus' with a reign of eight years between 'Brude filius Engus' (see **Bredei f. Uuirguist**) and 'Drust filius Talargan'

(see Drest f. Talorgen).¹⁴⁹⁹ These kings are not mentioned in the earlier lists; however, M.O. Anderson seems to suggest that they could be the 'Elpin' (Elpín (c.728)) from the earlier lists or 'Alpin son of Feret' (see Elpin f. Uuroid).¹⁵⁰⁰ Therefore, it appears likely that 'Alpínus' is Elpín (c. 728) and 'Alpín' is Elpin f. Uuroid although his immediate predecessor Ciniod f. Uuredech (q.v.)¹⁵⁰¹ is omitted from the list. In addition, the Scottish section mentions 'Alpín filius Heochet' with a reign of three years after Dúngal mac Selbaich (q.v) and before Cináed mmac Alpín (q.v.).¹⁵⁰² This could be the result of confusion between Elpín (c. 728) and Alpín f. Eochaid given that Cináed reigned over a hundred years later than Dúngal.¹⁵⁰³ List K, which contains Origin Legend PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS), records that 'Alpyn fitz Beghach' reigned over the Scots (q.v.) for three years after Dúngal mac Selbaich and before the Picts began to rule.¹⁵⁰⁴ This is probably Elpín (c.728) as no relationship to Cináed mac Alpín is established. List N also places an 'Alpín' in this position with Cináed succeeding him.¹⁵⁰⁵ This again causes identity, chronological, and kinship problems.

H.M. Chadwick claims that the father of Elpín (c. 728) was Eochu (Eochaid).¹⁵⁰⁶ This individual was king of Dál Riata in 697.¹⁵⁰⁷ This could also account for the confusion concerning Elpín (c.728) and Alpín f. Eochaid. M.O. Anderson suggests that Elpín (c.728) was the brother of Drest (c.728) and the son of a sister of Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.).¹⁵⁰⁸

Elpin f. Uuroid (Alpin son of Feret/Wroid).
Pictish King (775-?780).¹⁵⁰⁹

AC 773 records the death of Elpin.¹⁵¹⁰ AU 780 repeats this but calls Elpin 'king of the Saxons' (q.v.).¹⁵¹¹ A.O. Anderson suggests that his name is Anglo-Saxon (Aelfwine) and that he may have had an English mother.¹⁵¹²

Regnal List SL1 gives Elpin a three and a half year reign after Ciniod f. Uuredach (q.v.) and before Drest f. Talorgen (q.v.).¹⁵¹³ Lists SL2 M¹⁵¹⁴ and List SL2 O¹⁵¹⁵ repeats this. The is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁵¹⁶ List D appears to call Elpin 'Alpin f. Feret' and gives him an unspecified reign between Oengus f. Bruide (q.v.) and 'Brud f. Denegus' (see Bredei f. Uuirguist).¹⁵¹⁷ Lists F1 and F2 give Elpin a six month reign between Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) and Oengus f. Bruide.¹⁵¹⁸ List I may call him 'Alpín filius Engus' with a reign of eight years after 'Brude filius Engus' (Bredei f. Uuirguist) and before the second 'Drust filius Talargan' (Drest f. Talorgen).¹⁵¹⁹ The eight year reign length could simply be a repeat of the reign for the previously mentioned 'Alpínus filius Engus' (see Alpín f. Oengus). List K appears to call Elpin 'Alpín fitz Eferadhech' with a six month reign (with a later thirty year reign) between 'Fergus fitz Frude' (Oengus f. Bruide) and 'Brude fitz Tenegus' (Bredei f. Uuirguist).¹⁵²⁰ Fordun's List repeats this but gives his second reign as twenty six years.¹⁵²¹

M.O. Anderson points out that the second long reign of Elpin is sometimes given to one 'Oengus son of Brude' (Oengus f. Bruide).¹⁵²² She suggests that Elpin f. Uuroid is the 'Elpin' of AC and AU and the 'Alpin son of Feret/Feredeth' of the Regnal Lists.¹⁵²³

Elpini. see **Elpín** (c.728)

Emchath. A Pict converted by Columba (q.v.).
Vita Columbae records that Emchath was an old

man near Loch Ness whose family was converted through Columba's preaching.¹⁵²⁴

A.O. and M.O. Anderson suggest that the name 'Emchatus' is a 'partly-Irish' version of the British name 'Ambicatus.'¹⁵²⁵ Kenneth Jackson remarks that 'Emcat or Emchat' has been associated with the Gaelic 'Imchath' and used to show the Goedelic nature of the Picts but points out that it is related to Gaulish 'Ambicatus' and British 'Ammecatus' which would have become '*Amcat' in Columba's time and Gaelicised in Vita Columbae.¹⁵²⁶

Emchatus. see Emchath
Emge. see Cing
Enbecan. see Aenbegan
En(e)gus. see Oengus Mór
Enfre(i)t. see Eanfrith
Enos. see Onuist f. Uргуist
Eochach. see Eochaid Buide
Eochaid. see Eochaid Iarlaithe

Eochaid Buide (Eochu Buide). King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (608?-29).¹⁵²⁷

Rawl. B. 502 calls Eochaid father of Domnall Brecc and son of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) in 'Genelach ríг nAlban.'¹⁵²⁸ The Book of Leinster repeats this.¹⁵²⁹

AI 631 records Eochaid's death.¹⁵³⁰ This is also recorded in AT.¹⁵³¹ AC 590 calls Eochaid one of four kings who reigned in Scotland during a forty-three year period.¹⁵³² Eochaid's death is recorded in AU 629, where he is 'king of the Picts.'¹⁵³³ CS 629 states that Eochaid died during the twentieth year of his reign.¹⁵³⁴

Regnal List D records a fifteen year reign for Eochaid between Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) and Connad Cerr (q.v.).¹⁵³⁵ Lists F1 and F2 give Eochaid a sixteen year reign between these same kings.¹⁵³⁶ List I repeats this.¹⁵³⁷ In List K, Eochaid is given a sixteen year reign between 'Conel fitz Congell' and Connad Cerr.¹⁵³⁸ List N gives a six year reign between Aedán mac Gabráin and Connad Cerr. It says that Eochaid was killed.¹⁵³⁹

Vita Columbae states that Eochaid became king

after his father Aedán mac Gabráin.¹⁵⁴⁰

Senchus Fer nAlban calls Eochaid one of seven sons of Aedán mac Gabráin and the father of eight sons.¹⁵⁴¹ Duan Albanach appears to give Eochaid a seventy year reign between Aedán mac Gabráin and Connad Cerr.¹⁵⁴²

A.O. and M.O. Anderson suggest Eochaid may have claimed Fortriu (q.v.) through his mother. This would explain why AU calls him 'king of the Picts.'¹⁵⁴³

Eochaid/Eochu (Eochaid Munremor, Eochaid Muinremur mac Oengusa mac Fergusa (Feidelmid)). Ancestor of 'Scots in Britain' from Irish Dál Riata (q.v.). Father of Erc (q.v.) and grandfather of Fergus Mór (q.v.).¹⁵⁴⁴

Origin Legend P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) states that there were fifty kings of Alba (q.v.) who were descended from Eochaid. P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) state that the descendants of Eochaid, the Gaels (q.v.), gained control of Alba after the Cruithni.

Rawl. B. 502 calls Eochaid the son of Oengus mac Fergus and father of Muirecht ingen Echach Muinremair in 'Genelach Cenñuil Bōguine.'¹⁵⁴⁵ In 'Genelach Rīg nAlban,' Eochaid is the father of Erc and the son of Oengus mac Feidelmid. 'Item Rīg Alban' also calls Eochaid the father of Erc.¹⁵⁴⁶ Book of Leinster repeats.¹⁵⁴⁷ Book of Lecan seems to include him in 'Cland Laegairi ñ nell año.'¹⁵⁴⁸

According to the Senchus Fer nAlban, Eochaid was the father of Erc and 'Olchu.'¹⁵⁴⁹ Duan Albanach states that the descendants of Eochaid controlled Alba after the Cruithni.¹⁵⁵⁰

Eochaid Iarlaithe (Eochu Iarlathe) (d. c.666). King of the Irish Cruithni.¹⁵⁵¹

Rawl. B. 502 calls Eochaid the son of 'Fiachna' (see Fiachna mac Báetáin) and the father of Lethlabar mac Echach in the 'Genelach Dál Araide.'¹⁵⁵² 'Genelach Dál Araide' in the Book of Leinster gives this information and repeats it later in the text.¹⁵⁵³ This

is also true of Book of Lecan.¹⁵⁵⁴ Laud 610 includes the same genealogy for Eochaid in 'Itim Síl Fergusa.'¹⁵⁵⁵

AT records the death of Eochaid and calls him 'rí Cruithne Midhi.'¹⁵⁵⁶ AC 662 mentions Eochaid's death and calls him 'king of the Picts.'¹⁵⁵⁷ AU 666 records Eochaid's death and calls him 'rex Cruithne.'¹⁵⁵⁸ CS 662 also mentions the death of Eochaid and calls him 'rí Cruithne.'¹⁵⁵⁹

Eochaid Laib. King of Irish Cruithni.¹⁵⁶⁰ He survived the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.) but is not mentioned in Annals or Genealogies.¹⁵⁶¹ The battle took place in AU 563.¹⁵⁶²

AU 611 records the death of Eochaid's son Eógan.¹⁵⁶³

Vita Columbae mentions that Columba (q.v.) predicted Eochaid's defeat at Móin Daire Lothair.¹⁵⁶⁴

Eochie. see Eochaid Iarlaithe
Echo Budhe, Eochy. see Eochaid Buide
Eoganan, Eoghane. see Uuen f. Unuist
Eokebrid. see Eochaid Buide
Eolchoin. see Eolchu

Eolchu. Legendary Pictish Ancestor.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that the Picts were descended from Eolchu, son of Ercal (q.v.).

Erc. Legendary ancestor of the 'Scots in Britain' from Irish Dál Riata (q.v.). Father of Fergus Mór (q.v.) and son of Eochaid/Eochu (q.v.).¹⁵⁶⁵

Legend P#F(CMP.RAM) states that the descendants of Erc controlled Alba (q.v.) after the Cruithni.

Rawl. B. 502 includes Erc in 'Genelach Rīg nAlban,' as the father of Fergus and son of Eochaid/Eochu.¹⁵⁶⁶ 'Itim Rīg Alban' calls Erc father of Loarn Mór (q.v.) and son of Eochaid/Eochu.¹⁵⁶⁷ Book of Leinster includes Erc in 'Genelach Rīg Alban' as father of Loaran and son of Eochaid.¹⁵⁶⁸

AC 454 records that the sons of Erc went to Scotland in 498.¹⁵⁶⁹

Regnal List D records Erc as the father of Fergus.¹⁵⁷⁰ Lists F1 and F2¹⁵⁷¹ and List I¹⁵⁷² repeat this information. List K calls Erc the father of Fergus and says that he was from Ireland.¹⁵⁷³ Erc is also the father of Fergus in List N.¹⁵⁷⁴

Senchus Fer nAlban calls Erc one of two sons of Eochaid/Eochu.¹⁵⁷⁵ Duan Albanach states that Erc had three sons.¹⁵⁷⁶

Ercail(1). see Ercal

Ercal (Hercules). Legendary ancestor of the Picts. Father of Gelon (q.v.) and Agatheris (q.v) in some of the Origin Legends, an idea taken from Vergil.¹⁵⁷⁷

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that the Picts lived in the region of Ercal and were Ercal's descendants through Eolchu (q.v.). P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) repeats this but says that the Picts were descended from Ercal's son Gelon. P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#G(CMP.JHT), and P#L(CMP.AVH) call Ercal the father of Gelon.

Regnal Lists SL3 L and SL3 M again call Ercal the father of Gelon.¹⁵⁷⁸

Erck. see Erc
Ercoil. see Ercal
Ere. see Eire
Eremon. see Érimón
Erghlan. see Erglan

Erglan. Legendary ruler of Alba (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) state that Erglan was a descendant of Nemed (q.v.), who took control of Alba before the Cruithni.

There is a slight resemblance between Erglan/Iarglun/Glun and 'Irial Glunmar' (q.v.). However, this may not indicate that the two people are the same.

Erimhoin. see Érimón

Érimón (Éremón mac Míled). A chief of the Sons of Míl (q.v.) in Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').¹⁵⁷⁹

Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) states that the Cruithni were powerful during the time of Érimón. Érimón expelled them and gave them the widows of the men drowned with Donn (q.v.). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) seem to state that the Cruithni expelled Érimón. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) repeats the information given in P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM).

Rawl. B. 502 includes Érimón in two genealogies going back to Adam.¹⁵⁸⁰ 'Míniud Senchassa Lagen Tuath Gabair 7 Des Gabair' calls Érimón an ancestor of Laigin (q.v.).¹⁵⁸¹ Érimón is father of Irél (Irial, Ireor) Fáith' and son of Míl in 'Genelach Osrithe.'¹⁵⁸² 'Ríg Erenn' calls Érimón one of two sons of Míl who divided Ireland into two parts. It also states that Érimón reigned for sixteen years and had five sons.¹⁵⁸³ Érimón is the first name included in 'Hec Sunt Nomina Incredentium.'¹⁵⁸⁴ 'Míniud na Cróeb Coibnesta Inso Sís' names four of Érimón's sons.¹⁵⁸⁵ Érimón is included in 'Incipit de Genelogia Síl Ebir' as an ancestor of the Scots.¹⁵⁸⁶ Book of Leinster mentions Érimón in 'Comuamand na hGenelach in so,' where he may have defined or controlled the area of Connacht. Érimón is mentioned in the 'Genelach Muscraige Mittine.'¹⁵⁸⁷ Book of Lecan describes the descendants of Érimón and includes him as an ancestor of the Scots. Laud 610 calls Érimón one of two sons of Míl and father of six sons.¹⁵⁸⁹ 'Senchus Síl hÉrimōin annso fo hEirind' has Érimón at the beginning of 'Haec sunt nomina qui non crediderunt regum.'¹⁵⁹⁰ MacFirbis Genealogies appear to have a section about the descendants of Érimón entitled 'Siol Eireamhoin.'¹⁵⁹¹

AI § 35 states that Érimón was one of four sons of Míl and was born in Spain.¹⁵⁹² AI § 41 records Érimón's death.¹⁵⁹³ AC states that Érimón was born in Spain and ruled Ireland with his brother.¹⁵⁹⁴ AC

discusses Érimón's involvement in the conquests of the Sons of Míl.¹⁵⁹⁵ CS states that Érimón was the son of Míl and was born in Spain.¹⁵⁹⁶

Erth. see Erc
Etfrith. see Ecggfrith
Etguin. see Edwin (d. 633)
Ethecht. see Fathecht
Ethelwlfus. see Aethelwulf
Etum, Etwynn. see Edwin (d. 633)
Euganan. see Uuen f. Unuist
Failbae. see Fáilbe mac Echdach

Fáilbe mac Echdach (d.629). Son of Eochaid Buide (q.v.).¹⁵⁹⁷

AT records the death of Fáilbe at the Battle of Fid Eoin (q.v.).¹⁵⁹⁸ AC 627 also mentions this event.¹⁵⁹⁹ This is also true of AU 629.¹⁶⁰⁰

Failbhe, Failve. see Fáilbe mac Echdach
Faithecht, Faithfeacht. see Fathecht
Falagan. see Talorgen f. Onuist

Fathecht (Ethecht mac Aurthecht). Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Fathecht was son of Javad (q.v.), father of Mar (q.v.), and ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 twice calls Fathecht 'Ethecht' and the father of Mar and son of Aurtecht (Aurtacht, Aurthecht) mac Aboth in 'Lagin' (see Laigin). This is repeated in 'Genelach Osrithe.' He seems to be a descendant of Japheth (q.v.).¹⁶⁰¹ Book of Lecan also seems to call him Japheth's descendant.¹⁶⁰²

Regnal List SL3 La calls Fathecht ancestor of Cruithne and son of Javad (q.v.) and father of 'Mais' (see Mar).¹⁶⁰³ SL3 Lb calls Fathecht ancestor of Cruithne and father of Mar and son of 'Iathfeth' (Japheth).¹⁶⁰⁴ This is true of Lists SL3 L, SL3 M,¹⁶⁰⁵ and SL3 Bi.¹⁶⁰⁶

Fea. Legendary enemy of the Picts. Possible

leader of the Tuath Fidga (q.v.).

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) state that Fea used magic against the Cruithni in the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.) and was defeated by them. The role of Fea in this tale is given to the Tuath Fidga in other Origin Legends.

'Fea' appears to be the personification of the 'Mag Fea' in 'Uí Cennselaig' (q.v.).¹⁶⁰⁷

Fea? see Fea

Fearg(h)us. see Fergus Mór

Fegulus. see Regulus

Feodak. see Uuradech

Ferach. see Uurad f. Bargoit

Feradach. see Uuradech

Feradach Find Fechnach (rí Cruthentuaihe).
Legendary Pictish King of Alba (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 calls Feradach the 'King of Pictland' (q.v.) and the father of Mhongfind (q.v.), the wife of Conall Corc (q.v.). He is also called the grandfather of Cairpre Cruithnechan (q.v.).¹⁶⁰⁸ This is also true of the Book of Leinster and Book of Lecan.¹⁶⁰⁹

The Longes Chonaill calls Feradach 'King of Alba'.¹⁶⁰⁹ The tale also relates how Feradach intended to execute his daughter when she bore a child by Conall Corc but later spared her life.¹⁶¹¹

Regarding the name of this monarch, see Uuradech.

Feradach mac Selbaich (d. 736). Brother of Dúngal mac Selbaich (q.v.).¹⁶¹²

AT records that Feradach was killed in battle against Onuist f. Uurguist (q.v.).¹⁶¹³ AC 733 repeats this information.¹⁶¹⁴ This is also true of AU 736.¹⁶¹⁵

Regarding the name of this monarch, see Uuradech.

Feradachi. see Feradach (of Islay)

Feradach (of Islay). Rich man on Islay (q.v.).¹⁶¹⁶
Vita Columbae records that Feradach played host

to an exiled Pict (see **Taran (exile)**), whom he betrayed and killed. After this act, Feradach died suddenly as predicted by Columba (**q.v.**).¹⁶¹⁷

Regarding the name of this person, see **Uuradech**.

Feradaich. see **Feradach Find Fechnach**
Feradagus. see **Uurad f. Bargoit**
Feradaig. see **Feradach Find Fechnach**
Ferat. see **Uurad f. Bargoit**
Fer(e)dach, Feredak. see **Uuradech**
Feredeth, Fergus. see **Uurad f. Bargoit**
Fergus?. see **Oengus f. Bruide**

Fergus f. Mac Erca (**Fergus mac Muirchertaich mac Ercca**) (d. 567). King of Ireland.¹⁶¹⁸

Rawl. B. 502 includes Fergus in 'Haec Sunt Credentium Regum Nomina, where he is listed between 'Domnall' (see **Domnall f. Mac Erca**) and **Báetán mac Muirchertaich**. This is also true of the 'Rīg Erenn'.¹⁶¹⁹ 'Mīnigud Senchais Sīl Chuind Inso Sīs' calls Fergus one of the five sons of **Muirchertach mac Ercca**.¹⁶²⁰ Book of Lecan lists Fergus as a son of **Muirchertach**.¹⁶²¹ Laud 610 also states that Fergus was one of five sons.¹⁶²² Fergus is placed between Domnall and **Báetán** in the 'Senchus Sīl hErimōin annso fo hEirind'.¹⁶²³

AI § 351 states that Fergus reigned for two years with Domnall.¹⁶²⁴ AI 561 records that Fergus's son 'Ainnedid' was a victor at Cúl Dremne (**q.v.**).¹⁶²⁵ AT states that Fergus and Domnall were victors at Slicech.¹⁶²⁶ AC 547 also records Slicech.¹⁶²⁷ AC 550 mentions another victory for Fergus and Domnall at 'Cowle Conery' ('Cuil Conaire').¹⁶²⁸ AU 543 discusses Slicech.¹⁶²⁹ CS 543 repeats this.¹⁶³⁰ CS 550 mentions Cuil Conaire.¹⁶³¹ CS 561 describes Cúl Dremne.¹⁶³² The succession of Fergus and Domnall after **Diarmait mac Cerbaill** (**q.v.**) is recorded in CS 565.¹⁶³³

Fergus Mór (**Fergus Mór mac Eirc**) (c. 500). King of Scots **Dál Riata** (**q.v.**), who moved the dynasty from Ireland (**q.v.**).¹⁶³⁴

Origin Legend P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) calls Fergus the first of fifty kings of Alba (q.v.) descended from Eochaid (see Eochaid/Eochu). P(AC) states that Fergus was the son of the king of Ireland and that he went to Scotland and became king.

Regnal List D states that Fergus reigned for three years before 'Donengarth filius Fergus.'¹⁶³⁵ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this information.¹⁶³⁶ This is also true of List I,¹⁶³⁷ List K,¹⁶³⁸ and List N.¹⁶³⁹

Senchus Fer nAlban calls Fergus one of the sons of Erc (q.v.).¹⁶⁴⁰ Fergus is one of three sons of Erc in the Duan Albanach.¹⁶⁴¹

Ferthair. see Erc

Ferthen. see Necthon f. Derelei

Fevanacherche. see Caruorst

Fferaagh. see Feradach mac Selbaich

Ffiachra. see Fiachna Caech

Fiac?. see Bagag ollfhiacha

Fiacha. see Fiachna Caech, Fiachu nAraide,
Fiacua albus

Fiachaich. see Fiachu Mullachlethan, Fiachu
nAraide

Fiachaid. see Fiachu nAraide

Fiachna(?). see Fiachna mac Báetáin

Fiachna Caech (Fiachra mac Báetáin Chaích?) (d. 608).¹⁶⁴²

Rawl. B. 502 seems to include Fiachna in a list of kings of Dál n-Araide (q.v.), where he is called the father of Bécc mac Fiachrach mac Báetáin Chaích and the son of Báetán Cáech mac Echdach.¹⁶⁴³ The Book of Leinster and Book of Lecan give Fiachna a similar pedigree.¹⁶⁴⁴ Laud 610 repeats this information in the 'Itim Síl Fergusu.'¹⁶⁴⁵ The Genealogies may confuse him with Fiachna mac Báetáin (q.v.).

AT records that Fiachna was the victor at Tola and Fortola.¹⁶⁴⁶ AT also records that Fiachna was killed by the Cruithni.¹⁶⁴⁷ AC 569 records Fiachna's victory at Tola and Fortola.¹⁶⁴⁸ AU 574 also mentions Tola and Fortola.¹⁶⁴⁹ Fiachna's killing is recorded in AU 608.¹⁶⁵⁰ CS 573 and 608 also mention the last two events.¹⁶⁵¹

Fiachna mac Báetáin (Fiachna Lurcan (Luscan, Find) mac Báetáin) (d. 626). King of Alba (q.v.) and Ireland (q.v.) from the Cruithni.¹⁶⁵²

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) state that Fiachna was the last of thirty Cruithni kings of Alba and Ireland beginning with Ollam Fótla (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 associates him with Dál n-Araide (q.v.).¹⁶⁵³ 'Genelach Dál Araide' calls Fiachna son of Báetán mac Echdach mac Condlae and father of Eochaid Iarlaithe (q.v.).¹⁶⁵⁴ Book of Leinster gives a similar pedigree in 'Genelach Dáil Araide' and a second 'Genelach Dail Araide.'¹⁶⁵⁵ Book of Lecan associates him with Dál n-Araide and calls him son of Báetán and father of Bécc mac Fiachrach (q.v.).¹⁶⁵⁶ Laud 610 repeats this in 'Itim Síl Fergusa.'¹⁶⁵⁷ The Genealogies may confuse him with him with Fiachna Caech (q.v.)

AI 624 records that Fiachna besieged 'Ráith Guala.'¹⁶⁵⁸ AT records that Fiachna was victorious at 'Cath Eudhuind.'¹⁶⁵⁹ AT mentions the victory of Fiachna at 'Cath Sleibe [Cua].'¹⁶⁶⁰ Fiachna was also victorious at 'Cath Cuile Cáil' in AT.¹⁶⁶¹ AT also records the siege of 'Ráith Guala.'¹⁶⁶² The killing of Fiachna's son is mentioned in AT.¹⁶⁶³ AT records the death of Fiachna at 'Cath Lethid Mídhínd.'¹⁶⁶⁴ AC 590 mentions the victory of Fiachna at 'Slieve Kava' (Sliab Cua?) and calls him a king of Ulster.¹⁶⁶⁵ The deaths of Fiachna and his son are recorded in AC 627.¹⁶⁶⁶ AU 594 mentions the victory of Fiachna in the 'Bellum Gerrtide.'¹⁶⁶⁷ AU 597 records 'Sliab Cua.'¹⁶⁶⁸ 'Cuile Cáil' is mentioned in AU 602.¹⁶⁶⁹ AU 623 records the siege of Ráith Guala.¹⁶⁷⁰ The death of Fiachna's son is mentioned in AU 625.¹⁶⁷¹ AU 626 records the death of Fiachna in battle.¹⁶⁷² CS 597 records the victory of Fiachna at 'Sliab Cua.'¹⁶⁷³ 'Cuile Cáil' is mentioned in CS 602.¹⁶⁷⁴ CS 623 records the siege of 'Ráith Guala.'¹⁶⁷⁵ Fiachna's death is recorded in CS 626.¹⁶⁷⁶

Fiachnae, Fiachnai. see Fiachna mac Báetáin
Fiachra. see Fiachna Caech, Fiachu nAraide
Fiachrach. see Fiachna Caech, Fiachna mac Báetáin

Fiachra mac Dúngaile (d. c.710). Son of Dúngal
mac Scandail (q.v.).¹⁶⁷⁷

AT records that the Cruithni killed Fiachra.¹⁶⁷⁸
AU 710 repeats this.¹⁶⁷⁹

Fiachu Mullachlethan (Fiachu Mullaithen).
Legendary son of Eógan Mór (Eógan Már mac Ailella) and
Moncha.¹⁶⁸⁰

Rawl. B. 502 includes Fiachu in the section
'Eoganacht,' where he is son of Eógan Már mac Ailella
and father of two sons.¹⁶⁸¹ This is repeated in 'Genelach
Eoganachta Caissil.'¹⁶⁸² A similar pedigree is given
in 'Incipiunt Dúili Sluinti na hGenelach.'¹⁶⁸³
'D'Eoganacht Glennamnach' also mentions Fiachu with the
epithet 'Fer-dā-liach.'¹⁶⁸⁴ This is also true of 'De
hUib Cairpri.'¹⁶⁸⁵ 'De Raínd hErenn Inso' describes
how Ireland was divided between Fiachu and 'Cormac
Cass.'¹⁶⁸⁶ 'Dál Cais' calls Fiachu the ancestor of the
kings of Munster.¹⁶⁸⁷ Rawl. B. 502 also mentions Fiachu
in other places. Book of Leinster states that Fiachu
had two sons and was son of 'Eogan.'¹⁶⁸⁸ 'Genelach
Eoganachta Casil' calls Fiachu the son of 'Eogan' and
father of 'Ailill Flaind Móir.' Fiachu is included in
'Genelach .h. Liathan,' where he has two sons.¹⁶⁸⁹ Book
of Lecan gives similar information as in Rawl. B. 502.¹⁹⁰

AI § 281 records that Fiachu (of Munster) and
Cormac defeated the Cruithni and Fiachu nAraide (q.v.)
at the 'Bellum oc Fochairt Muirthemne.'¹⁶⁹¹

Fiachu features in Scéla Éogain 7 Cormaic¹⁶⁹²
and Cath Maige Mucrama.¹⁶⁹³

Fiachu nAraide (Fiachu (Fiachra) Araide Oengusa
Goibnenn). Legendary and eponymous ancestor of Dál
n-Araide (q.v.).¹⁶⁹⁴

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED)

equate Fiachu with Dál n-Araide.

Rawl. B. 502 includes him in 'Na Rīg Immorro Iar Conchobor' with a twenty year reign between Lugaid Menn mac Oengusa Find and Fedelmid mac Fiachach.¹⁶⁹⁵ Fiachu is the last name in 'Genelach Dál Araide.'¹⁶⁹⁶ 'Genelach HUa nEchach' places Fiachu as father of Cass mac Fiachach Araidi and son of Oengus Goibnenn mac Fergusa Gallíni.¹⁶⁹⁷ The Book of Leinster includes Fiachu in 'Genelach Laigsi Cúle' between Cathaír Már mac Fedelmid Fir Aurglais and Ailill Aulomm mac Mogoa-Nuadat.¹⁶⁹⁸ In 'Senchas Síil hÍr fo hErinn in so sis,' Fiachu is given a reign of twenty years between Lugaid and Fedelmid.¹⁶⁹⁹ Fiachu is listed in 'Genelach Dáil Araide' as father of Cass and son of Oengus. He is given a similar pedigree in a second 'Genelach Dail Araide.'¹⁷⁰⁰ Book of Lecan gives similar information as in Rawl. B. 502.¹⁷⁰¹ Laud 610 gives Fiachu a twenty year reign between Lugaid and Fedelmid.¹⁷⁰² The 'Itim Síil Fergusa' places Fiachu in a list between Cass and Oengus.¹⁷⁰³

AI § 281 records that Fiachu nAraide and the Cruithni were defeated by Fiachu Mullachlethan (q.v.) and Cormac at the 'Bellum oc Fochairt Muirthemne.'¹⁷⁰⁴

Fiachua. see **Fiacua albus**

Fiacra. see **Fiachra mac Dúngaile**

Fiacua albus. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List D records a thirty year reign for Fiacua after 'Poponeuet' (see **Uipoig namet**) and before 'Tonaculmel' (see **Canutulachama**).¹⁷⁰⁵ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.¹⁷⁰⁶ List I repeats this.¹⁷⁰⁷ This is also true of List K.¹⁷⁰⁸ Fordun's List gives Fiacua a thirty year reign after Blarehassereth (q.v.) and before Chalag amfrud (q.v.).¹⁷⁰⁹

Fiagha. see **Fiachna mac Báetáin**

Fiagha?. see **Olfinecta**

Fial. Daughter of Míl (q.v.) and wife of Lugaid

(q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').¹⁷¹⁰

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) indicates that either the Gaels (q.v.) or the Cruithni (Picts?) landed in Ireland (q.v.) at Inber Scene (q.v.), where Fial bathed. The text is somewhat confused.

Fib. Legendary Pictish King and son of Cruithne (q.v.). His name appears to be an eponym for Fife.¹⁷¹¹

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Fib one of the seven sons of Cruithne who divided the north of Britain into seven parts.

Regnal List SL1 calls Fib one of the seven sons of Cruithne and gives him a reign of twenty-four years between Ce (q.v.) and Gede olgudach (q.v.).¹⁷¹² List SL2 M gives the same information.¹⁷¹³ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁷¹⁴ List SL3 La also calls Fib son of Cruithne and one of thirteen Cruithni kings.¹⁷¹⁵ List SL3 Lb also calls Fib son of Cruithne and gives him a twenty-four year reign before Fidach (q.v.).¹⁷¹⁶ List SL3 L repeats this.¹⁷¹⁷ Fib reigned for twenty one years before Fidach in List SL3 M.¹⁷¹⁸ Fib reigned for twenty-four years before Fidach in List SL3 Bi.¹⁷¹⁹

F.T. Wainwright equates Fib with Fife by using the divisions of Alba (q.v.) occurring in De Situ Albanie, which calls one area 'Fif cum Fothreue.'¹⁷²⁰ The text is edited by Skene.¹⁷²¹

Fibh, Fid. see **Fib**

Fidach. Legendary Pictish king. Son of Cruithne (q.v.).¹⁷²²

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Fidach one of Cruithne's seven sons who divided northern Britain (q.v.).

Regnal List SL1 lists Fidach as one of Cruithne's seven sons. He is given a forty year reign after 'Circin' (see **Cirig**) and before 'Fort[r]enn' (see **Fortrean**).¹⁷²³ In List SL2 M, Fidach is given the same reign between the same two kings.¹⁷²⁴ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁷²⁵ List SL3 La calls Fidach one of Cruithne's

son.¹⁷²⁶ List SL3 Lb repeats this; however, the list records a forty year reign at the start of the list.¹⁷²⁷ Lists SL3 L and SL3 M record a forty year reign between Fib and Fortrean.¹⁷²⁸ This is also true of SL3 Bi.¹⁷²⁹

F.T. Wainwright suggests that Fidach controlled the area 'Muref et Ross' as described in De Situ Albanie.¹⁷³⁰ The text is edited by Skene.¹⁷³¹ This was previously asserted by H.M. Chadwick, who equated the territory with 'Moray and Ross.'¹⁷³²

Finachta. Legendary king of Ireland (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) both mention kings with similar names (see Bagag ollfiacha, Eilim ollfhinachta, Olfinecta). However, whether or not one of these monarchs is Finachta is uncertain. Finachta is mentioned in P#L(CMP.AVH) as the ruler of Ireland when the Cruithni took control of northern Britain. This could be one of those mentioned in P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) or another person.

Rawl. B. 502 mentions several people named 'Fínnachta.'¹⁷³³ However, the 'Senchas Síil hÍr Fo hErind' records a 'Fínnachta' as one of the four sons of 'Ollam' (see Ollam Fótla).¹⁷³⁴ If any one of these is Finachta, this one seems the most likely. This 'Fínnachta' is also included in a list of kings of the Ulaid (q.v.) from the 'Dál Araide' (see Dál n-Araide).¹⁷³⁵ The Book of Leinster also calls this 'Finnachta' one of the four sons of Ollam Fótla in 'Senchas Síil hÍr fo hErinn so sis.' 'Finnachta' is again in a list of kings of the Ulaid.¹⁷³⁶ Book of Lecan gives similar information as in Rawl. B. 502.¹⁷³⁷ Laud 610 also mentions this king in the same context.¹⁷³⁸

AC records that 'Fineaghty,' the son of Ollam reigned for twenty years in which there was much snow.¹⁷³⁹ This is no doubt the same person as the 'Finnachta' from the Genealogies. It could also be Finachta.

Findachta. see Olfinecta

Fin(d)achta?. see Bagag ollfhiacha, Eilim
ollfhinachta
Findechta. see Olfinecta

Findchan. Unidentified priest. Possibly the
patron of Kilfinichen on Mull.¹⁷⁴⁰

Vita Columbae mentions that Findchan founded
a monastery named 'Artchain.' It also records that
Findchan wrongly ordained Aed Dub (q.v.) and was punished
with a decaying hand as predicted by Columba (q.v.).¹⁷⁴¹

Findchanus. see Findchan
Findechta?. se Bagag ollfhiacha
Findgaine. see Finguinne f. Deileroith

Findoll cisirne. Legendary King of Ireland
(q.v.).¹⁷⁴²

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED)
state that he was one of the Cruithni and record a reign
of thirty years for Findoll after Eilim ollfhinachta
(q.v.) and before Gede olgudach (q.v.). During his reign,
every cow had a white head.

Fineaghty?. see Finachta
Finecta. see Olfinecta

Finguinne f. Deileroith (d. 711).¹⁷⁴³

AT states that Finguinne was killed at Mag Manand
(q.v.) in a battle between the Picts and the Saxons
(q.v.).¹⁷⁴⁴ AU 711 records this event.¹⁷⁴⁵ This was
during the reign of Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.).¹⁷⁴⁶

Fin(n)ecta?. se Bagag ollfhiacha
Finnachta?. see Eilim ollfhinachta
Finnechta. see Olfinecta
Flaind Fina, Fla(i)nn. see Aldfrith

Flathrua mac Fiachrach.

AU 774 records the death of Flathrua and calls
him 'rex Cruithne' .¹⁷⁴⁷

Flathrua is included in the Book of Leinster

in 'Rig Dail Araide' (see Dál n-Araide) outside of the main genealogical material.¹⁷⁴⁸

Flathrue. see Flathrua mac Fiachrach
Flocclaid. see Fotlaid
Foala, Fodla. see Fotla
Foirtrenn. see Fortrean
Folorg. see Tolargg f. Drostan (c.712)
Foltaig, Foltla(id). see Fotlaid
Forcus, Forggus. see Fergus f. Mac Erca

Fortrean. Legendary Pictish King and eponym of Fortriu (q.v.).¹⁷⁴⁹

Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Fortrean one of seven sons of Cruithni who divided northern Britain (q.v.).

Regnal List SL1 calls Fortrean one of the seven sons of Cruithne and gives him a seventy year reign between Fidaich (q.v.) and 'Flocclaid' (see Fotlaid).¹⁷⁵⁰ List SL2 M records a forty year reign for Fortrean between these same two monarchs.¹⁷⁵¹ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁷⁵² List SL3 La calls Fortrean one of Cruithne's sons.¹⁷⁵³ List SL3 Lb seems to give him a seventy year reign between Fidach and Cat (q.v.).¹⁷⁵⁴ This is repeated in Lists SL3 L and SL3 M.¹⁷⁵⁵ SL3 Bi seems to give a two seventy year reigns between Fidach and Catv.¹⁷⁵⁶

F.T. Wainwright uses the description in De Situ Albanie to equate Fortrean's territory with 'Sradeern cum Meneted.'¹⁷⁵⁷ De Situ Albanie has been edited by Skene.¹⁷⁵⁸ H.M. Chadwick had previously equated the territory of Fortrean with 'Strathearn with Menteith.'¹⁷⁵⁹

Fortreann, Fortrend, Fort[r]enn. see Fortrean

Fotla. Personification of Ireland (q.v.).¹⁷⁶⁰

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) ambiguously states that Fotla fought the Cruithni or the Gaels (q.v.).

AC calls Fotla the sister of 'Banva' (see Banba) and 'Ere' (see Eire) and the daughter of 'Fiagha m^cDealvoe.'¹⁷⁶¹ AC records the killing of Fotla, her sisters, and their husbands by the Sons of Míl (q.v.).¹⁷⁶²

Fotlaid. Legendary Pictish King and son of Cruithne (q.v.).¹⁷⁶³

Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Fotlaid one of the seven sons of Cruithne who divide northern Britain (q.v.).

Regnal List SL1 calls Fotlaid son of Cruithne and records a thirty year reign for him between 'Fort[r]enn' (see **Fortrean**) and 'Got' (see **Cat**).¹⁷⁶⁴ List SL2 M gives the same information.¹⁷⁶⁵ This is true of List SL2 H.¹⁷⁶⁶ Lists SL3 La,¹⁷⁶⁷ SL3 L, SL3 M,¹⁷⁶⁸ and SL3 Bi¹⁷⁶⁹ call Fotlaid one of Cruithne's sons.

F.T. Wainwright equates the territory of Fotlaid with the 'Adtheodle et Gouverin' described in De Situ Albanie.¹⁷⁷⁰ This text was edited by Skene.¹⁷⁷¹ H.M. Chadwick had previously equated this territory with 'Atholl and Gowrie'.¹⁷⁷²

Fraechan? see **Broichan**
Fraich. see **Fróech**
Frathna. see **Fiacua albus**

Fróech (Fráech/Fróech mac Idaith). Connacht hero.

TBC describes how Cú Chulainn (q.v.) killed Fróech.¹⁷⁷³ TBF records that three of Fróech's cattle were taken by the Cruithni of Alba (q.v.). Later, Fróech and Conall Cernach (q.v.) went to Pictland (q.v.) to retrieve these cattle.¹⁷⁷⁴

Fyahor. see **Fiacua albus**
Gaileoin. see **Gelon**
Galaam. see **Galanen**

Galam (Galam Cennaleph, Cennalath) (d. c.580).¹⁷⁷⁵ Pictish king (Galam II, 556-557 (?)).¹⁷⁷⁶

AT records the death of Galam and calls him 'Cindaeladh rex Pictorum'.¹⁷⁷⁷ AC 580 mentions Galam's death.¹⁷⁷⁸ Galam's death is recorded in AU 580.¹⁷⁷⁹

Regnal List SL1 gives Galam a one year solo reign and a one year joint reign with Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.) between Drest f. Munait (q.v.) and Bridei's solo

reign.¹⁷⁸⁰ List SL2 M records a seven year reign for Galam and a one year joint reign with Bridei.¹⁷⁸¹ List SL2 O gives Galam a four year solo reign and a one year reign with Bridei between Drest f. Munait and Bridei's solo reign.¹⁷⁸² List SL2 H records a four year reign for him between Drest f. Gyrom (q.v.) and 'Gartnait fi[lius] Girom' (see **Garthnach f. Girom**).¹⁷⁸³ List D calls Galam 'Talalad' with a four year reign between Drest f. Munait and Bridei.¹⁷⁸⁴ Lists F1 and F2 record the same information.¹⁷⁸⁵ List I repeats this.¹⁷⁸⁶ This is true of List K¹⁷⁸⁷ and Fordun's List.¹⁷⁸⁸

H.M. Chadwick speculates that Galam may have been overthrown by Bridei but retained an under-kingship over the southern Picts.¹⁷⁸⁹ F.T. Wainwright also suggests that he was under Bridei.¹⁷⁹⁰ M.O. Anderson states that 'Cennaleph' or 'Cennalath' may be an Irish phrase meaning 'with particoloured head.'¹⁷⁹¹

Galam(arbith). see **Galanan**

Galan f. Barrfhind. Legendary Scot.

Senchus Fer nAlban states that Galan may have been the great-grandson of Erc (q.v.) by a mother from the Cruithni (Picts?).¹⁷⁹²

Galanan (Galam I). Pictish King (514-526).¹⁷⁹³

Regnal List SL1 gives Galanan a twelve year reign between Drest Gurthinmoch (q.v.) and the joint reign of Drest f. Gyrom (q.v.) and Drest f. Uudrost (q.v.).¹⁷⁹⁴ List SL2 M gives Galanan a fifteen year reign between the same monarchs.¹⁷⁹⁵ List SL2 O repeats this information.¹⁷⁹⁶ List SL2 H gives Galanan a fifteen year reign between Drest f. Gurthinmoch and Drest f. Uudrost.¹⁷⁹⁷ This is also true of List F1.¹⁷⁹⁸ Galanan has a twenty-five year reign between the same kings in List F2.¹⁷⁹⁹ List I repeats this.¹⁸⁰⁰ This is also true of List K¹⁸⁰¹ and Fordun's List.¹⁸⁰²

H.M. Chadwick states 'Galanan' may be Pictish.¹⁸⁰³

Galanarbit, Galanarilith, Galany. see Galanan
 Galum. see Galam
 Gamaldebald. see Gartnaith loc
 Ganach, Ganat, Ganut. see Garthnach f. Girom
 Garcuad. see Gartnait f. Donuel
 Garig. see Giric I
 Garnaichbolg. see Gartnaith loc
 Garnaid. see Gartnaich diuberr
 Garnald. see Gartnart f. Domelch
 Garnard. see Garthnach f. Girom, Gartnaich diuberr
 Garnait f. Donuel, Gartnart f.
 Domelch
 Garnard?. see Ciniod f. Uureddech
 Garnard'. see Garthnach f. Girom

Garnard f. Uuid (Gartnait son of Foth). Pictish
 King (631-635).¹⁸⁰⁴

AT records the killing of Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat
 (q.v.).¹⁸⁰⁵ This could be the son of Garnard or Gartnait
 f. Accidan (q.v.). AU 635 records Garnard's death at
 Segais (q.v.).¹⁸⁰⁶ AU 643 mentions Iarnnbodb's death.¹⁸⁰⁷

Regnal List SL1 gives Garnard a four year reign
 between Cinioch f. Lutrin' (q.v.) and Breidei f. Uuid
 (q.v.).¹⁸⁰⁸ List SL2 M gives Garnard a five year reign
 between Cinioch and Talorc f. Uuid (q.v.).¹⁸⁰⁹ List
 SL2 O records the same information.¹⁸¹⁰ This is also
 true of List SL2 H.¹⁸¹¹ M.O. Anderson states that the
 remaining lists call Garnard 'Nectan son of Fode.'¹⁸¹²
 List D gives him an eight year reign between Cinioch
 and Breidei.¹⁸¹³ Lists F1 and F2 give a five year reign
 between these same kings.¹⁸¹⁴ List I,¹⁸¹⁵ List K,¹⁸¹⁶
 and Fordun's List¹⁸¹⁷ give him an eight year reign between
 Cinioch and Breidei.

Garnat. see Gartnait f. Donuel, Gartnart f.
 Domelch
 Garnat-dives. see Gartnaich diuberr
 Garnath. see Ciniod f. Uureddech
 Garnathbolus. see Gartnaith loc
 Gartaid. see Garthnach f. Girom

Garthnach f. Girom (Gartnait). King of Picts
(536-543 (?)).¹⁸¹⁸

Regnal List SL1 give Garthnach a seven year reign between Drest f. Gyrom (q.v.) and Cailtram f. Girom (q.v.).¹⁸¹⁹ This is also true of List SL2 M¹⁸²⁰ and SL2 O.¹⁸²¹ List SL2 H gives him a seven year reign between Galam (q.v.) and Cailtram.¹⁸²² List D gives a six year reign between Drest f. Gyrom and Cailtram.¹⁸²³ Lists F1 and F2 record a six year reign between Drest f. Uudrost (q.v.) and Cailtram.¹⁸²⁴ List I repeats this.¹⁸²⁵ List K¹⁸²⁶ and Fordun's List¹⁸²⁷ give him a six year reign between Drest f. Gyrom and Cailtram.

Gartnaich diuberr. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Gartnaich a sixty year reign between 'Wradechuecla' (see Uuradech) and Talorc f. Achivir (q.v.).¹⁸²⁸ Lists SL2 M,¹⁸²⁹ SL2 O,¹⁸³⁰ and SL2 H¹⁸³¹ record the same information. This is also true of List D,¹⁸³² Lists F1 and F2,¹⁸³³ List I,¹⁸³⁴ and List K.¹⁸³⁵ Fordun's List gives him a sixty year reign between Uuradech and Hurgust f. Forgo (q.v.).¹⁸³⁶

Gartnaid(h). see Gartnait f. Donuel, Gartnart f. Domelch

Gartnain. see Garnard f. Uuid

Gartnait. see Garnard f. Uuid, Garnart (4), Garthnach f. Girom, Gartnaich diuberr, Gartnait f. Accidan, Gartnaith loc, Garnart f. Domelch

Gartnait?. see Gartnart f. Domelch

Gartnait f. Accidan (?) (seventh cent.). Possibly the father of Cano (see Cano f. Gartnait: Cano 2).¹⁸³⁷

AT records that the sons of Gartnait went to Ireland (q.v.).¹⁸³⁸ AT later mentions that the family of Gartnait left Ireland.¹⁸³⁹ AT also records the death of Cano.¹⁸⁴⁰ AC 683 mentions that Cano became a cleric.¹⁸⁴¹ AU 649 records war between the family of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) and Gartnait.¹⁸⁴² The journey of Gartnait's sons is mentioned in AU 668.¹⁸⁴³ Their

return from Ireland is recorded in AU 670.¹⁸⁴⁴ The death of Cano is mentioned in AU 688.¹⁸⁴⁵

Scela Cano calls Gartnait 'Gartnán mac Aeda maic Gabráin' and the rival of Aedán mac Gabráin.¹⁸⁴⁶ Gartnait may be confused with Gartnart f. Domelch (q.v.) or Gartnait f. Donuel (q.v.).¹⁸⁴⁷

There is confusion concerning the identity of Gartnait f. Accidan and his relationship to the two 'Canos' (see Cano f. Gartnait) and the 'sons of Gartnait who went to Ireland.' T.F. O'Rahilly asserts that Gartnait f. Accidan is not the same 'Gartnait,' whose sons went to Ireland.¹⁸⁴⁸ M.O. Anderson suggests this possibility and that this 'Gartnait' was son of Aedán mac Gabráin.¹⁸⁴⁹ John Bannerman thinks that the 'Gartnán' of the Scela Cano is Aedán's son 'Gartnait' who appears in the Senchus Fer nAlban (see Gartnart f. Domelch) and that the father of Cano 2 might have been Gartnait f. Donuel. The tale combines Gartnart f. Domelch and Gartnait f. Donuel into one character.¹⁸⁵⁰

Gartnait f. Donuel. Pictish King (657-7663).¹⁸⁵¹

AT records the death of Gartnait, 'king of the Cruithni.'¹⁸⁵² This is also true of AC 659,¹⁸⁵³ AU 663,¹⁸⁵⁴ and CS 659.¹⁸⁵⁵

Regnal List SL1 gives Gartnait a six and a half year reign between Talorcen f. Enfret (q.v.) and Drest f. Donuel (q.v.).¹⁸⁵⁶ List SL2 M records the same information.¹⁸⁵⁷ This is repeated in List SL2 O.¹⁸⁵⁸ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁸⁵⁹ List D records a five year reign for Gartnait between Talorcen and Drest.¹⁸⁶⁰ This is also true of Lists F1 and F2.¹⁸⁶¹ List I gives Gartnait a six year reign between Talorcen and Drest.¹⁸⁶² Fordun's List gives Gartnait a five year reign between Talorcen and Drest.¹⁸⁶³

John Bannerman suggests that Gartnait f. Donuel is the 'Gartnait' whose sons went to Ireland (see Gartnait f. Accidan) and the father of one of the 'Canos,' who appears in the Annals (see Cano f. Gartnait: Cano 2).¹⁸⁶⁴

Gartnaith. see Garnard f. Uuid, Gartnait f.
Accidan, Gartnait f. Donuel

Gartnaith loc. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records that Gartnaith loc reigned between Ru (q.v.) and 'Gartnait .iiii' (see Gartnart (4)).¹⁸⁶⁵ List SL2 M gives Gartnaith loc a four year reign between the same monarchs.¹⁸⁶⁶ List SL2 O repeats this.¹⁸⁶⁷ List D gives a nine year reign between 'Fevanacherche' (see Caruorst) and 'Poponeuet' (see Uipoig namet).¹⁸⁶⁸ The nine year reign could be a confusion with the 'four Gartnarts,' who do not appear in this list. Lists F1 and F2 record the same information.¹⁸⁶⁹ List I repeats this.¹⁸⁷⁰ List K gives Gartnaith loc a nine year reign between 'Dugil' (see Deocilinion) and Uipoig namet.¹⁸⁷¹ Fordun's List records a nine year reign between Caruorst and Uipoig namet.¹⁸⁷²

Gartnan?. see Gartnait f. Accidan

Gartnart (4) (Garnart, Gartnait). Four legendary Pictish kings.

Regnal List SL1 seems to record that four kings with this name reigned for nine years between Gartnaith loc (q.v.) and Breth f. Buthut (q.v.).¹⁸⁷³ List SL2 M gives the same information.¹⁸⁷⁴ List SL2 O gives 'Gartnait ini' a nine year reign between the same kings.¹⁸⁷⁵ M.O. Anderson suggests that 'ini' be read 'iiii,' as in the other lists.¹⁸⁷⁶ List SL2 H gives them a nine year reign between Ru (q.v.) and Breth.¹⁸⁷⁷

T.F. O'Rahilly suggests that the form 'Gartnait' is related to the Old Irish 'gart' ('head').¹⁸⁷⁸

Gartnart f. Domelch (Gartnait/Garnard son of Dome(1)ch/Dompnach). King of Picts (c.586-597).¹⁸⁷⁹

AT records the death of Gartnart.¹⁸⁸⁰ AC 590 also mentions this event.¹⁸⁸¹

Regnal List SL1 gives Gartnart an eleven year reign between Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.) and Nectū n. Uerb (q.v.).¹⁸⁸² List SL2 M gives the same information.¹⁸⁸³ List SL2 O repeats this.¹⁸⁸⁴ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁸⁸⁵ List D gives him a twenty year reign between Bridei and Cinioch f. Lutrin (q.v.). Gartnart established Abernethy (q.v.).¹⁸⁸⁶ Lists F1 and F2 gives a twenty year reign between Bridei and Nectū.¹⁸⁸⁷ List I repeats this.¹⁸⁸⁸ List K records a thirty year reign between Bridei and Cinioch. Gartnart established Abernethy.¹⁸⁸⁹ Fordun's List gives him a twenty year reign between Bridei and Nectū and states that he founded Abernethy.¹⁸⁹⁰

Senchus Fer nAlban seems to call Gartnart the son of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.).¹⁸⁹¹ John Bannerman suggests that 'Domelch' may have been Gartnart's Pictish mother and Aedán was his father.¹⁸⁹² Scela Cano mentions a 'Gartnán,' son of 'Aed' and nephew of Aedán.¹⁸⁹³ It seems to confuse Gartnart f. Domelch with a Pictish ruler 'Gartnait' (see Gartnait f. Accidan) who was father of Cano who went from Skye to Ireland (see Cano f. Gartnait: Cano 2).¹⁸⁹⁴ Bannerman states that Scela Cano has merged Gartnait f. Donuel (q.v.) and Gartnart f. Domelch into one person, thus causing 'chronological difficulties.'¹⁸⁹⁵

Gartnan?. see Gartnait f. Accidan
Gartnayt. see Gartnait f. Donuel
Gartnid. see Garnart (4)
Garuach. see Ciniod f. Uuredach
Gauach. see Garthnach f. Girom
Gauiach. see Gartnaich diuberr
Geas cuirdi, Geascuirti. see Gest guircich
Gede?. see Gede olgudach, Gub/Gib

Gede olgudach. Legendary Pictish king.

Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) call Gede one of seven Cruithni kings of Alba (q.v.) who ruled

Ireland for thirty years between Findoll cisirne (q.v.) and Slanoll (q.v.)..

Rawl. B. 502 states that Gede was one of four sons of Ollam Fótla (q.v.) in 'Senchas Síil hÍr Fo hErind.'¹⁸⁹⁶ Gede is included in a list of kings from Dal n-Araide (q.v.) between Slanoll (q.v.) and Bearngal (q.v.).¹⁸⁹⁷ 'Senchas Síil hÍr fo hErinn in so sis' in the Book of Leinster calls Gede one of four sons of Ollam Fótla. Gede is listed among kings of Dal n-Araide between Slanoll and 'Fiac' (see Bagag ollfiacha).¹⁸⁹⁸ Book of Lecan gives the same information.¹⁸⁹⁹ In Laud 610, 'Senchus síil hÍr in so' includes Gede among four sons of Ollam Fótla¹⁹⁰⁰ between Slanoll and Bagag ollfiacha.¹⁹⁰¹

AC calls Gede third son of Ollam Fótla with a peaceful, eighteen year reign between Slanoll and bagag ollfhiacha.¹⁹⁰²

Regnal List SL1 gives Gede an eighty year reign between Fib (q.v.) and Aenbegan (q.v.).¹⁹⁰³ List SL2 M gives an eighty year reign between Fib and Olfinecta (q.v.).¹⁹⁰⁴ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁹⁰⁵

M.O. Anderson suggests that Gede's inclusion as one of the Cruithnian kings of Ireland may have been influenced by the Regnal Lists.¹⁹⁰⁶ She points out the similarities among Gede olgudach, 'Gede' (see Gub/Gib) who succeeded Cruithne (q.v.), and the 'Gilgidi/Gidige' (see Gub/Gib) with a hundred and fifty year reign.¹⁹⁰⁷

Geide. see Gede olgudach
Gel(e)oin. see Gelon

Gelon. Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) states that the Cruithni, or Picts, were descended from the offspring of Gelon son of Ercal (q.v.) who came from Thrace (q.v.). P#F(CMP.RAM) repeats this. This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#L(CMP.AVH) states that the offspring of Gelon conquered Orkney (q.v.).

Regnal Lists SL3 L and SL3 M both call Gelon Ercal's son and a Cruithnian ancestor.¹⁹⁰⁸

The use of Gelon as an ancestor of the Picts seems to derive from the reference to 'pictosque Gelonos' in Virgil's Georgics.¹⁹⁰⁹ W.J. Watson states this idea and mentions that the descent of Gelon and Agathyrus (see Agatheris) from Hercules (Ercal) comes from Herodotus.¹⁹¹⁰ This may have caused confusion of Gelon with the tribe of the Gailioin (q.v.).

Gercnath, Gernargbolg, see Gartnaith loc
Gernath-bolg. see Gartnaith loc
Gernerd. see Gartnart f. Domelch

Gest gurcich. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a forty year reign for Gest between Guidid gaed brechach (q.v.) and Wurgest (q.v.).¹⁹¹¹ List SL2 M gives Gest a fifty year reign between these same monarchs.¹⁹¹² List SL2 H lists Gest between Guidid and the thirty Brudes (see Brude (30)) without a reign length.¹⁹¹³ List SL3 Lb gives Gest a forty year reign apparently between Guidid and Wurgest. This list intersperses the 'thirty Brudes' among the other kings.¹⁹¹⁴ List SL3 L records the same forty year reign for Gest seemingly between Olfinecta (q.v.) and Wurgest.¹⁹¹⁵ List SL3 M appears to give a forty year reign between Guidid and Wurgest.¹⁹¹⁶ SL3 Bi seems to repeat this but records 'xl. xl.' as his reign.¹⁹¹⁷

W.F. Skene suggests that Gest might be one of the thirty Brudes which would make thirty of them.¹⁹¹⁸ H.M. Chadwick indicates that Gest gurcich and Wurgest follow a pattern similar to that of Brude (30).¹⁹¹⁹

Gestgurcich. see Gest gurcich
Geye. see Gede olgudach
Gharan. see Taran f. Entifidich
Ghede?. see Gede olgudach
Gib, Gilgidi?. see Gub/Gib

Gillabor(?). Irish leader killed at Camlann (q.v.)

Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Gillabor was allied with Mordred (q.v.) at Camlann.¹⁹²⁰

'Gilla' is Irish for 'a youth of an age to bear arms.'¹⁹²¹ It is commonly used as a prefix in names.¹⁹²²

Gillafer (?). Irish leader killed at Camlann.

Geoffrey of Monmouth recounts that Gillafer was allied with Mordred (q.v.) at Camlann (q.v.).¹⁹²³

The name 'Gillafer' appears to derive from the Irish 'gilla' (see Gillabor) and 'fer' ('man').¹⁹²⁴

Gillapatric (?). Irish leader killed at Camlann.

The Genealogies mention many 'Gillapatrics' although none of these is likely to be this person.¹⁹²⁵

Geoffrey of Monmouth recounts that Gillapatric was allied with Mordred at Camlann (q.v.).¹⁹²⁶

Regarding the prefix 'Gilla,' see Gillabor.

Gillarum (?). Irish leader killed at Camlann.

Geoffrey of Monmouth recounts that Gillarum was allied with Mordred at Camlann (q.v.).¹⁹²⁷

Regarding the prefix 'Gilla,' see Gillabor.

Gille Caor. Legendary Irish King.

Origin Legend PEng(CMP.WFS) states that Gille Caor gave wives to the 'Peohtes' (Picts). This is the role given to Érimón (q.v) in other Origin Legends.

'Gille' is similar to the Irish term 'gilla' (see Gillabor) used as a prefix in many Irish names.

Ginga. see Cing

Girg/Carus. see Giric

Giric (Giric/Girg/Grig son of Dúngal). King of Scots (?878-889) possibly with Eochaid ap Rhun.¹⁹²⁸

Regnal List SL2 M gives Giric an eleven or three year reign between Aed mac Cináeda (q.v.) and 'Domnall filius Constantine.'¹⁹²⁹ List SL2 O repeats this.¹⁹³⁰

This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁹³¹ List D records that Giric killed Aed mac Cináeda and gives him a twelve year reign between Aed and Domnall. He defeated Ireland and the Angles (q.v.), freed the Scottish church from Pictish influence, and was buried on Iona (q.v.).¹⁹³² Lists F1, F2¹⁹³³ and I¹⁹³⁴ repeat this. List K gives the same account without mentioning his burial.¹⁹³⁵

Girig. see Giric
Golain. see Gelon
Golorg. see Talorg f. Muircholaich
Got. see Cat
Gracianus. see Gratian

Gratian. Roman Emperor (375-383).¹⁹³⁶

Life of Cadog states that Gratian was killed by Maximus (q.v.).¹⁹³⁷

Bede also states that Maximus killed Gratian.¹⁹³⁸ The Historia Brittonum records that Gratian ruled with his brother Valentinianus (q.v.) and was killed by Maximus.¹⁹³⁹ Geoffrey of Monmouth repeats this in an extended account.¹⁹⁴⁰ Gratian and Valentinianus were supported by Melga (q.v.) and Wanius (q.v.).¹⁹⁴¹

Gratianum, Gratianus. see Gratian
Grig. see Giric
Gruchne. see Cruithne

Gruibne. Legendary poet.

Longes Chonail calls Gruibne the poet of Feradach Find Fechnach (q.v.). He saves Conall Corc (q.v.) from freezing in the snow and from an ogam death sentence on Conall's shield.¹⁹⁴²

Vernam Hull indicates that other tales state that Gruibne was previously a captive freed by Conall.¹⁹⁴³

Gub(a). see Gub/Gib

Gub/Gib. Legendary Pictish King.
Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM)

call Gub the father of Cathluan (q.v.). They became powerful in Ireland and were expelled by Érimón (q.v.). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) seem to state that Gub expelled Érimón.

Regnal List SL1 appears to call Gub 'Gilgidi' and gives him a hundred and fifty year reign between thirty Brudes (see Brude (30)) and Tharain (q.v.).¹⁹⁴⁴ List SL2 M states that Gub either reigned between Brude (30) and Tharain or reigned for fifty years between Cathluan and Tharain.¹⁹⁴⁵ List SL2 O repeats this.¹⁹⁴⁶ This is also true of List SL2 H.¹⁹⁴⁷ List D seems to call Gub/Gib 'Cede' and gives him a hundred year reign between Cruithne (q.v.) and Tharain.¹⁹⁴⁸ Lists F1 and F2 give 'Gede' a hundred and one year reign between the same two kings.¹⁹⁴⁹ List I gives 'Gede' a hundred and fifty year reign between Cruithne and Tharain.¹⁹⁵⁰ List K records the same information.¹⁹⁵¹ Fordun's List gives this same king a reign between Cruithne and Tharain.¹⁹⁵²

M. Miller states that 'Gud' (Gub) replaced 'Gilgidi' from List SL1.¹⁹⁵³ M.O Anderson points out the similarities among Gede olgudach, the 'Gede' (Gub/Gib) who succeeded Cruithne (q.v.), and the 'Gilgidi/Gidige' who reigned for one hundred and fifty years.¹⁹⁵⁴

Gueleoin. see Gelon

Guidedh. see Guidid gaed brechach

Guidid gaed brechach. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL2 M records a fifty year reign for Guidid between Aenbegan (q.v.) and Gest gurcich (q.v.).¹⁹⁵⁵ List SL2 H repeats this information.¹⁹⁵⁶ List SL3 Lb gives a one year reign between Olfinecta (q.v.) and Gest gurcich.¹⁹⁵⁷ Lists SL3 M¹⁹⁵⁸ and SL3 Bi¹⁹⁵⁹ give an unspecified reign between the same kings.

W.J. Watson suggests that 'Guidid' is British for 'woodsman' and it may be the equivalent of 'Fidach' (q.v.), who appears in many of the Regnal Lists.¹⁹⁶⁰

Guidit. see Guidid gaed brechach
 Gulam. see Galanan
 Gud, Gut. see Gub/Gib
 Gvtheryn. see Vortigern
 Hedalous. see Aed Find

Hengest (c.428/40/50). Legendary Germanic invader
 (see Angles/English and Saxons) and ruler of Kent.¹⁹⁶¹

Bede states that Hengest and Horsa (q.v.) were
 the first rulers of the invaders from Germany (q.v.).¹⁹⁶²
 Hengest was ancestor of the kings of Kent.¹⁹⁶³ In
Historia Brittonum, Hengest and Horsa came to Britain
 (q.v.) with three ships during the reign of Vortigern
 (q.v.).¹⁹⁶⁴ Vortigern gave Kent to Hengest in return
 for Hengest's daughter as a bride. After gaining
 Vortigern's favour, he invited Otha (q.v.) and Ebissa
 (q.v.) to fight the Picts.¹⁹⁶⁵ Vortigern's son Vortimer
 repelled Hengest and Horsa.¹⁹⁶⁶ Hengest captured
 Vortigern after slaughtering his followers during a
 contrived 'peace conference.'¹⁹⁶⁷ Hengest was succeeded
 by Otha.¹⁹⁶⁸ Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Hengest
 and Horsa came to Kent with three ships during Vortigern's
 reign. Hengest received land after defeating the
 Picts.¹⁹⁶⁹ He repeats the tale of Vortigern's marriage
 and Hengest's rise to power.¹⁹⁷⁰ The Britons (q.v.),
 not trusting Hengest, gave the kingship to Vortigern's
 son Vortimer, who defeated Hengest four times.¹⁹⁷¹ When
 Vortimer had died and Vortigern had regained the kingship,
 Hengest instigated the 'peace conference' slaughter.¹⁹⁷²
 Hengest was concerned by Vortigern's death because he
 feared Ambrosius (q.v.).¹⁹⁷³ Hengest was defeated by
 Ambrosius and executed.¹⁹⁷⁴ Triad 59 of the Welsh Triads
 laments the advice which brought Hengest, Horsa, and
 Hengest's daughter to Britain.¹⁹⁷⁵

Hengist, Hengyst. see Hengest
 Heoghedbud, Heokebud. see Eochaid Buide
 Hereamon, Heremon, Herimon. see Érímon
 Her. see Erc
 Heriu. see Eire
 Herth. see Erc

Hethfin, Hethfyne. see Aed Find
Hethghed. see Eochaid Buide
Himgus. see Unuist f. Uurguist

Hoel (Hoel I, the Great). Legendary King of
Brittany and cousin of Arthur (q.v.).¹⁹⁷⁶

Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions Hoel often. He
states that Hoel came to Britain in to aid Arthur against
Colgrin and the Picts, Saxons (q.v.), and Scots.¹⁹⁷⁷
Arthur later left Hoel in Alclud, besieged by the Scots
and Picts. Arthur defeated the besiegers.¹⁹⁷⁸ Hoel
commanded half of Arthur's army in France and defeated
Guitard.¹⁹⁷⁹ Hoel was left in France and was probably
there at the time of Camlann (q.v.).¹⁹⁸⁰

Hoelum. see Hoel
Hors. see Horsa

Horsa (c.428/40/50). Brother of Hengest (q.v.).¹⁹⁸¹

Bede states that Horsa and Hengest came to Britain
from Germany. Horsa was killed in battle.¹⁹⁸² The Historia
Brittonum says that Horsa and Hengest arrived during the
time of Vortigern (q.v.).¹⁹⁸³ Horsa was killed during
the second of four battles which Vortimer, son of Vortigern,
fought against Hengest.¹⁹⁸⁴ Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions
that Horsa and Hengest came with three ships during
Vortigern's reign.¹⁹⁸⁵ Horsa agreed that Hengest should
receive Kent in exchange for Vortigern's marriage to
Hengest's daughter.¹⁹⁸⁶ Horsa was killed in battle by
the second son of Vortigern.¹⁹⁸⁷ Triad 59 of the Welsh
Triads laments the advice which brought Hengest, Horsa,
and Hengest's daughter to Britain.¹⁹⁸⁸

Huais(n)em. see Uaisnem
Hugh. see Aed Brecc
Hungus. see Unuist f. Wrguist
Hurgust?. see Onuist f. Urguist

Hurgust f. Forgso. Legendary Pictish King.
Fordun's List gives Hurgust a twenty-seven year

reign between Gartnaich diuberr (q.v.) and Talorc f. Achivir (q.v.). It says that Regulus (q.v.) brought St. Andrew's relics to Scotland during Hurgust's reign.¹⁹⁸⁹

Hurgust only appears in this list, and Molly Miller states that Onuist f. Urguist (q.v.) is the king associated with the St. Andrew legend. She also notes the similarity of 'Hurgust filius Forgso' with Onuist f. Urguist and Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.).¹⁹⁹⁰

Hushe. see Audgisl
Iafeth. see Japheth
Iarel. see Irial Glunmar
Iargalu. see Erglan

Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat (d. c.644). Son of Garnard f. Uuid (q.v.) or Gartnait f. Accidan (q.v.).¹⁹⁹¹

AT records that Iarnnbodb was burned to death.¹⁹⁹²
AU 643 also records this event.¹⁹⁹³

Iarnbuidb. see Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat
Iauad. see Javad
Iarnnboidbh. see Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat
Iathfed(h), Iathfeth. see Japheth
Iauad. see Javad

Im. Legendary Pictish leader.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) seems to indicate that Im was the son of Pern/Pert (q.v.) and one of the warriors of the Cruithni. However, the text may say 'uii' instead of 'Im.'¹⁹⁹⁴ P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) gives the same information. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) seems to omit Im. P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) state that Im was one of the elders of the Cruithni.

Im?. see Im
Imer. see Ivarr
Imm. see Im
Ingai?, Ing(u)i. see Cing

Iogenan. Possible Pictish priest in Ireland.¹⁹⁹⁵
Vita Columbae states that Iogenan had a book

written by Columba (q.v.).¹⁹⁹⁶

William Reeves equates the 'Pictum' of the text with the idea of 'Irish Picts' and claims that Iogenan was from Ireland.¹⁹⁹⁷ T.F. O'Rahilly indicates that the Latin 'Picti' was never used for the Irish 'Cruithin' (or 'Cruithni').¹⁹⁹⁸ Richard Sharpe agrees with this and says that 'Éoganán' (Iogenan) is an Irish name unknown in Pictland (q.v.) until the ninth century. He indicates that Iogenan may have altered his original name.¹⁹⁹⁹ Kenneth Jackson states that 'Iogenan' is Gaelic but used for the Pictish 'Uuen' (which probably came from British), the name of a Pictish King (see Uuen f. Unuist).²⁰⁰⁰

Iogenanum. see Iogenan
Iomair. see Ivarr

Irial Glunmar (Irél Glúnmár mac Chernaich).
Legendary nephew of Cruithne (q.v.) and ancestor of the Dál n-Araide (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) states that Irial was called 'Crodai' (q.v.) from which derived 'Nat Crodu,' a term used for the Cruithni. Irial was son of Conall Cernach (q.v.), nephew of Cruithne, and Lonceta (q.v.), daughter of Echdhe Eachbeoil (q.v.).

In Rawl. B. 502, Irial is called the ancestor of the Dál n-Araide.²⁰⁰¹ He is also called the son of Conall Cernach and the father of Rochaid mac Iréil Glúnmáir and Dáire mac Iréil Glúnmáir.²⁰⁰² Irial had two sons, one of which was father of Rechtaid Rigderg, king of Ireland and Alba (q.q.v.) in 'Item na Fothaid.'²⁰⁰³ Irial is included in a list beginning with 'Maicnia pater na Fothud.'²⁰⁰⁴ 'Na Ríg Immorro iar Conchobor' gives Irial a forty year reign.²⁰⁰⁵ In 'Genelach Húa nEchach,' he is Conall Cernach's son and father of Fiachu Findamnas mac Iaréoil Glúnmáir.²⁰⁰⁶ Book of Leinster calls Irial the son of Conall Cernach and father of Rochaid in 'Comuammand na hGenelach in so.'²⁰⁰⁷ Irial is given a forty year reign in 'Senchas

Síl Ir,' where he is son of Conall Cernach and father of Fiachu Findamnas. 'Genelach Dail Araide' calls Irial son of Conall Cernach and father of 'Amnas' (Fiachu Findamnas).²⁰⁰⁸ Book of Lecan repeats the information in Rawl. B. 502.²⁰⁰⁹ Laud 610 gives him a forty year reign and calls him Conall Cernach's son and father of Fiachu Findamnas.²⁰¹⁰

Isacon. see Isicon

Isicon. Legendary father of Britus (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#F(CMP.RAM) and P#G(CMP.JHT) call Isicon father of Britus. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) wrongly calls Britus the wife of Isicon.

Historia Brittonum seems to call Isicon 'Ascanius' and makes him grandfather of Britus and son of the Trojan hero Aeneas. 'Ascanius' may not be Isicon. It also says that his son killed him as predicted by fortune-tellers. He is given a reign of 37 years in Italy.²⁰¹¹ It seems to say that Britus was great-great grandson of Ascanius.²⁰¹² Duan Albanach calls Britus son of Isicon.²⁰¹³ Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Ascanius son of Aeneas and says that he went to Italy with his father after the Trojan War. In Italy he established a city called 'Alba.' 'Alba' (q.v.) is also a Gaelic name for Scotland. He repeats the tale of how his son killed him,²⁰¹⁴ a story taken from Historia Brittonum.²⁰¹⁵ Ascanius is called grandfather of Britus.²⁰¹⁶

Isiocon. see Isicon

Istoirine. see Istordine

Istoreth. Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Istoreth both the son of Istordine (q.v.) and the son of Agnaman (q.v.). He is also made the father of Pairte (see Pairte (Partholon?)) and the ancestor of Gelon (q.v.). This difference probably results from the addition of new

material to the account from the Historia Brittonum.

The Historia Brittonum says that Istoreth son of Istordine controlled 'Dalrieta' (see Dál Riata).²⁰¹⁷

Istordine. Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Istordine father of Istoreth (q.v.) but also calls Agnaman (q.v.) father of Istoreth. This difference probably results from the addition of new material to the Historia Brittonum.

Historia Brittonum calls Istordine father of Istoreth.²⁰¹⁸

Itarnan (d.669). Possibly founder and first bishop of Rathin in Buchan.²⁰¹⁹

In AT Itarnan and Corindu (q.v.) died amongst the Picts.²⁰²⁰ AU 669 mentions the same event.²⁰²¹

Kenneth Jackson states that 'Itarnan' is apparently not Celtic and is similar to 'Edarnon' and 'Idarnoin,' names that appear in inscriptions. Jackson suggests that Itarnan may be the 'Ethernan or Ithernan,' who was bishop of Rathin.²⁰²²

Itharnan. see Itarnan
Iustianus, Iustinianus. see Justinian
Iustinus. see Justin the Younger

Ivarr (Ivarr the Boneless?) (fl. 9th cent.).
King of Dublin.²⁰²³

AC 830 includes Ivarr amongst the Danes (q.v.) who intended to invade Ireland (q.v.).²⁰²⁴ AU 857 states that Ivarr and Oláfr (q.v.) defeated 'Caitil the Fair.'²⁰²⁵ AU 859 mentions that Ivarr and Oláfr led an army in Mide.²⁰²⁶ Ivarr, Oláfr, and Audgisl (q.v.) devastated the land of 'Fland m. Conaing' in AU 863.²⁰²⁷ AU 870 states that Ivarr and Oláfr besieged Dublin.²⁰²⁸ Ivarr and Oláfr brought back Angles (q.v.), Britons (q.v.), and Picts as captives to Ireland.²⁰²⁹ AU 873 records Ivarr's death.²⁰³⁰ CS 857 mentions the defeat of Caitil.²⁰³¹ CS 858 records that Ivarr and 'Cerball'

defeated the '[Cinel] Fiachach.'²⁰³² In CS 871, Ivarr brought back hostages from Alba (q.v.) but Picts are not mentioned.²⁰³³ CS 873 records Ivarr's death.²⁰³⁴

Jactan/Nectan. see Nechton f. Derelei

Japheth (Iaféth). Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Japheth father of 'Iauad' (see Javad) and an ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 includes Japheth in 'Incipiunt Pauca de Nominibus Laginensium...' (see Laigin).²⁰³⁵ He is listed in another genealogy of Laigin.²⁰³⁶ In 'Genelach Osrithe,' Japheth is son of Noah (q.v.). Japheth is also included in 'Incipiunt Dūili Sluinti na hGenelach,' where he seems to be ancestor of Fathecht (q.v.)

('Ethiecht').²⁰³⁷ Book of Lecan also seems to call him an ancestor of Fathecht.²⁰³⁸ MacFirbis Genealogies call him son of Noah and ancestor of the Gaels (q.v.).²⁰³⁹

AC says that Japheth was the ancestor of 'Miletus of Spaine' (see Míl).²⁰⁴⁰ AC also calls Japheth the son of Noah and the father of 'Magog.'²⁰⁴¹

Regnal List SL3 La calls him Cruithne's ancestor, Noah's son, and Javad's father.²⁰⁴² List SL3 Lb states that he was Cruithne's ancestor, Noah's son, and father of Fathecht.²⁰⁴³ List SL3 L repeats this.²⁰⁴⁴ The same is true of Lists SL3 M²⁰⁴⁵ and SL3 Bi.²⁰⁴⁶

Historia Brittonum states that Japheth was son of Noah, ancestor of Europeans, and had seven sons.²⁰⁴⁷

Japhett. see Japheth

Javad. Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Javad was an ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.), the son of Japheth (q.v.), and the father of Fathecht (q.v.).

Regnal List SL3 La gives the same information.²⁰⁴⁸

The Historia Brittonum seems to call Javad the fourth son of Japheth and the father of 'Iobobaath.'²⁰⁴⁹

Jovan. see Javad

Justinian. Roman Emperor (527-565).²⁰⁵⁰

AI 527 records the succession of Justinian.²⁰⁵¹

AI 554 incorrectly mentions the death of Justinian.²⁰⁵²

AT also records the succession of Justinian and his destruction of the Vandals in Africa.²⁰⁵³ AC 529 records that Justinian wrote his chronicles.²⁰⁵⁴ AU 527 mentions the succession of Justinian.²⁰⁵⁵

The Vita Niniani records that Justinian was succeeded by Justin II (see Justin the Younger).²⁰⁵⁶

Justin the Younger (Justin II). Roman Emperor (565-578).²⁰⁵⁷

AU 566 records the beginning of Justin's eleven year reign.²⁰⁵⁸

The Vita Niniani states that Justin succeeded Justinian (q.v.) and that Columba (q.v.) preached to the Picts during Justin's reign.²⁰⁵⁹

Justinianus. see Justinian
Karanethrecht. see Caruorst
Keallagh. see Cellach mac Ailella
Kelturam, Kelturan. see Cailtram f. Girom
Kenech. see Kineth f. Ferat
Kennet, Kinart. see Cináed mac Alpín
Kinat. see Kineth f. Ferat
Kinathhkerr. see Connad Cerr
Kineth. see Cináed mac Alpín

Kineth f. Ferat (Kinat, Cinaed son of Ferat/Wrad). King of Picts (842-843)²⁰⁶⁰ and son of Uurad f. Bargoit (q.v.).²⁰⁶¹

Regnal List D gives Kineth a one year reign between Bred (q.v.) and Drust f. Ferat (q.v.).²⁰⁶² List F1 gives Kineth a one month reign between Bred and Brude f. Fochel (q.v.).²⁰⁶³ List F2 gives a one year reign in the same position.²⁰⁶⁴ List I repeats this.²⁰⁶⁵ This is true of List K²⁰⁶⁶ and Fordun's List.²⁰⁶⁷

Kineth Cerr, Knath. see Connad Cerr

Kyburcan. see Cailtram f. Girom
Kynad. see Connad Cerr
Kynat. see Kineth f. Ferat
Kynather. see Connad Cerr

Lebarcham. Legendary Cruithni.

Book of Leinster calls Lebarcham mother of Caulnia (q.v.) and Condluán (q.v.) by Cú Chulainn (q.v.).²⁰⁶⁸

Ledend, Leit(h)(c)end, Leithenn. see Letenn

Letenn. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) state that Letenn was one of the six Cruithni who came from Thrace (q.v.). This is repeated in P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) call Letenn one of six Cruithni from Thrace and mention that he died before the others left the Franks (q.v.). This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#I(CMP.EG) say that Letenn was one of six descendants of Cruithne (q.v.) and Gelon (q.v.).

Lethand, Lethend. see Letenn
Liathain. see Liathan

Liathan. Legendary ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Liathan the son of Ercal (q.v.) and states that his descendants controlled the area of the Dimeti (q.v.), Guer (q.v.), and Guigell (q.v.).

Historia Brittonum gives similar information.²⁰⁶⁹

These accounts seem to be related to the settlement of the Uí Liathaín from east Cork into Cornwall and Dyfed in Wales, a migration which may have occurred by the third century.²⁰⁷⁰

Liethan. see Liathan
Loairn. see Loarn Mór

Loarn Mór (Loarn Mór mac Eirc). Legendary Scot. Rawl. B. 502 includes Loarn in 'Item Rīg Alban' as the father of Muiredach mac Loairn and the son of Erc (q.v.).²⁰⁷¹ The Book of Leinster repeats this in the 'Genealch Rīg Alban.'²⁰⁷² The MacFirbis Genealogies have a section about the descendants of Loarn.²⁰⁷³

Regnal List D says that Loarn was buried on Iona (q.v.).²⁰⁷⁴ Lists F1 and F2 repeats this.²⁰⁷⁵ This is also true of List I²⁰⁷⁶ and List K.²⁰⁷⁷

Vita Columbae says that Adomnán was forced to remain with the descendants of Loarn while returning to Iona from a synod.²⁰⁷⁸

Senchus Fer nAlban calls Loarn one of the sons of Erc and progenitor of the Cenél Loairn.²⁰⁷⁹ Duan Albanach calls Loarn one of Erc's three sons with a ten year reign in Alba (q.v.) before Fergus Mór (q.v.).²⁰⁸⁰

Loarnd. see **Loarn Mór**

Lóchéne mac Fíngin (d. c.645). King of Cruithni of Dál n-Araide (q.v.).²⁰⁸¹

AT records Lóchéne's death.²⁰⁸² AC mentions the death of Lóchéne and calls him 'K. of the Picts'.²⁰⁸³ AU 645 records the same event.²⁰⁸⁴

Locheni. see **Lóchéne mac Fíngin**

Lochit. see **Loichet**

Lochyne. see **Lóchéne mac Fíngin**

Loern(i). see **Loarn Mór**

Loichet. Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) calls Loichet the father of Cruithne (q.v.) and son of 'Inge' (see Cing). P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) repeats this. P#L(CMP.AVH) seems to call Loichet 'Luithe' and makes him father of Cing and son of 'Pairte' (see Pairte (Partholon?)).

Regnal List SL3 La calls Loichet the father of Cing and the son of Pairte (Partholon?).²⁰⁸⁵ This is also true of Lists SL3 Lb,²⁰⁸⁶ SL3 L,²⁰⁸⁷ and SL3 Bi.²⁰⁸⁸

Loichit. see Loichet

Lonceta. Legendary ancestor of Dál n-Araide (q.v.) and the Cruithni.

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) call Lonceta the daughter of Echde eachbeoil (q.v.) and the mother of Irial glunmar (q.v.).

Loncheta. see Lonceta

Lorin. see Loarn Mór

Luchta(i). see Loichet

Lugaid. Legendary chief of the Sons of Míl (q.v.) in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').²⁰⁸⁹

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) calls Lugaid the husband of Fial (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 calls Lugaid son of Ith mac Míled Espáin and grandson of Míl (q.v.).²⁰⁹⁰ The Book of Leinster calls Lugaid son of Ith and progenitor of different tribes in 'Comuammand na hGenelach in so.'²⁰⁹¹

Lugdach. see Lugaid

Lugneus. see Luigne moccu min

Luigne moccu Min. Associate of Columba (q.v.).²⁰⁹²

Vita Columbae records that Columba permanently cured Luigne of a nosebleed.²⁰⁹³ Adomnán mentions that Luigne encountered a monster in the river Ness in the territory of the Picts. Columba prevented the monster from attacking Luigne.²⁰⁹⁴ Richard Sharpe calls this the oldest account of the 'Loch Ness Monster.'²⁰⁹⁵

Luithe. see Loichet

Macbeth, Mac Be(a)t(h)ad. see Bretach (son of)

Macheth. see Bretach (son of)

Mael Caich, Mael-caich. see Máelcaich mac Scandail

Máelcaich mac Scandail (Máelcaich mac Scandláin). King of the Cruithni²⁰⁹⁶ of Dál n-Araide (q.v.)²⁰⁹⁷

(d. c.666).²⁰⁹⁸

The Book of Leinster mentions a poem that Máelcaich recited about his slain relative Aed Rón.²⁰⁹⁹ Book of Lecan and Laud 610 also record this poem.²¹⁰⁰

AT records that Máelcaich won the Battle of Fid Eoin (q.v.) against Dál Riata (q.v.).²¹⁰¹ AT also mentions the death of Máelcaich.²¹⁰² AC 630 records Fid Eoin but mistakenly says that Máelcaich was killed. He is called 'K. of the Picts.'²¹⁰³ Máelcaich's death is also mentioned in AC 662.²¹⁰⁴ AU 629 records that Máelcaich won at Fid Eoin.²¹⁰⁵ AU 666 mentions the death of Máelcaich.²¹⁰⁶ CS 629 records the Battle of Fid Eoin.²¹⁰⁷ Máelcaich's death is mentioned in CS 662.²¹⁰⁸

Maelcaith. see **Máelcaich mac Scandail**

Maelc(h)on. see **Mailcon**

Mael-duin. see **Máeldúin mac Máelifithrich**

Máeldúin mac Máelifithrich (d. c.681).²¹⁰⁹

Rawl. B. 502 lists Máeldúin as one of the two sons of Máel-fithrich mac Aeda Uaridnaich in the 'Mínigud Senchais Síl Chuind inso Sís.' It calls Máeldúin the father of Fergal mac Máeli-dúin. He is given a similar pedigree in 'Genelach Clainne Néill.'²¹¹⁰ The Book of Leinster records the same information in 'Genelach Rig Ailig.'²¹¹¹ Book of Lecan repeats this.²¹¹² Laud 610 also calls Máeldúin one of the two sons of Máel-fithrich and Fergal's father.²¹¹³

AI 680 records the death of Máeldúin.²¹¹⁴ AT mentions that Máeldúin burned Dúngal mac Scandail (q.v.) at Dún Cethirnn (q.v.). AT records the Battle of 'Blae Slébe' fought by Máeldúin.²¹¹⁵ AU 681 mentions the events and Máeldúin's death in the battle.²¹¹⁶ CS 673 records that Máeldúin killed 'Dunchadh mac Ulltain.'²¹¹⁷ CS 677 mentions the burning at Dún Cethirnn.²¹¹⁸

Maelgvn?, Maelicon. see **Mailcon**

Maeli-duin. see **Máeldúin mac Máelifithrich**

Mailcon. Father of Pictish King Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.). M.O. Anderson states that this individual could be Maelgwn, king of Gwynedd²¹¹⁹ (d.547/49 or 597/99).²¹²⁰

ACam. 547 records the death of 'Mailcun rex Genedotae.'²¹²¹ This is certainly Maelgwn; however, it is unclear if it is Mailcon. AI 584 records the death of Bridei f. Mailcon.²¹²² AT also mentions this event.²¹²³ AC 509, 563, and 584 all call Mailcon the father of Bridei.²¹²⁴ AU 505, 558, 560, and 584 all discuss the son of Mailcon.²¹²⁵ CS 560 also calls Mailcon the father of Bridei.²¹²⁶

Regnal List SL1 mentions Mailcon as the father of Bridei.²¹²⁷ Mailcon is also father of Bridei in List SL2 M.²¹²⁸ List SL2 O records this same information.²¹²⁹ This is true of List SL2 H.²¹³⁰ List D calls Mailcon 'Methon' and the father of Bridei.²¹³¹ Lists F1 and F2 also call Mailcon father of Bridei.²¹³² This is also true of List I,²¹³³ List K,²¹³⁴ and Fordun's List.²¹³⁵

The Life of Cadog records that 'Mailgunus' (Maelgwn) ruled all of Brittannia and was a contemporary of Arthur (q.v.). Maelgwn also gave protection to Cadoc (q.v.) as had Arthur.²¹³⁶

Gildas mentions a 'Maglocune' as a tyrant.²¹³⁷ A.O. and M.O. Anderson state that this individual is the same as the 'Mailcun' in ACam. 547; however, it is uncertain whether 'Maglocune' is the same person as Mailcon.²¹³⁸ Bede mentions Mailcon as the father of Bridei.²¹³⁹ Historia Brittonum mentions 'Mailcunus' as ruling the Britons (q.v.) 'in regione Guenedotae.'²¹⁴⁰ This is no doubt the same individual as in ACam. 547, who is Maelgwn. It is unclear whether this is Mailcon. Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Maelgwn a British leader who was brave but full of vice.²¹⁴¹ He records that Malgo had two sons: 'Ennianus' and 'Run.'²¹⁴² Maelgwn is Arthur's chief elder in Triad 1 of the Welsh Triads.²¹⁴³

H.M. Chadwick indicates that 'Mailcon' is a 'Welsh-Pictish' form and the equivalent of 'Maelgwn'; therefore, Maelgwn of Gwynedd could be the father of

Bridei f. Mailcon.²¹⁴⁴ Kenneth Jackson states that the name of Bridei's father is not clearly Goidelic as the genitive would be 'Málchon' rather than 'Mailcon' or 'Maelchon.'²¹⁴⁵ Jackson also indicates that 'Maelcon' derived from 'Maglocunos.'²¹⁴⁶

Maglocune?, Mailcun(us)?. see Mailcon
Mail Duin. see Máeldúin mac Máelifithrich
Mailgunus?. see Mailcon
Mair, Mais. see Mar
MakFingel. see Bretach (son of)
Malgo?. see Mailcon

Mar. Legendary Pictish ancestor.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records Mar as an ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.) and the son of Fathecht (q.v.) and father of Buan (q.v.).

Rawl. B. 502 mentions Mar as the son of Fathecht and the father of Séam mac Máir.²¹⁴⁷ In the 'Genelach Osrithe,' Mar is given the same pedigree.²¹⁴⁸

Regnal List SL3 La calls Mar an ancestor of Cruithne, son of Fathecht, and father of Buan.²¹⁴⁹ List SL3 Lb records the same information.²¹⁵⁰ This is also true of Lists SL3 L,²¹⁵¹ SL3 M,²¹⁵² and SL3 Bi.²¹⁵³

Marius. Son of Arvirargus (q.v.) and legendary King of Britain (q.v.).²¹⁵⁴

Origin Legends PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR), and PEng(CMP.WFS), PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) all record that Marius killed the leader of the Picts (see Roderic/Sodric) in battle and later gave them land.

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Marius defeated the Picts and killed their leader Sodric. Marius gave the Picts land in Caithness (see Cat (Caithness)).²¹⁵⁵

Maurius. see Marius
Maxen, Maximianus, Maximianus. see Maximus

Maximus (Magnus Maximus). Western Roman Emperor (383-388).²¹⁵⁶

Life of Cadog states that Maximus killed Gratian (q.v.) and controlled all Europe (q.v.). It also says that Maximus was an ancestor of Cadoc (saint) (q.v.).²¹⁵⁷

Gildas records that Maximus was a tyrant who had become emperor through military strength and not legal claim.²¹⁵⁸ Bede states that Maximus was made emperor by his soldiers and that he betrayed and killed Gratian in Gaul. Later Maximus was defeated by Gratian's brother Valentinianus (q.v.) and killed.²¹⁵⁹ Historia Brittonum calls Maximus the seventh Emperor who reigned in Britain and records that he killed Gratian.²¹⁶⁰ It mentions that Maximus was executed after his defeat by Valentinianus.²¹⁶¹ Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions Maximus frequently.²¹⁶² Melga (q.v.) and Wanius (q.v.) fought against Maximus because they were allied with Gratian and Valentinianus.²¹⁶³ Geoffrey also records that Gratian's friends killed Maximus.²¹⁶⁴

M. Beathadh. see Bretach (son of)
Mealicon. see Mailcon

Medb (Medb ingen Echach Fedlig (Feidlig)).²¹⁶⁵
Legendary Queen of Connacht.²¹⁶⁶

Rawl. B. 502 and Book of Leinster record that Medb was the daughter of Eochaid Feidlech mac Find and had three sons with Fergus mac Róig.²¹⁶⁷ Book of Lecan repeats this but seems to state that Medb had four sons with Fergus.²¹⁶⁸ Laud 610 mentions the three sons of Medb.²¹⁶⁹

TBC mentions Medb frequently. She attacked the Cruithni and the Ulaid (q.v.).²¹⁷⁰ TBF records that Fróech (q.v.) intended to bring his stolen cattle to Medb after he had retrieved them.²¹⁷¹

Medba. see Medb
Medraut, Medrawt. see Mordred
Meilge??. see Melga

Meilochon, Melcho, Melchon, Melcon. see Mailcon

Melga. Legendary king of Picts.²¹⁷²

Rawl. B. 502 refers to a prehistoric 'Meilge' and two others of the same name.²¹⁷³ Book of Leinster mentions a 'Milige' in 'Genelach Laigsi.'²¹⁷⁴ Book of Lecan repeats this and includes Conall Cernach (q.v.) in the genealogy.²¹⁷⁵ Laud 610 lists a 'Melge Mol-', who is the previously mentioned 'Meilge,' in 'Senchus Síl hErimōin annso fo hEirind.'²¹⁷⁶ Although none of these is probably Melga, it is interesting to note the similarity.

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Melga was allied with Wanius (q.v.) of the Huns (q.v.) against Maximus (q.v.).²¹⁷⁷ Melga and Wanius invaded Britain in support of Gratian (q.v.) and Valentinianus (q.v.).²¹⁷⁸ The text uses both 'Melge' and 'Melga.'

Melge(?). see Melga

Merlochon, Methon, Methor. see Mailcon

Meuric, Meuruc, Meurvc. see Marius

MhecBheathadh. see Bretach (son of)

Míl (Mil Espáine mac Bili). Legendary ancestor of the Sons of Míl in the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').²¹⁷⁹

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that descendants of Míl gave wives to the Cruithni. P#B(Bal.)(TR.WFS) seems to state that the Sons of Míl gave land to the Cruithni. P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) says that Cruithne (q.v.) stole wives from the Sons of Míl. P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that the Sons of Míl gave the widows of the men who had drowned with Donn (q.v.) to the Cruithni because the women of Alba (q.v.) had died. P(AC) records a similar tale.

Rawl. B. 502 includes Míl in 'Bunad Laigen Immorro 7 a Tindrem co Adam.'²¹⁸⁰ Míl is also called the father of Érimón (q.v.) and son of Bile mac Nemáin.²¹⁸¹ 'Genelach Eoganachta Caissil' calls Míl Éber's father

and son of Bile or 'Nem.'²¹⁸² Míl is the father of Éber and son of Nem in 'Incipiunt Dūili Sluinti na hGenelach.'²¹⁸³ In Book of Leinster, 'Nidu dír do dermat 7ċ.' calls Míl Érimón's father.²¹⁸⁴ Míl is Éber's father in 'Genelach Eoganachta Caisil.' 'Senchas Síh fo hErinn in so sis' states that Míl is the father of Ir, an ancestor of Ollam Fótla (q.v.).²¹⁸⁵ Book of Lecan seems to give a similar pedigree as in Rawl. B. 502.²¹⁸⁶ Laud 610 records that two of Míl's sons, Érimón and Éber, divided Ireland (q.v.) into two parts.²¹⁸⁷ MacFirbis Genealogies seem to have a section about the Sons of Míl.²¹⁸⁸ MacFirbis Abstract also includes a section about the Sons of Míl.²¹⁸⁹

AI § 35 records that Míl died in Spain (q.v.).²¹⁹⁰ AC mentions that Míl was of the 'Race of Japheth' (see Japheth).²¹⁹¹ AC records that Míl had eight sons.²¹⁹² There are numerous other references to Míl in AC. CS calls Míl the son of Bile and states that he travelled from Spain to Scythia (q.v.) and from Scythia to Egypt. It also records that he died in Spain.²¹⁹³

Milchon. see Mailcon
Mile(a)d, Miletus, Milid(h). see Míl
Milige??. see Melga
Militus. see Míl

Moŋgfind. Daughter of Feradach Find Fechnach (q.v.).²¹⁹⁴

Rawl. B. 502,²¹⁹⁵ Book of Leinster, and Book of Lecan²¹⁹⁶ record that Moŋgfind was Feradach's daughter and the mother of Cairpre Cruithnechan (q.v.).

Longes Chonail mentions that Feradach had a daughter who had a son with Conall Corc (q.v.). However, neither the daughter nor the son are given a name.²¹⁹⁷ Presumably, they are Moŋgfind and Cairpre Cruithnechan.

Mongfinne. see Moŋgfind

Mordred. Legendary nephew of Arthur (q.v.).²¹⁹⁸

ACam. 537 records that Mordred and Arthur killed each other at Camlann (q.v.).²¹⁹⁹

Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions Mordred often. Mordred is called the son of the sister of Ambrosius (q.v.) and Loth.²²⁰⁰ Lewis Thorpe states that this is a mistake for Arthur's sister.²²⁰¹ Geoffrey records that Mordred was allied with Picts, Scots, and Irish (q.v.) against Arthur.²²⁰² Mordred was killed at Camlann (q.v.).²²⁰³ Triad 51 of Welsh Triads also discusses Camlann.²²⁰⁴ Triad 54 states that Mordred ate and drank everything at Arthur's court and attacked Guinevere.²²⁰⁵

Mordredus. see Mordred

Morleo. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a fifteen year reign for Morleo between Tharain (q.v.) and Deocilinion (q.v.).²²⁰⁶ List SL2 M gives the same information.²²⁰⁷ List SL2 O repeats this.²²⁰⁸ This is also true of List SL2 H, which records a twelve year reign for Morleo.²²⁰⁹

Moylekeigh. see M \acute{e} lcaich mac Scandail

Nact'am. see Garnard f. Uuid

Nact'an. see Nectū n. Uerb

Nae(i). see Noah

Nainnid. see Ninnid mac Duach

Naoi. see Noah

Neachtan. see Necthon f. Derelei, Nectū n. Uerb

Neactan. see Necton f. Erip, Nectū n. Uerb

Neaghtinn. see Necthon f. Derelei

Nechan?. see Garnard f. Uuid

Nechtain. see Nechtán, Necthon f. Derelei

Nechtan. see Necthon f. Derelei

Nechtán. Legendary Pict (see Picts).

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) call Nechtán one of six Cruithni who came from Thrace (q.v.). This is also true of P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH). P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) records that Nechtán died with three of his brothers after Ard Lemnacht (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) give the same information. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat

this. P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#I(CMP.EG) call Nechtán one of six sons of Gelon (q.v.).

Kenneth Jackson states that 'Nechtán' is equivalent to 'Nechton,' 'Nehhton,' 'Nehton,' and 'Naiton'²²¹⁰ and that 'Nechtán' is Gaelic.²²¹¹ He indicates that 'Nechton' or 'Nehhton' is Celtic but not Gaelic.²²¹²

Nechtán?. see Nectū n. Uerb
Nectan. see Necthon f. Derelei, Necton f. Erip,
Nectū n. Uerb
Nectan?. see Nectū n. Uerb
Nectane. see Garnard f. Uuid, Necthon f. Derelei,
Necton f. Erip, Nectū n. Uerb
Necthad. see Nectū n. Uerb

Necthon f. Derelei (Nechton, Nechtán son of Derile). Pictish King (?706-?724, 729).²²¹³

AT records that Necthon captured his brother Tolargg f. Drostan (q.v.).²²¹⁴ Necthon also drove out the family of Iona (q.v.) in AT.²²¹⁵ AT mentions that Necthon entered the religious life and later records that Drest (c.728) (q.v.) held Necthon captive.²²¹⁶ AT records the Battle of Caislén Credi (q.v.) in which Necthon defeated Elpín (c.728) (q.v.). AT mentions Necthon's death.²²¹⁷ AC 725 records Caislén Credi.²²¹⁸ AU 710 records that two of Necthon's sons were killed in battle.²²¹⁹ AU 713 mentions that Necthon captured Tolargg.²²²⁰ AU 717 records that Necthon expelled the Iona community.²²²¹ AU 726 mentions that Necthon was the prisoner of Drest (c.728).²²²² AU 729 records that Onuist f. Uргуist (q.v.) defeated Necthon at Monad Carno (q.v.).²²²³ CS 713 mentions the Iona expulsion.²²²⁴

Regnal List SL1 records a fifteen year reign for Necthon between Bredei f. Derelei (q.v.) and the joint reign of 'Drest et Elpín' (see Drest (c.728) and Elpín (c.728)).²²²⁵ List SL2 M gives Necthon a ten year reign between the same monarchs.²²²⁶ List SL2 O records the same information.²²²⁷ This is also true of List SL2 H.²²²⁸ List D gives Necthon a reign of eighteen

years between 'Taran f. Amfredech' (see Taran f. Entifidich) and Bredei f. Derelei.²²²⁹ Lists F1 and F2 record an eighteen year reign between Bredei and 'Garnath fil. Ferath' (see Ciniod f. Uuredech) and a second nine month reign between Onuist f. Urguist and Elpín (c.728).²²³⁰ List I records the same information and places the second reign between Onuist and Oengus f. Bruide (q.v.).²²³¹ List K repeats this.²²³² This is also true of Fordun's List.²²³³

Bede mentions a letter to Necthon from Ceolfriith (q.v.) concerning the proper observance of Easter.²²³⁴

Regarding the name of this monarch, see Nechtán.

Necton f. Erip (Nechtán I). Pictish King (460-484(?)).²²³⁵

Regnal List SL1 records a twenty-four year reign for Necton between Talorc f. Aniel (q.v.) and Drest Gurthinmoch (q.v.). Necton was visited by Darlugdach (q.v.) during the third year of his reign and he founded Abernethy (q.v.). Necton visited Brigid (q.v.) when he was driven out by his brother Drust f. Erp (q.v.).²²³⁶ List SL2 M gives the same information. It records the visit of Darlugdach and the foundation of Abernethy.²²³⁷ List SL2 O gives the same information about Necton.²²³⁸ This is also true of List SL2 H.²²³⁹ List D gives Necton a ten year reign between Talorc f. Aniel and Drest Gurthinmoch.²²⁴⁰ Lists F1 and F2 repeats this.²²⁴¹ List I gives the same information.²²⁴² List K repeats this.²²⁴³ This is also true of Fordun's List.²²⁴⁴

Regarding the name of this monarch, see Nechtán.

Nectonio. see Necthon f. Derelei

Nectu n. Uerb (Nectu n. Uerd, Nechtán grandson of Verb, Nechtán nepos of Uerb, or son of Irb). Pictish King (c.601/02-621). Possibly son of Cano f. Gartnait (see Cano f. Gartnait: Cano 1). He could be Neithon son of Gwyddno of Strathclyde.²²⁴⁵

AT records the death of 'Nechtan mac Canand.'²²⁴⁶
This seems to be Nectū. AU 621 also mentions the death
of this 'Nechtan.'²²⁴⁷ This is also true of CS 621.²²⁴⁸

Regnal List SL1 gives Nectū a reign of twenty
years after Gartnart f. Domelch (q.v.) and before Cinioch
f. Lutrin (q.v.).²²⁴⁹ List SL2 M records the same
information.²²⁵⁰ List SL2 O repeats this.²²⁵¹ This
is also true of List SL2 H.²²⁵² Lists F1 and F2 record
a twenty-one year reign between Gartnart f. Domelch and
Cinioch f. Lutrin and that he founded Abernethy
(q.v.).²²⁵³ This is also said of Necton f. Erip (q.v.).
List I gives him a twenty-one year reign between Gartnart
and Cinioch.²²⁵⁴ Fordun's List gives Nectū a nine year
reign between the same two monarchs.²²⁵⁵

Regarding the name of this monarch, see **Nechtán**.

Nemed. Legendary son of Agnaman (q.v.) in the
Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').²²⁵⁶

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) seems to record
that the children of Nemed allied themselves with the
Gaels (q.v.). The text is confused and may indicate
the Cruithni instead of the Gaels.

MacFirbis Genealogies appear to associate him
with Partholon (see **Pairte (Partholon?)**).²²⁵⁷

AC records that Nemed was the son of Agnaman.²²⁵⁸

Historia Brittonum records that Nemed went to
Ireland (q.v.) from Spain (q.v.) in a journey that took
a year and a half.²²⁵⁹ Duan Albanach mentions that the
clan of Nemed ruled Alba (q.v.) after Britus (q.v.).²²⁶⁰

Nemedh, **Nemhidh**, **Nemid**. see **Nemed**
Nethan. see **Necton** f. **Erip**, **Nectū** n. **Uerb**
Nett'an. see **Necthon** f. **Derelei**
Netthan. see **Necton** f. **Erip**
Nevye, **Nimeth**. see **Nemed**

Ninian (**Nynia**) (c.400-450). Bishop of
Whithorn.²²⁶¹

Miracula Ninie describes how Ninian converted

a Pictish tribe, the Niduari (**q.v.**).²²⁶² Vita Niniani records Bede's account of Ninian.²²⁶³ This story is related later in the same text.²²⁶⁴

Bede says that Ninian preached to southern Picts.²²⁶⁵

Nindidh, Ninnida. see **Ninnid mac Duach**

Ninnid mac Duach (c. 561). Victor at Cúl Dremne (**q.v.**).²²⁶⁶

Rawl. B. 502 calls Ninnid the son of Duach and the father of Báetán in the 'Genelach Ceníuil Duach.'²²⁶⁷

AI 561 records Ninnid's victory at Cúl Dremne.²²⁶⁸ This is also mentioned in AT.²²⁶⁹ AT records that Ninnid gained hostages in battle against the Cruithni.²²⁷⁰ AU 561 mentions Cúl Dremne.²²⁷¹ His acquisition of hostages is discussed in AU 563.²²⁷² CS 543 records that Ninnid won at 'Sligech.'²²⁷³ Cúl Dremne is mentioned in CS 561.²²⁷⁴ CS 563 records that Ninnid gained hostages and treasure in battle.²²⁷⁵

Noah (Nóe mac Laméach). Legendary Pictish ancestor and Biblical shipwright.

Rawl. B. 502 includes Noah in 'Bunad Laigen immorro 7 a Tindrem co Adam' as the son of Laméach. Noah is the father of Japheth (**q.v.**) in 'Genelach Osrithe.'²²⁷⁶ In 'Genelach na Fomore,' Noah is called the son of Lamech and father of Cam (Ham).²²⁷⁷ Book of Lecan repeats this.²²⁷⁸ The MacFirbis Genealogies seem to call Noah the father of Japheth.²²⁷⁹ AC states that Noah was Laméach's son and Japheth's father. It records how Noah built his ark.²²⁸⁰

Regnal List SL3 La calls Noah Lamech's son and Japheth's father. He is also the ancestor of Cruithne (**q.v.**).²²⁸¹ List SL3 Lb again makes Noah the father of Japheth and ancestor of Cruithne.²²⁸² List SL3 L gives the same information.²²⁸³ This is also true of Lists SL3 M²²⁸⁴ and SL3 Bi.²²⁸⁵

The Historia Brittonum records that the second age of the world began with Noah.²²⁸⁶ Noah is called the father of Cam (Ham), who laughed at Noah.²²⁸⁷ It also states that Noah had three sons.²²⁸⁸

Noe(h). see Noeh
Octa. see Octha

Octha. Legendary son of Hengest (q.v.).²²⁸⁹

The Historia Brittonum records that Octha and Ebissa (q.v.) came to Britain at the urging of Hengest and fought against the Picts.²²⁹⁰ After the death of Hengest, Octha took control of Kent.²²⁹¹ Octha is Ossa's father and ancestor of the Kentish kings.²²⁹² Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions Octha frequently. Octha arrived in Britain with Ebissa and three hundred ships.²²⁹³ After Hengest had been defeated by Ambrosius (q.v.), Octha fled to York.²²⁹⁴ Geoffrey also records that Octha was eventually killed in battle against the Britons (q.v.) under the leadership of Utherpendragon.²²⁹⁵

Octlarge. see Talorc f. Uuid
Oebegan. see Aenbegan
Oengus. see Onuist f. Uргуist, Unuist f. Uurguist

Oengus. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) records that Oengus was one of six Cruithni from Thrace (q.v.). P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) repeat this and state that Oengus died after Ard Lemnacht (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) also call Oengus one of the six Cruithni from Thrace. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) give the same information about Oengus. P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#I(CMP.EG) calls Oengus one of the six sons of Gelon (q.v.).

Kenneth Jackson states that the 'Oengus' is Gaelic and derives from the Celtic '*Oinogustus.' He says that the Pictish forms are 'Onuist' and 'Unuist.'²²⁹⁶

Oengusa. see Oengus f. Bruide, Oengus Mór

Onuist f. Uргуist

Oengus f. Bruide. Pictish King. M.O. Anderson suggests that he is a repetition of Onuist f. Uргуist (q.v.) as he only occurs in some of the Regnal Lists.²²⁹⁷

Regnal List D gives a Oengus a six month reign between 'Carnach f. Ferach' (see Ciniod f. Uuredach) and 'Alpin f. Feret' (see Elpin f. Uuroid).²²⁹⁸ Lists F1 and F2 repeats this and records a second reign for him of thirty-six years.²²⁹⁹ List I gives a thirty-six year reign between Onuist f. Uргуist and 'Brude filius Engus' (see Bredei f. Uuirguist).²³⁰⁰ List K seems to call him 'Fergus fitz Frude' and gives a one month reign between 'Nectan fitz Fergaleg' (see Necthon f. Derelei) and Elpin f. Uuroid.²³⁰¹ Fordun's List records a sixth month reign for Oengus between the same two kings.²³⁰²

Regarding the name of this monarch, see Oengus.

Oengussa. see Oengus f. Bruide

Oengusu. see Onuist f. Uргуist

Oengus Mór (Oengus Mór mac Eirc). Third son of Erc (q.v.) with descendants on Islay (q.v.).²³⁰³

MacFirbis Genealogies appear to discuss descendants of Oengus.²³⁰⁴ MacFirbis Abstract mentions 'Mac Aongusa.' It is uncertain if this refers to Oengus.²³⁰⁵

Regnal List D,²³⁰⁶ Lists F1 and F2,²³⁰⁷ and List I²³⁰⁸ state that Oengus was one of three sons of Erc who were buried on Iona (q.v.).

Senchus Fer nAlban frequently mentions Oengus. He is one of twelve (or thirteen) sons of Erc and has descendants in Scotland.²³⁰⁹ He had two sons, whos descendants settled on Islay.²³¹⁰ Duan Albanach calls Oengus one of the three son of Erc.²³¹¹ Longes Chonail mentions that Conal Corc (q.v.) will be famous amongst the 'tuathe Oengusa.' This could refer to Oengus Mór or another person of the same name.²³¹²

Regarding the name, see Oengus.

Offrick, Oisiric. see Osric f. Aelfric
Oiter. see Utherpendragon

Oláfr (Olaf, Amlaíb) (fl. 9th cent.). Scandinavian prince and king of Dublin based in Ireland (q.v.).²³¹³

AI 867 states that Oláfr conspired against Les Mór and lost Mártan.²³¹⁴ AC 864 records that Oláfr and Audgisl (q.v.), who were Danish princes (see Danes), took troops to Pictland (q.v) and returned with hostages.²³¹⁵ AU 857 mentions that Oláfr and Ivarr (q.v.) defeated 'Caittil Find' in Munster.²³¹⁶ Oláfr, Ivarr, and Cerball took a large army into Meath in AU 859.²³¹⁷ AU 863 records that Oláfr, Ivarr, and Audgisl raided the territory of Flann son of Conaing.²³¹⁸ In AU 864 Oláfr drowned Conchobor son of Donnchad, a king of Meath.²³¹⁹ AU 866 mentions that Oláfr and Audgisl pillaged Pictland and captured hostages.²³²⁰ Oláfr and Ivarr attacked the fortress of Ail Cluaithe for four months and then destroyed it in AU 870.²³²¹ AU 871 tells that Oláfr and Ivarr returned to Dublin with hostages consisting of Angles (q.v.), Britons (q.v.), and Picts.²³²² In CS 853 Oláfr came to Ireland and gained the service of the Scandinavians in Ireland and received payment from the Gaels (q.v.).²³²³ CS 857 tells of Oláfr and Ivarr being victorious in Munster.²³²⁴ Oláfr drowned Conchobor in CS 864.²³²⁵ In CS 869 Oláfr burned Ard-Macha and took one thousand captives.²³²⁶ Oláfr and Ivarr arrived in Dublin from Alba (q.v.) with Saxons, Britons, and two hundred ships in CS 871.²³²⁷

Olfinecta. Legendary Pictish King.

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) both record the reigns of Eilim ollfhinachta (q.v.) and Bagag ollfiacha (q.v.). It is uncertain whether either of these kings is Olfinecta.

Rawl B. 502. mentions a 'Fínnachta' (see Finachta) who is one of four sons of Ollam Fótla (q.v.).²³²⁸ It is unclear if this is Olfinecta. Book of Leinster, Book of Lecan,²³²⁹ and Laud 610²³³⁰ also mention this person.

AC discusses the reign of 'Fiagha,' the son of Ollam Fótla.²³³¹ Again, it is not certain if this king is Olfinecta. It could also be Eilim ollfhinachta, Bagag ollfiacha, or Finachta.

Regnal List SL1 records a sixty year reign for Olfinecta between Aenbegan (q.v.) and Guidid gaed brechach (q.v.).²³³² List SL2 M gives Olfinecta the same reign between Aenbegan and Geide olgudach (q.v.).²³³³ The information in SL1 is also true of List SL2 H.²³³⁴ List SL3 Lb seems to give Olfinecta a sixty year reign between Aenbegan and Guidid gaed brechach. However, the list is somewhat confused because it intersperses the 'thirty Brudes' (see Brude (30)) throughout the list.²³³⁵ List SL3 L appears to give Olfinecta a sixty year reign after Cat (q.v.) and before Gest gurchich (q.v.). Again, this list intersperses the 'thirty Brudes.'²³³⁶ The similarly confused List SL3 M seems to record a sixty year reign for Olfinecta between Cat and Guidid gaed brechach.²³³⁷ This is also true of SL3 Bi.²³³⁸

H.M. Chadwick believes that Olfinecta is the same as Eilim ollfhinachta.²³³⁹

Olfinecta?. see Bagag ollfhiacha

Ollam Fótla. Legendary King of Ireland (q.v.) and Alba (q.v.) from the Cruithni.

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that Ollam Fótla was one of seven Cruithnian kings of Alba who ruled Ireland. They also mention that he

instituted the 'Feast of Tara' (see Tara).

Rawl. B. 502 mentions Ollam Fótla frequently. Ollam Fótla is included in the 'Rīg Erenn' as the father of Cairpre mac Ollaman Fótla.²³⁴⁰ The 'Senchas Síil hīr fo hErind' states that Ollam Fótla reigned for forty years and that he had four sons.²³⁴¹ The Book of Leinster also records that Ollam Fótla reigned for forty years and had four sons. It also mentions that he is of the Ulaid (q.v.) from Dál n-Araide (q.v.).²³⁴² Book of Lecan and Laud 610 record the same information.²³⁴³

Ollamh. see Ollam Fótla
Ollfin(d)achta. see Olfinecta
Ollumain. see Ollam Fótla
Onbes. see Onuist f. Uргуist
Onegus(s)a. see Oengus f. Bruide
Onuist, Onnist, Onuis. see Onuist f. Uргуist

Onuist f. Uргуist (Onnist, Oengus I son of Forgus/Fergus). Pictish King (729-61) and King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) (736-750).²³⁴⁴

ACam. 736 records the death of 'Ougen rex Pictorum'.²³⁴⁵ This could be misplaced or a mistake for Bruide f. Onuist (q.v.). AT records that Onuist defeated Elpín (c.728) (q.v.) at the Battle of Mónad Croibh (q.v.).²³⁴⁶ Onuist defeated Drest (c. 728) (q.v.) at the Battle of Druim Dergblathuig (q.v.).²³⁴⁷ AT states that Onuist drowned Talorgan f. Drostan (c. 734) (q.v.).²³⁴⁸ The death of Onuist is recorded twice in AT.²³⁴⁹ AC 733 records that Onuist attacked Dál Riata.²³⁵⁰ AC 755 mentions the death of Onuist.²³⁵¹ AU 728 records the Battle of Mónad Croibh.²³⁵² AU 729 states that Onuist defeated 'Nectan' (see Necthon f. Derelei) at Monad Carno (q.v.) and mentions the Battle of Druim Dergblathuig.²³⁵³ AU 734 records that 'Dúngal' (see Dúngal mac Selbaich) escaped from Onuist.²³⁵⁴ Onuist devastated Dál Riata in AU 736.²³⁵⁵ AU 739 records that Onuist drowned Talorgan f. Drostan (c.734).²³⁵⁶ AU 741 mentions that Onuist again attacked Dál Riata.²³⁵⁷ AU 750 records the end of Onuist's reign.²³⁵⁸ The death

of Onuist is mentioned in AU 761.²³⁵⁹

Regnal List SL1 records a thirty year reign for Onuist after 'Drest et Elpín' (see Drest (c.728) and Elpín (c.728)) and before Bredei f. Uuirguist (q.v.).²³⁶⁰ List SL2 M gives the same information.²³⁶¹ List SL2 O repeats this.²³⁶² This is also true of List SL2 H.²³⁶³ Lists F1 and F2 gives Onuist a sixteen year reign between 'Garnath fil. Ferath' (see Ciniod f. Uuredech) and Necthon f. Derelei.²³⁶⁴ List I repeats this.²³⁶⁵ This is also true of List K²³⁶⁶ and Fordun's List.²³⁶⁷

Regarding the name of this monarch, see Oengus.

Osguid. see Oswiu

Osiricc. see Osric f. Aelfric

Osric f. Aelfric. King of Deira (633-634).²³⁶⁸

AT records that Osric was killed in the Battle of Fid Eoin (q.v.).²³⁶⁹ AC 627 also mentions this event.²³⁷⁰ This is also true of CS 629.²³⁷¹

Bede records that Osric was baptised by Paulinus but later renounced Christianity. Osric was killed in battle against Cadwalla.²³⁷²

A.O. Anderson states that the accounts of Osric in the Annals are misplaced because they record that Osric died before his predecessor Edwin (see Edwin (d.633)).²³⁷³

Ossu, Ossualt, Ossve, Oswi. see Oswiu

Oswiu (Oswy). King of Northumbria (642-70/71). Son of Aethelfrith (q.v.).²³⁷⁴

ACam. 658 records that Oswiu plundered.²³⁷⁵ ACam. 669 mentions the death of Oswiu.²³⁷⁶ AI 670 records the Oswiu's death but calls him 'Ossualt.'²³⁷⁷ AT mentions that Oswiu fought a battle against the Britons (q.v.).²³⁷⁸ AT records a battle between Oswiu and Penda (q.v.).²³⁷⁹ A second battle between these two kings is also mentioned in AT. Oswiu was the victor.²³⁸⁰

The death of Oswiu is recorded in AT.²³⁸¹ AC 642 mentions a battle fought between Oswiu and Penda.²³⁸² AC 652 records another battle fought by Oswiu against Penda in which Penda was killed.²³⁸³ Oswius's death is mentioned in AC 667.²³⁸⁴ AU 642 records the battle between Oswiu and the Britons.²³⁸⁵ A battle between Oswiu and Penda is mentioned in AU 650.²³⁸⁶ The second battle fought by Oswiu against Penda is recorded in AU 656.²³⁸⁷ AU 671 mentions the death of Oswiu.²³⁸⁸ CS 647 records that Oswiu defeated Penda in battle.²³⁸⁹ The death of Oswiu is mentioned in CS 667.²³⁹⁰

Bede's Cuthbert states that Cuthbert (q.v.) visited the nun Aebbe who was Oswiu's sister.²³⁹¹

Bede records that Oswiu conquered many of the Picts and Scots in Britain (q.v.).²³⁹² According to Bede, Oswiu killed Oswin son of Osric f. Aelfric (q.v.).²³⁹³ Oswiu's battles against Penda are also recorded by Bede.²³⁹⁴ Bede states that Oswiu died in 670.²³⁹⁵ The Historia Brittonum records that Oswiu had three sons and was one of Aethelfrith's seven sons.²³⁹⁶ It also records that Oswiu reigned for twenty-eight and a half years.²³⁹⁷ Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Oswiu killed Penda in battle after Penda aided a revolt led by Oswiu's son Aldfrith (q.v.).²³⁹⁸

Ougen?. see Onuist f. Uргуист
Padraig. see Patricius (Patrick)

Pairte (Partholon?). Legendary Pictish ancestor who seems to be the same as the legendary figure Partholon from the Lebor Gabála ('Book of Invasions').²³⁹⁹

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) calls Pairte the ancestor of Cruithne (q.v.), the father of 'Luithe' (see Loichet), and the son of 'Aigine' (see Agnaman).

The MacFirbis Genealogies seem to include a section on the descendants of Partholon.²⁴⁰⁰

CS A.M. 1859 records that Partholon went Ireland (q.v.) and cleared four plains, and his people occupied

the country. Eventually, they all died.²⁴⁰¹

Regnal Lists SL3 La and SL3 Lb call Partholon the ancestor of Cruithne, the father of Loichet, and the son of Agnaman.²⁴⁰² List SL3 L repeats this.²⁴⁰³ This is also true of Lists SL3 M²⁴⁰⁴ and SL3 Bi.²⁴⁰⁵

The Historia Brittonum records that Partholon came to Ireland (q.v.) from Spain (q.v.) with a thousand people who subsequently died from disease.²⁴⁰⁶ Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Partholon came from Spain and was given land by 'Gurguint Barbtruc.'²⁴⁰⁷

Paitricius. see Patricius (Patrick)
Paladius. see Palladius

Palladius. Bishop (early fifth cent.).²⁴⁰⁸

AI § 389 records that Celestine (q.v.) sent Palladius to Ireland (q.v.) to preach.²⁴⁰⁹ AI § 390 mentions that Palladius died in Britain.²⁴¹⁰ AC records that Palladius was sent to Ireland before Patrick (see Patricius (Patrick)).²⁴¹¹ AU 431 mentions that Palladius was sent to Ireland.²⁴¹²

Regnal List K mistakenly records that Palladius and Columba (q.v.) converted Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.).²⁴¹³ Fordun's List mentions that Palladius was sent by Celestine during the reign of Drust f. Erp (q.v.). Molly Miller thinks that this was meant to be Patrick.²⁴¹⁴

Bede also records that Celestine sent Palladius to preach to the Scots (see Irish).²⁴¹⁵ The Historia Brittonum records that Palladius went to convert the Scots and that he died amongst the Picts.²⁴¹⁶

Pant(h)a. see Penda
Partholain?. see Pairte (Partholon?)
Par(r)thalo(i)n. see Pairte (Partholon?)
Parrtolain, Parrtolon. see Pairte (Partholon?)
Partholoim, Partolomus. see Pairte (Partholon?)
Patr(a)ic, Patricii. see Patricius (Patrick)

Patricius (Patrick) (d. 459).²⁴¹⁷ British saint and bishop, who founded Armagh in Ireland (q.v.).²⁴¹⁸

Rawl. B. 502 records that Patricius converted the Irish (q.v.).²⁴¹⁹ It also quotes a blessing concerning Patricius.²⁴²⁰ Book of Leinster records that Crimthann believed in Patricius in 'Genelach .h. Cendselaig.'²⁴²¹ It also mentions that Patricius blessed Muiredach Muinderg in 'Senchas Dáil Fiatach.'²⁴²² Book of Lecan quotes Patricius and mentions his benediction of Muiredach.²⁴²³ Laud 610 records Patricius's conversion of the Irish and his benediction of Muiredach Muinderg.²⁴²⁴ MacFirbis Genealogies include Patricius in a section about Irish saints.²⁴²⁵

ACam. 457 records Patricius's death.²⁴²⁶ AI §313 records his birth, and AI §315 mentions his baptism, and AI §320 records his release from captivity.²⁴²⁷ AI §390 and AI §391 mention that Patricius went to Ireland (q.v.).²⁴²⁸ AI 441 states that he was approved.²⁴²⁹ AI 496 mistakenly records his death. It is possible that this is a reference to another person named Patrick.²⁴³⁰ AT mentions his birth.²⁴³¹ His captivity is recorded in AT.²⁴³² AC mentions that Patricius was brought to Ireland as a captive and remained so for seven years.²⁴³³ AC also records how Patricius converted Ireland.²⁴³⁴ AC 487 records his death at the age of one hundred and twenty-three.²⁴³⁵ AU 432 records that Patricius came to Ireland.²⁴³⁶ AU 441 mentions the approval of Patricius.²⁴³⁷ Patricius's death is mistakenly recorded in AU 492.²⁴³⁸ CS 353 mentions Patricius's birth.²⁴³⁹ He was released from captivity in CS 369.²⁴⁴⁰ CS 432 records that Patricius came to Ireland.²⁴⁴¹ His death is mentioned in CS 489.²⁴⁴²

Regnal List SL1 states that Patricius went to Ireland during the nineteenth year of the reign of Drust f. Erp (q.v.).²⁴⁴³ List SL2 M repeats this.²⁴⁴⁴ This is also true of Lists SL2 O²⁴⁴⁵ and SL2 H.²⁴⁴⁶

Vita Columbae records that a follower of Patricius predicted the emergence and career of Columba (q.v.).²⁴⁴⁷ The Irish Columba states that Patricius himself also predicted the emergence of Columba.²⁴⁴⁸

The Historia Brittonum seems to indicate that Patricius went to Ireland around 405 and that he died sixty years before Brigid (q.v.).²⁴⁴⁹ It also gives an account of his career.²⁴⁵⁰ A description of his miracles is discussed and he is compared to Moses.²⁴⁵¹ The Duan Albanach states that the three sons of Erc (q.v.) received a benediction from Patricius.²⁴⁵²

Patrick. see Patricius (Patrick)
Peanda. see Penda

Penda. King of Mercia (626-655).²⁴⁵³

ACam. 657 records the death of Penda.²⁴⁵⁴ AT mentions that Penda and thirty kings fought against Oswiu (q.v.).²⁴⁵⁵ AT records a second battle between Penda and Oswiu in which Penda was defeated.²⁴⁵⁶ AC 638 mentions that Penda defeated Oswald in battle.²⁴⁵⁷ AC 642 and AC 652 both state that Penda was killed in battle against Oswiu.²⁴⁵⁸ AU 650 records a battle between Penda and Oswiu.²⁴⁵⁹ AU 656 mentions that Penda was defeated in battle against Oswiu.²⁴⁶⁰

Bede mentions Penda frequently. He records that Penda killed Edwin (d.633) (q.v.) in battle.²⁴⁶¹ Penda later burned Bamburgh.²⁴⁶² Around 635 Penda attacked the East Angles (see Angles/English).²⁴⁶³ According to Bede, Penda was killed in battle against Oswiu.²⁴⁶⁴ Historia Brittonum records that Penda was one of the twelve sons of 'Pubba'²⁴⁶⁵ and states that Penda was killed in battle.²⁴⁶⁶ Penda reigned for ten years.²⁴⁶⁷ Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions that Penda was defeated and captured by 'Caduallo'²⁴⁶⁸ and later killed Oswald in battle.²⁴⁶⁹ Oswiu killed Penda in battle.²⁴⁷⁰

Pern/Pert. Legendary Cruithni and Pict.

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) calls Pern/Pert the father of the Pictish warrior Im (q.v.). However, the text could also state that he had seven sons. P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) again calls Pern/Pert the father of

Im. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) calls him a hero of the Cruithni. P#F(CMP.RAM) calls him the father of Im. This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT).

Kenneth Jackson points out that 'pert' is an apparently P-Celtic form used in northern Scottish place-names.²⁴⁷¹

Pert. see Pern/Pert
Phatraicc. see Patricius (Patrick)
Pirn(n). see Pern/Pert
Poilicorn(i)us. see Policornus

Policornus. Legendary King of Thrace (q.v.).

Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) record that Policornus fell in love with the sister of the six Cruithni brothers (see Drostan, Letenn, Nechtán, Oengus, Solen, and Ulfa/Ulpa). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat this.

Polornus. see Policornus
Rechán. see Necton f. Erip
Regulum. see Regulus

Regulus (c. 345). Saint reputed to have brought relics of St. Andrew to St Andrews (q.v.).²⁴⁷² He was said to be a Greek from Patras or Constantinople.²⁴⁷³

Regnal List K appears to mistakenly record that Regulus went to St Andrews during the time of Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.).²⁴⁷⁴ Fordun's List mentions that Regulus brought the relics of St. Andrew during the reign of Hurgust f. Forgso (q.v.).²⁴⁷⁵

Rigallan. see Rigullan mac Conaing

Rigullan mac Conaing (d. c.629). Grandson of Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.).²⁴⁷⁶

AT records that Rigullan was killed at Fid Eoin (q.v.) fighting against Máelcaich mac Scandail (q.v.).²⁴⁷⁷ AC 627 also records this event, but calls Rigullan the nephew of Aedán.²⁴⁷⁸ AU 629 again records Rigullan's

death at Fid Eoin.²⁴⁷⁹ This is also true of CS 629.²⁴⁸⁰

Rigullon. see **Rigullan mac Conaing**

Roderic/Sodric. Legendary Pictish King.

Origin Legend PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), and PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR) record that Roderic/Sodric was the King of the Picts and that he came to Alba (q.v.) from Scythia (q.v.). He was later defeated and killed in battle against Marius (q.v.). PEng(CMP.WFS) repeats the same information. This is also true of PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS).

Geoffrey of Monmouth uses the form 'Sodric' for this individual but records the same information about him.²⁴⁸¹ The difference in forms could be attributed to paleographical interpretation.

Rodri(c). see **Roderic/Sodric**

Rodrik. see **Roderic/Sodric**

Ru. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a hundred year reign for Ru between Uist (q.v.) and Gartnaith loc (q.v.).²⁴⁸² List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁴⁸³ List SL2 O repeats this.²⁴⁸⁴ List SL2 H gives a hundred year reign between Uist and Gartnart (4) (q.v.).²⁴⁸⁵

Sauiach. see **Gartnart f. Domelch**

Scandail. see **Scandal mac Béicce**

Scandal mac Béicce (d. c.646). King of the Irish Cruithni .²⁴⁸⁶

Rawl. B. 502 includes Scandal in 'Genelach Hūa nEchach' and calls him father of Dūnlang (see **Dúngal mac Scandail**) and son of Bēcc (see **Bēcc mac Fiachrach**).²⁴⁸⁷ Book of Leinster and Book of Lecan give a similar pedigree.²⁴⁸⁸ This is true of Laud 610.²⁴⁸⁹

AT records the killing of Scandal.²⁴⁹⁰ AU 646 also mentions this event.²⁴⁹¹ This is also true of CS

Scandlain, Scannail. see Scandal mac Béicce

Servanus (Serf) (c.700). Saint in Culross in Fife, who was apparently confused with an earlier saint of the same name.²⁴⁹³

According to the Life of Servanus, Servanus was the son of Alpia (q.v.) and Obeth.²⁴⁹⁴ Bredei f. Derelei (q.v.) attempted to to kill Servanus and his followers. However, Servanus healed Bredei of an ailment and was granted land in Culross for an ecclesiastical community and churchyard.²⁴⁹⁵

It is interesting to note that in the Book of Lecan the mother of Servanus is called 'Alma' and is the daughter of the King of the Cruithni.²⁴⁹⁶ This also seems to be true of the Book of Ballymote and the Book of Uí Mhaine.²⁴⁹⁷

Severus (Septimus Severus). Roman Emperor (193-211).²⁴⁹⁸

The Life of Cadog calls Severus the ancestor of Cadoc (saint) (q.v.) and the father of Meobus and the son of Antonius.²⁴⁹⁹

Bede records that Severus became Emperor in 189 and ruled for seventeen years during which time he built an earthwork boundary for Roman Britain.²⁵⁰⁰ Historia Brittonum states that Severus was the third emperor to come to Britain and that he built a wall to separate the Britons (q.v.) from the Picts and Scots. Severus was killed by Carausius (q.v.).²⁵⁰¹ Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions that Severus built a wall in Britain. Sulgenius (q.v.) besieged Severus at York and Severus was killed, leaving two sons: Bassianus (q.v.) and Geta.²⁵⁰²

Seuerum. see Severus
Simal. see Simul f. Drest

Simul f. Drest (c.725).²⁵⁰³ **Son of Drest** (c.728) (q.v.).

AT records that Simul was imprisoned.²⁵⁰⁴ This is also true of AU 725.²⁵⁰⁵

Slanoll. Legendary King of Ireland (q.v.) and Alba (q.v.) from the Cruithni .

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) records that Slanoll reigned between Gede olgudach (q.v.) and Bagag olfhiacha (q.v.) for thirty years in which no one was ill.

Rawl. B. 502 calls Slanoll one of four sons of Ollam Fótla (q.v.).²⁵⁰⁶ He reigned between 'Fínnachta' (see **Finachta**) and Gede olgudach.²⁵⁰⁷ This is also true of Book of Leinster,²⁵⁰⁸ Book of Lecan, and Laud 610.²⁵⁰⁹

AC records that Slanoll reigned for twenty-six years between Finachta and Gede olgudach, that there was no disease during his reign, and that his body remained incorrupt.²⁵¹⁰

Soilen. see **Solen**

Solen. Legendary Cruithni and Pict.

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) records that Solen was one of six Cruithni who came from Thrace (q.v.). P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) gives the same information state that he died after the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) repeat this. This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#I(CMP.EG) call Solen of one of the six sons of Gelon (q.v.).

Stradach. see **Uuaredech**

Sulgenius. Legendary foe of Severus (q.v.).²⁵¹¹

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Sulegnius went to Scythia (q.v.) to enlist the aid of the Picts against

Severus. He besieged and defeated Severus at York.
However, Sulgenius died as a result of the siege.²⁵¹²

Tagalach, Tagalad, Tagaled, Talalad. see Galam
Talarg. see Talorc f. Achivir, Talorc f. Aniel
Talorg f. Muircholaich
Talargan. see Talorcen f. Enfret, Talorgan f.
Druisten, Talorgen f. Onuist
Talargh. see Talorc f. Achivir
Talargu. see Talorcen f. Enfret
Talorc. see Talorg f. Muircholaich
Talorcan. see Talorcen f. Enfret, Talorgen f.
Druisten

Talorcen f. Enfret (Talorcan I, Talorcen son
of Eanfrith (q.v.)). Pictish king (653-657 or 658-62).²⁵¹³

AT records that Talorcen won the Battle of Sráith
Ethairt (q.v.).²⁵¹⁴ AT mentions Talorcen's death.²⁵¹⁵
AC 653²⁵¹⁶ and AU 657²⁵¹⁷ repeat this. CS 651 records
Sráith Ethairt.²⁵¹⁸ CS 653 mentions Talorcen's death.²⁵¹⁹

Regnal List SL1 records a four year reign for
Talorcen between Talorc f. Uuid (q.v.) and Gartnait f.
Donuel (q.v.).²⁵²⁰ List SL2 M gives the same
information.²⁵²¹ List SL2 O repeats this.²⁵²² This
is also true of List SL2 H²⁵²³ and List D.²⁵²⁴ List
F1 gives Talorcen a five year reign between the same
kings.²⁵²⁵ List F2 records a four year reign for Talorcen
between Talorc and Gartnait.²⁵²⁶ List I repeats this.²⁵²⁷
The same is true of Fordun's List.²⁵²⁸

Kenneth Jackson indicates that the forms
'Talorgen' and 'Talorgan' come from the Celtic
'*Talorgagnos' and that they are related to other forms,
such as 'Talorcan' and 'Talorggan.' He also states that
the form 'Talorgen' is different from the Brittonic form
which would be '*Talorgan' in Old Welsh.²⁵²⁹

Talorc f. Achivir. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a seventy-five year reign
for Talorc between Gartnaich diuberr (q.v.) and Drust
f. Erp (q.v.).²⁵³⁰ List SL2 M gives the same
information.²⁵³¹ List SL2 O repeats this.²⁵³² This

is also true of List SL2 H.²⁵³³ List D gives Talorc a twenty-five year reign between and Gartnaich diuberr and Drust f. Erp.²⁵³⁴ Lists F1 and F2 give Talorc the same reign between the same two monarchs.²⁵³⁵ List I gives the information about Talorc.²⁵³⁶ List K repeats this.²⁵³⁷ Fordun's List gives Talorc a twenty-five year reign after 'Hurgust filius Forgso' (see Hurgust f. Forgso) and before Drust f. Erp.²⁵³⁸

Kenneth Jackson states that 'Talorc' is an alternative spelling of 'Talorg' and is a Celtic name.²⁵³⁹

Talorc f. Aniel (Talorc filius Aniel, Talorc II). Pictish King (456-460(?)).²⁵⁴⁰

Regnal List SL1 records a four year reign for Talorc between Drust f. Erp (q.v.) and Necton f. Erip' (q.v.).²⁵⁴¹ List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁵⁴² List SL2 O repeats this.²⁵⁴³ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁵⁴⁴ List D gives a two year reign between Drust f. Erp and Necton f. Erip.²⁵⁴⁵ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.²⁵⁴⁶ List I gives the same information.²⁵⁴⁷ This is also true of List K²⁵⁴⁸ and Fordun's List.²⁵⁴⁹

Regarding the name, see Talorc f. Achivir.

Talorc f. Uuid (Talorg son of Foth). Pictish King (641-653).²⁵⁵⁰

AT records Talorc's death.²⁵⁵¹ AC 649 repeats this.²⁵⁵² This is also true of AU 653.²⁵⁵³

Regnal List SL1 gives Talorc a twelve year reign between Breidei f. Uuid (q.v.) and Talorcen f. Enfret (q.v.).²⁵⁵⁴ List SL2 M gives a twelve year reign between Garnard f. Uuid (q.v.) and Talorcen f. Enfret.²⁵⁵⁵ List SL2 O records a twelve year reign between Garnard and Talorcen.²⁵⁵⁶ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁵⁵⁷ List D gives an eleven year reign between Breidei and Talorcen.²⁵⁵⁸ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.²⁵⁵⁹ This is also true of List I²⁵⁶⁰ and Fordun's List.²⁵⁶¹

Regarding the name, see Talorc f. Achivir.

Talorc f. Achivir, Talorc f. Aniel,
Talorc f. Uuid
Talorgan. see Talorgen f. Druisten

Talorgan (d. 750) (Talorgan son of Forcus).
Brother of Bredei f. Uuirguist and Onuist f. Urguist
(q.q.v.).²⁵⁶²

ACam. 750²⁵⁶³ and AT record that Talorgan was
killed in battle by the Britons (q.v.).²⁵⁶⁴ AC 746
records this as 'Ocky.'²⁵⁶⁵ AU 736 mentions that Talorgan
defeated Dál Riata (q.v.) at Cnoc Cairpri (q.v.).²⁵⁶⁶
Talorgan's death at 'Catohic' is recorded in AU 750.²⁵⁶⁷

Regarding the name, see Talorcen f. Enfret.

Talorgan f. Drostan (c. 734) (Talorgan son of
Drostan, ?Talorc son of Drostan). Pictish King of
Atholl.²⁵⁶⁸

AT records that Talorgan was drowned by Aengus
(see Onuist f. Urguist).²⁵⁶⁹ AU 734 records that Talorgan
was captured at Dún Ollaig (q.v.).²⁵⁷⁰ The drowning
of Talorgan is mentioned in AU 739.²⁵⁷¹

Regarding the name, see Talorcen f. Enfret.

Talorgen f. Druisten (Talorcan, Talorgan son
of Drostan). Pictish King (?781-?85).²⁵⁷²

AU 782 records the death of a 'Dub Tholargg.'²⁵⁷³
M.O. Anderson remarks that this could be either Talorgen
f. Druisten or Talorgen f. Onuist (q.v.).²⁵⁷⁴

Regnal List SL2 M gives Talorgen a five year
reign between Drest f. Talorgen (q.v.) and Talorgen f.
Onuist (q.v.).²⁵⁷⁵ List SL2 O records a four or five
year reign between the same kings.²⁵⁷⁶ List SL2 H gives
a five year reign in the same position.²⁵⁷⁷ List D gives
a four year reign between the same kings.²⁵⁷⁸ Lists
F1, F2,²⁵⁷⁹ and List I²⁵⁸⁰ repeat this. This is also
true of List K²⁵⁸¹ and Fordun's List.²⁵⁸²

Regarding the name, see Talorcen f. Enfret.

Talorgen f. Onuist (Talorgen f. Onnist, Talorgen son of Oengus). Pictish King (?785-?787).²⁵⁸³

AU 782 records the death of 'Dub Tholargg rex Pictorum.'²⁵⁸⁴ M.O. Anderson states that this could be Talorgen f. Onuist or Talorgen f. Druisten (q.v.).²⁵⁸⁵

Regnal List SL1 gives Talorgen a two and a half year reign between Drest f. Talorgen (q.v.) and Canaul f. Tarl'a' (q.v.).²⁵⁸⁶ List SL2 M gives Talorgen a twelve and a half year reign between 'Tolorcein filius Dru' (see Talorgen f. Druisten) and Canaul f. Tarl'a'.²⁵⁸⁷ List SL2 O records the same information.²⁵⁸⁸ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁵⁸⁹ List D gives Talorgen a five year reign between Talorgen f. Druisten and 'Constantinus f. Fergusari' (see Castantin f. Uurguist).²⁵⁹⁰ Lists F1 and F2,²⁵⁹¹ List I,²⁵⁹² List K,²⁵⁹³ and Fordun's List²⁵⁹⁴ record the same information.

Regarding the name, see Talorcen f. Enfret.

Talorgen f. Uuthoil (Talorgen/Talorc son of Uuthoil). Pictish King (834-?837).²⁵⁹⁵

Regnal List SL1 records a joint reign of three years for Talorgen and Drest f. Constantini (q.v.) between Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.) and Uuen f. Unuist (q.v.).²⁵⁹⁶ List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁵⁹⁷ List SL2 O repeats this.²⁵⁹⁸ This is also true of List of SL2 H.²⁵⁹⁹ List D seems to combine Talorgen and Drest into one person called 'Dostolorg' and records a four year reign between Unuist f. Uurguist and Uuen f. Unuist.²⁶⁰⁰ Lists F1 and F2 give this same information.²⁶⁰¹ List I,²⁶⁰² List K,²⁶⁰³ and Fordun's List²⁶⁰⁴ repeat this.

Regarding the name, see Talorcen f. Enfret.

Talorg f. Muircholaich (Talorc III). Pictish King (544-555 (?)).²⁶⁰⁵

Regnal List SL1 gives Talorg an eleven year reign between Cailtram f. Girom (q.v.) and Drest f. Munait (q.v.).²⁶⁰⁶ List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁶⁰⁷ This is also true of List SL2 O.²⁶⁰⁸ List SL2 H gives

the same information.²⁶⁰⁹ List D records an eleven year reign for Talorg between Cailtram and Drest.²⁶¹⁰ List F1 gives Talorg a twelve year reign between these same two monarchs.²⁶¹¹ List F2 records an eleven year reign between Cailtram and Drest.²⁶¹² List I,²⁶¹³ List K,²⁶¹⁴ and Fordun's List²⁶¹⁵ give the same information.

Regarding the name, see Talorc f. Achivir.

Talorgg. see Talorg mac Congusa

Talorggan. see Talorgan (d. 750), Talorgan
f. Drostan (c. 734)

Talorg mac Congusa (Talorc son of Congus)
(c.734).²⁶¹⁶ He seems to have been descended from Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.).²⁶¹⁷

AT records that Talorg was defeated and put to flight by Bruide f. Onuist (q.v.).²⁶¹⁸ AT also mentions that Talorg's brother gave him to the Picts, who drowned him.²⁶¹⁹ Talorg's drowning is recorded in AC 731.²⁶²⁰ AU 731 mentions Bruide's defeat of Talorg.²⁶²¹ Talorg's drowning is recorded in AU 734.²⁶²²

Regarding the name, see Talorc f. Achivir.

Talargu. see Talorcen f. Enfret

Tarachin. see Taran f. Entifidich

Tarain (exile). Pictish noble and friend of Columba (q.v.). He may have been seen as an ancestor of Taran f. Entifidich (q.v.).²⁶²³

Vita Columbae records that Tarain was killed by Feradach (see Feradach (of Islay)), who had previously given him protection on Islay (q.v.).²⁶²⁴

Kenneth Jackson indicates that 'Tarain' is a non-Goedelic Celtic name derived from 'Taranis.'²⁶²⁵ A.O. and M.O. Anderson state that 'Taranis' was the Gallic for 'thunder-god.' They also say that 'Tarachin' is another form of 'Tarain.'²⁶²⁶

Tarainum. see Tarain (exile)

Taram. see Taran f. Entifidich

Taran f. Entifidich. Pictish King (692-696).²⁶²⁷

AT records that Taran was deposed.²⁶²⁸ AU 697 mentions the same event.²⁶²⁹ AU 699 records that Taran went to Ireland (q.v.).²⁶³⁰

Regnal List SL1 records a four year reign for Taran between Bredei f. Bili (q.v.) and Bredei f. Derelei' (q.v.).²⁶³¹ List SL2 M gives Taran a four year reign between Drest f. Donuel and Bredei f. Derelei.²⁶³² List SL2 O records the same reign between Bredei f. Bili and Bredei f. Derelei.²⁶³³ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁶³⁴ List D records a fourteen year reign for Taran between Bredei f. Bili and Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.).²⁶³⁵ Lists F1 and F2 give Taran a fourteen year reign between Bredei f. Bili and Bredei f. Derelei.²⁶³⁶ List I repeats this.²⁶³⁷ List K gives a four year reign between Bredei f. Bili and Bredei f. Derelei.²⁶³⁸ This is also true of Fordun's List.²⁶³⁹

Regarding the name, see Tarain (exile).

Taren. see Tharain

Tarun. see Taran f. Entfidich

Tea. Legendary wife of Érimón (q.v.).

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records that Cruithne (q.v.) stole all the wives from the Sons of Míl (q.v.) except for Tea.

Telarg. see Talorc f. Uuid

Tenagus, Tenegus. see Oengus Mór

Tethothrech. see Dectotr'ic fr. Diu

Thagalath. see Galam

Thalarg. see Talorc f. Achivir, Talorc f. Aniel

Thalarg'. see Talorc f. Uuid, Talorgen

f. Druisten, Talorgen f. Onuist

Thalargane. see Talorgan f. Druisten

Thalogon. see Talorcen f. Enfret

Tharain. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a hundred year reign

Tolorchan. see Talorcen f. Enfret
Tolorg. see Talorc f. Uuid, Talorg f. Muircholaich
Tolorgein. see Talorgen f. Onuist
Tonaculmel. see Canutulachama
Trostan. see Drostan

Trumwine (Tuma). Bishop of Picts (678-685).²⁶⁵³

Anonymous Cuthbert states that Trumwine reported that a child had predicted the career choice of Cuthbert (q.v.).²⁶⁵⁴ It says that Trumwine and Ecgfrith (q.v.) chose Cuthbert as Bishop of Lindisfarne.²⁶⁵⁵ Bede's Cuthbert also records these two events.²⁶⁵⁶

Bede records that Trumwine was 'to be bishop of those Picts subject to English rule' (see Angles/English).²⁶⁵⁷ He mentions that Trumwine went to 'Abercurnig' (Abercorn) after the death of Ecgfrith in battle against the Picts.²⁶⁵⁸ The choice of Cuthbert as bishop of Lindisfarne is also recorded by Bede.²⁶⁵⁹

Tumma. see Trumwine

Turan. see Taran f. Entifidich

Uaisnem. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) call Uaisnem seer (or poet) of the Cruithni. This is also true of P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT).

Ualentiniani. see Valentinianus

Uasnem. see Uaisnem

Uespasianus. see Vespasian

Uidhmuisc, Uidnu(i)st. see Unuist f. Uurguist

Uipo ignauit. see Uipoig namet

Uirges, Uirgset. see Wurgest

Uiridach. see Uuradech

Uipoig namet (Vipoig namet). Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a thirty year reign for Uipoig between Breth f. Buthut (q.v.) and Canutulachama (q.v.).²⁶⁶⁰ List SL2 M repeats this.²⁶⁶¹ List SL2 O records the same information.²⁶⁶² This is also true

of List SL2 H.²⁶⁶³ List D gives Uipoig a thirty year reign between 'Gernargbolg' (see Gartnaith loc) and Fiacua albus (q.v.).²⁶⁶⁴ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.²⁶⁶⁵ List I²⁶⁶⁶ and List K repeat this.²⁶⁶⁷ Fordun's List gives Uipoig a thirty year reign between Gartnaith loc and Blarehassereth (q.v.).²⁶⁶⁸

Kenneth Jackson indicates that the name 'Uipoig namet' or 'Uipo ignauiet' may be 'Uepogenus,' the name of a Caledonian which occurs in a third century inscription at Colchester.²⁶⁶⁹ He also states that the correct form of the name is difficult to ascertain because the manuscripts have so many different variations.²⁶⁷⁰

Uisnem(h). see Uaisnem

Uist (Vist). Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a fifty year reign for Uist between Deo Artíuois (q.v.) and Ru (q.v.)²⁶⁷¹ List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁶⁷² List SL2 O repeats this.²⁶⁷³ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁶⁷⁴

It is interesting to note the similarity between the personal name 'Uist' with the place-name Uist in the Hebrides.²⁶⁷⁵ Kenneth Jackson notes that the Old Norse for 'food' was 'uist.'²⁶⁷⁶

Ulfa. see Ulfa/Ulpa

Ulfa/Ulpa. Legendary Pict.

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) call Ulfa/Ulpa one of six Cruithni who came from Thrace (q.v.). P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) also call Ulfa/Ulpa one of the six Cruithni from Thrace. Ulfa/Ulpa went to Rachrann (q.v.) after four of his brothers died (P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH)) records that Ulfa/Ulpa died with three of his brothers). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) also mention that Ulfa/Ulpa was one of six brothers and that Ulfa/Ulpa died with three of them after Ard Lemnacht (q.v.)P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and

P#G(CMP.JHT) gives the same information.

P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#I(CMP.JHT) call Ulfa/Ulpa one of six sons of Gelon (q.v.).

Ulltan. see Ultán mac Dícolla
Ulp(h)a. see Ulfa/Ulpa

Ultán mac Dícolla (c.682).²⁶⁷⁷

AT records that Ultán was killed along with Cathasach mac Máeldúin (q.v.) in battle against the Britons.²⁶⁷⁸ AC 677 records this same event.²⁶⁷⁹ This is also true of AU 682.²⁶⁸⁰

Umpopnenet. see Uipoig namet
Unen. see Uuen f. Unuist

Unuist f. Uurguist (Oengus II/Unuist/Hungus son of Fergus/Urguist). King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) and Picts (820-834).²⁶⁸¹

AU 834 records the death of Unuist.²⁶⁸²

Regnal List SL1 records a twelve year reign for Unuist after Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.) and before Drest f. Constantini and Talorgen f. Uuthoil (q.q.v.).²⁶⁸³ List SL2 M repeats this.²⁶⁸⁴ List SL2 O gives the same information.²⁶⁸⁵ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁶⁸⁶ List D gives Unuist a nine year reign between Castantin f. Uurguist and 'Dostolorg' (see Drest f. Constantini and Talorgen f. Uuthoil). It also states that he founded 'Kilremonth' (see St Andrews).²⁶⁸⁷ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information about Unuist but give him a ten year reign.²⁶⁸⁸ List I gives Unuist a ten year reign between Castantin f. Uurguist and 'Dustalorg'.²⁶⁸⁹ List K gives the same information and states that Unuist founded St Andrews. It also records that Regulus (q.v.) came to St Andrews during Unuist's reign.²⁶⁹⁰ Molly Miller states that Onuist f. Urguist (q.v.) is the monarch usually associated with St Andrews.²⁶⁹¹ Fordun's List gives Unuist a ten year reign between Castantin and 'Durstolorg'. It also states that Athelstan (q.v.)

reigned in Wessex at the same time as Unuist.²⁶⁹²

Uortigernus. see Vortigern
Urad. see Uurad f. Bargoit
Uradach. see Uuradech
Uread. see Uurad f. Bargoit
Urgast, Urgeist, Urges. see Wurgest
Usconbest, Usconbust. see Usconbuts

Usconbuts. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 records a thirty year reign for Usconbuts between Dectotr'ic fr. Diu (q.v.) and Caruorst (q.v.).²⁶⁹³ List SL2 M gives Usconbuts a twenty year reign between the same two monarchs.²⁶⁹⁴ List SL2 O repeat the same information.²⁶⁹⁵ This is also true of List SL2 H²⁶⁹⁶ and List D.²⁶⁹⁷ Lists F1 and F2 repeats this.²⁶⁹⁸ This is also true of List I.²⁶⁹⁹

Kenneth Jackson indicates that 'Usconbuts' is not Celtic.²⁷⁰⁰

Utherpendragon. Legendary King of Britain and father of Arthur (q.v.).²⁷⁰¹

AU 467 records the death of Utherpendragon.²⁷⁰²

Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions Utherpendragon often. He is called the third son of Constantine (see Constantine III) and the brother of Constans (see Constans f. Constantine III) and Ambrosius (q.v.).²⁷⁰³ Utherpendragon and Ambrosius were raised by Budicius (q.v.) to protect them from Vortigern (q.v.), who had incited the Picts to murder Constans.²⁷⁰⁴ Utherpendragon became ill but managed to defeat Oetha (q.v.) and Ebissa (q.v.). However, Utherpendragon was poisoned to death by the Saxons (q.v.).²⁷⁰⁵ Triad 28 of the Welsh Triads states that the enchantment of Utherpendragon was one of the three prime enchantments of Britain.²⁷⁰⁶ Triad 51 remarks that Utherpendragon and Ambrosius were banished by Vortigern.²⁷⁰⁷

Uuen f. Unuist (Uven f. Vnuist, Eoganán son of Oengus II). King of Scots Dál Riata (q.v.) and Picts

(?837-839). Son of Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.).²⁷⁰⁸

AU 839 records that Uuen was killed in battle against the 'gentiles.'²⁷⁰⁹ This was fought against the Norseman (see **Norwegians**) and resulted in the deaths of many of the Pictish nobility. This helped Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) to become king.²⁷¹⁰

Regnal List SL1 records a three year reign between 'Drest filius Constantíní et Talorgen filius Wthoil' (see **Drest f. Constantini** and **Talorgen f. Uuthoil**) and Uurad f. Bargoit (q.v.).²⁷¹¹ List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁷¹² List SL2 O repeats this.²⁷¹³ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁷¹⁴ List D gives Uuen a three year reign between 'Dostolorg' (see **Drest f. Constantini** and **Talorgen f. Uuthoil**) and Uurad f. Bargoit.²⁷¹⁵ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.²⁷¹⁶ List I²⁷¹⁷ and List K repeats this.²⁷¹⁸ This is also true of Fordun's List.²⁷¹⁹

Regarding the name of this monarch, see **Iogenan**.

Uurad f. Bargoit (Ferat/Wrad son of Bargoit). Pictish King (839-842?).²⁷²⁰

Regnal List SL1 gives Uurad a three year reign between Uuen f. Unuist (q.v.) and Bred (q.v.).²⁷²¹ List SL2 M repeats this.²⁷²² List SL2 O gives the same information.²⁷²³ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁷²⁴ List D gives a three year reign between Uuen f. Unuist and Bred.²⁷²⁵ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.²⁷²⁶ List I gives the same information.²⁷²⁷ List K repeats this.²⁷²⁸ This is also true of Fordun's List.²⁷²⁹

Kenneth Jackson indicates that the form 'Uurad' is the same as the Gaelicising 'Ferad.'²⁷³⁰

Uuradech (Uuradechuecla). Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Uuradech a two year reign between Canutulachama (q.v.) and Gartnaich diuberr (q.v.).²⁷³¹ List SL2 M repeats this.²⁷³² List SL2 O gives the same information.²⁷³³ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁷³⁴ List D gives Uuradech a two year reign

after 'Donornauch necales' (see **Donornauch**) and before Gartnaich diuberr.²⁷³⁵ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.²⁷³⁶ List I gives the same information.²⁷³⁷ List K repeats this.²⁷³⁸ This is also true of Fordun's List.²⁷³⁹

Kenneth Jackson indicates that the form 'Uuradech' may be a Gaelicisation of '*Uradec' and that 'Uuredeg' may be an actual Pictish form.²⁷⁴⁰

Valentinianus (Valentinian II). Western Roman Emperor (375-393).²⁷⁴¹

The Historia Brittonum records that Valentnianus and his brother Gratian (q.v.) reigned for six years and that Valentinianus reigned for a further eight years with Theodosius. Valentinianus and Theodosius defeated and executed Maximus (q.v.).²⁷⁴² Geoffrey of Monmouth remarks that Valentinianus was Gratian's brother and that Maximus was their rival.²⁷⁴³ Valentinianus fled Rome after Maximus killed Gratian.²⁷⁴⁴ Valentinianus was backed by Melga (q.v.) and Wanius (q.v.).²⁷⁴⁵

Vaspasian. see **Vespasian**

Vespasian. Roman Emperor (69-79).²⁷⁴⁶

Origin Legend PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) records that the Picts went to Britain during the reign of Vespasian.

AC mentions that Vespasian was the father of Domitian.²⁷⁴⁷

Bede records that Claudius sent Vespasian to subdue the Isle of Wight.²⁷⁴⁸ Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions that Claudius sent Vespasian to make an agreement with Arvirargus (q.v.). However, Arvirargus would not let Vespasian land. At Vespasian's siege of Exeter, Arvirargus attacked Vespasian and forced a statemate. Vespasian then went back to Rome.²⁷⁴⁹

Verpempnet. see **Uipoig namet**

Vespation. see **Vespasian**

Vipoguenech, Vipoig. see **Uipoig namet**

Vist. see **Uist**

Vnuist. see Unuist f. Uurguist

Vortigern. British ruler (c.425-459t), possible confused with later ruler.²⁷⁵⁰

Gildas seems to discuss the career of Vortigern but does not name him.²⁷⁵¹ Bede records that Vortigern invited the Angles (see Angles/English) or Saxons (q.v.) to Britain.²⁷⁵² He further mentions that Vortigern invited Hengest (q.v.) to Britain.²⁷⁵³ The Historia Brittonum mentions Vortigern frequently. During his reign, Vortigern was threatened by Picts, Scots, and Ambosius (q.v.). Vortigern also welcomed Hengest and Horsa (q.v.) in 347.²⁷⁵⁴ Vortigern made Hengest an advisor in return for Hengest's daughter.²⁷⁵⁵ At Hengest's request, Vortigern had Otha (q.v.) and Ebissa (q.v.) come to Britain in order to fight the Picts.²⁷⁵⁶ Later, Vortigern was betrayed by Hengest during a 'peace conference.' Vortigern was killed in a fire at his fortress.²⁷⁵⁷ Geoffrey of Monmouth also mentions Vortigern frequently. According to Geoffrey, Vortigern had Constans crowned but later incited the Picts to murder him. The sovereignty then passed to Vortigern.²⁷⁵⁸ During Vortigern's reign, Hengest and Horsa came to Kent with three ships full of Saxons (q.v.). These Saxons helped Vortigern to defeat the Picts.²⁷⁵⁹ Later, Vortigern married Hengest's daughter in return for his giving Kent to Hengest.²⁷⁶⁰ Geoffrey also records the slaughter of Vortigern's men by the Saxons during the 'peace conference.'²⁷⁶¹ Vortigern was burnt to death by Ambrosius.²⁷⁶² Triad 37(R) of the Welsh Triads mentions that Vortigern exhumed the bones of a saint which protected Britain from Saxon invasion.²⁷⁶³ Triad 51 gives an account of Vortigern's treacherous acts.²⁷⁶⁴

Vthyr. see Utherpendragon

Vuen. see Uuen f. Unuist

Wanii. see Wanius

Wanius. Legendary King of the Huns (q.v.).²⁷⁶⁵

Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Wanius was allied with Melga (q.v.), Gratian (q.v.), and Valentinianus (q.v.). He was driven off to Ireland (q.v.) by the followers of Maximus (q.v.).²⁷⁶⁶

Wmpopwall. see Uipoig namet
Wrad. see Uurad f. Bargoit
Wradechuecla. see Uuradech

Wurgest. Legendary Pictish King.

Regnal List SL1 gives Wurgest a thirty year reign between 'Gestgurcich' (see Gest gurcich) and 'Bruide Bont' (see Brude (30)).²⁷⁶⁷ List SL2 M gives the same information.²⁷⁶⁸ List SL3 Lb seems to give Wurgest a thirty year reign after Gest gurcich. However, the list is confused by the interspersing of the 'thirty Brudes.'²⁷⁶⁹ List SL3 L repeats this.²⁷⁷⁰ This is also true of Lists SL3 M²⁷⁷¹ and SL3 Bi.²⁷⁷²

W.F. Skene believes that 'Urgest' (Wurgest) is probably one of the 'thirty Brudes.'²⁷⁷³ It is possible that 'Wurgest' and its variations are related to the Pictish form 'Uurguist,' which Kenneth Jackson says is the same as the Gaelic 'Forcus.'²⁷⁷⁴ T.F. O'Rahilly indicates that 'Forcus' is the same as 'Forggus,' an Old Irish form that is mistakenly used for 'Fergus.'²⁷⁷⁵

Wypopneth. see Uipoig namet

Population and Place Names Associated with the Picts: Identifying and Textual Notes

Abernethy. Ecclesiastical centre near Perth. The name means 'confluence of the Nethy.'¹ It also appears as 'Abur-nethige' and 'nethy' may derive from 'Neithon' (see **Nechtán**) or a river name.²

Regnal List SL1 records that Necton f. Erip (q.v.) dedicated Abernethy to Brigid (q.v.).³ List SL2 M gives the same information.⁴ This is true of Lists SL2 O⁵ and SL2 H.⁶ List D records that Gartnart f. Domelch (q.v.) founded Abernethy.⁷ Lists F1 and F2 mention that Nectun n. Uerb (q.v.) founded Abernethy.⁸ List K records that Gartnart f. Domelch founded Abernethy.⁹ This is also true of Fordun's List.¹⁰

M.O. Anderson states that it is likely that Abernethy was founded during the reign of Gartnart f. Domelch or Nectun n. Uerb rather than Necton f. Erip.¹¹

Agantirsi/Agthairius (Agathyrsi). Legendary name for the Picts, which alludes to their descent from Agatheris (q.v.) and 'Hercules' (see **Ercal**).¹²

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) use **Agantirsi/Agthairius** as a name for the Cruithni. This is true of P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat the same information.

J.H. Todd says that the 'Agathyrsi' were a tribe from Scythia (q.v.) which derived from Agathyrus (Agatheris), who was the son of Hercules (Ercal).¹³ W.J. Watson states that the use of 'Agathyrsi' as a name for the Picts derives from Virgil and Herodotus.¹⁴ In the Aeneid, Virgil uses the phrase 'pictique Agathyrsi.'¹⁵ M.O. Anderson states that the reference to 'Picti' provided the link between the Picts and Thrace (q.v.) given in the Origin Legends.¹⁶ Interestingly, the Irish version of the Aeneid from the Book of Ballymote does not appear to have the equivalent passage in its text.¹⁷

Alba (Albania). Irish term generally used for Scotland but can be used for Great Britain as a whole.¹⁸

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that thirty kings from the Cruithni ruled Alba and Ireland (q.v.). Also, they state that seven kings of the Cruithni from Alba reigned at Tara (q.v.).

P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) state that the Cruithni settled in Alba after the journey Thraice (q.v.)

P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) record that Cathluan (q.v.) was the first of seventy Cruithni to rule Alba.

This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT).

P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) indicates that the Cruithni had no wives because the women of Alba had died.

PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), and

PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR) record that the Picts came from Scythia (q.v.) and went to Alba ('Alban') during the time of 'Meuruc' (see Marius). PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) gives a similar account and uses 'Albanye' for Alba.

Rawl. B. 502 discusses the family of Cairpre Cruithnechan (q.v.) in Alba and also contains genealogies of kings of Alba.¹⁹ Book of Leinster has 'Genelach Rig Alban.'²⁰ Book of Lecan mentions the family of Cairpre Cruithnechan in Alba.²¹ MacFirbis Genealogies appear to have a 'Geinealach Ri Alban'²² and seem to contain 'A eolcha Alban uile,'²³ which is Duan Albanach.²⁴

AI 563 records the arrival of Columba (q.v.) in Alba.²⁵ AI 807 states that Canaul f. Tarl'a (q.v.) was killed in Alba.²⁶ AI 820 records that Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.), king of Alba, was killed.²⁷ AI 858 mentions the death of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.), king of Alba.²⁸ The death of Domnall f. Alpín (q.v.), king of Alba, is recorded in AI 861.²⁹ AT seems to mention the death of Onuist f. Uurguist (q.v.) twice and calls him 'king of Alba' and 'king of the Picts.'³⁰ AU 606 calls Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) 'king of Alba' when recording his death.³¹ AU 829 records that the relics of Columba (q.v.) were taken to Alba.³² AU 866 states that Oláfr

(q.v.) and Audgisl (q.v.) led the foreigners of Ireland (q.v.) and Alba in the devastation of Pictish lands.³³ AU 871 records that Oláfr and Audgisl brought various hostages to Dublin from Alba.³⁴ CS 560 records the defeat of the 'men of Alba' by Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.).³⁵

Regnal List SL1 states that 'thirty Brudes' (see Brude (30)) ruled Ireland and 'Albania' (Alba) for a hundred and fifty years.³⁶ List SL2 M says that Alba was without a ruler between the 'thirty Brudes' and 'Gud' (see Gub/Gib), who controlled all of Alba.³⁷ List SL2 O gives similar information.³⁸ List SL3 L states that Fib (q.v.) ruled Alba for twenty four years.³⁹

The Cruithni of Alba stole cattle from Fróech (q.v.) in TBF.⁴⁰

In the Longes Chonaill, Conall Corc (q.v.) goes to the court of Feradach Find Fechnach (q.v.) in Alba.⁴¹ Scela Cano describes the conflict over Alba between Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) and 'Gartnán mac Aeda maic Gabráin' (see Gartnait f. Accidan).⁴² Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Sodric (see Roderic/Sodric) and the Picts came to 'Albania' from Scythia (q.v.).⁴³ Carausius (q.v.) gave land in 'Albania' to the Picts.⁴⁴ Wanius (q.v.), king of the Huns (q.v.), and the Pictish king Melga (q.v.) landed in 'Albania' to further the cause of Gratian (q.v.) and Valentinianus (q.v.).⁴⁵ After the Romans (q.v.) left Britain, 'Albania' was overrun by Picts, Scots, Norwegians (q.v.), and Daci to the 'wall'.⁴⁶ Lewis Thorpe identifies the 'Daci' as 'Danes' (q.v.).⁴⁷ Presumably the 'wall' is Hadrian's Wall. Allies of the Picts who had been brought to 'Albania' revolted against Vortigern (q.v.).⁴⁸ Picts went from 'Albania' to attack the rest of Britain during the reign of Vortigern.⁴⁹ Arthur (q.v.) went to 'Albania' to aid his nephew Hoel (q.v.) against Picts and Scots.⁵⁰

W.J. Watson states that 'Albion' was used for all Britain from c.500 B.C.⁵¹ He states that 'Albion' is related to the Latin 'albus' ('white'). He also indicates that the earliest Irish form is 'Alpe, Albe

(nom.),' which became 'Alba, Albu.' Watson says that the term became limited to the Gaelic part of Scotland when Dál Riata (q.v.) was founded in western Scotland to distinguish it from 'Cruithentuath' (see Pictland). 'Alba' was later used for the kingdom of Scone (q.v.).⁵² Dauvit Broun states that 'Alba' was originally used for Britain as a whole and around 900 became a term for Scotland alone, superseding 'Pictland.'⁵³

Alt na n-ingen. Place in Dál n-Araide (q.v.).⁵⁴

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) state that Alt na n-ingen received its name ('Cliff of the Maidens') because one hundred fifty maidens from there went to Britain with the Picts.

M.E. Dobbs indicates that the identity of Alt na n-ingen is uncertain but that it may be near Larne.⁵⁵

Ambrones. Name used by Geoffrey of Monmouth for Picts, Huns (q.v.), and Saxons (q.v.).⁵⁶

Geoffrey of Monmouth states that the Ambrones (Picts and Huns) were allied with Gratian (q.v.) against Maximus (q.v.) and slew the daughters of British noblemen.⁵⁷ Geoffrey indicates that the Ambrones had often harried Britain. It is unclear to whom he is applying the term as he uses it separately from the Picts, Scots, and Saxons.⁵⁸

As the name does not seem to appear in other sources, its meaning is uncertain. 'Ambrones' may contain the same root as in 'Ambrosius' (q.v.), which is contained in English place-names and is related to the Welsh 'Emrys.'⁵⁹ The root 'Amber' present in 'Ambrosius' Kenneth Jackson states is of unknown origin.⁶⁰

Angles/English. Term used for the Germanic invaders of Britain who arrived in the fifth century.⁶¹

AU 871 records that Oláfr (q.v.) and Ivarr (q.v.) brought captive Angles and others to Ireland (q.v.).⁶²

Bede states that the Angles were one of the four

nations of Britain (q.v.) along with the British (see Britons), Scots (see also Irish), and Picts.⁶³ The Angles allied themselves with the Picts after the former had arrived in Britain.⁶⁴ The English king Oswiu (q.v.) conquered the Picts and Irish.⁶⁵ Bede also states that English along with British, Pictish, and Irish was one of the four languages of Britain.⁶⁶

The term 'Angle' (according to John Morris) is a modern transliteration of the Latin term 'Angli,' the equivalent of 'Engle' or 'Englisc' ('English') used by the Germanic settlers for themselves. 'Saxon' (see Saxons) was used by Celts in Irish and Welsh to describe the Angles/English but not used to describe an English person in the English language. 'Saxon' was later used for the English in northern and midland England.⁶⁷ The presence of either 'Angle' or 'Saxon' in a text could give an indication as to its original source.

Ard Lemnacht (Ard Lemnachta ('New-milk-height')). Location in Uí Cennselaig (q.v.) where a battle was fought between Crimthann (q.v.) and the Tuath Figda (q.v.).⁶⁸

Origin Legends P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) indicate that Crimthann won at Ard Lemnacht with the aid of the Cruithni, who gave him a magical means of resisting the poison weapons of the Tuath Figda with the use of milk. P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) give the same information. This is also true of P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat this. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) also gives a similar account. This is also true of P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#I(CMP.EG). P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS) again discuss Ard Lemnacht and its name.

Arran. Scottish island between Alba (q.v.) and Pictland (q.v.).⁶⁹

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that the Fir Bolg (q.v.) took Arran, the Isle of Man (q.v.), Islay

(q.v.), and Rathlin (q.v.) at the same time that the Cruithni went to Britain (q.v.).

Ath. Uncertain location in Scotland.

Origin Legend P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) states that the Cruithni took control of Alba (q.v.) and dwelled from 'Ath' to 'Forcu' (see Fortriu).

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) uses 'Cat' (see Cat (Caithness)) instead of 'Ath.' It is possible that 'Cat' or the Pictish kingdom of Atholl is meant.⁷⁰ 'Ath' means 'ford' or 'open space.'⁷¹

Athgort. Location in Ireland.⁷² J.H. Todd indicates that its identity is unknown.⁷³

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) state that Cruithne (q.v.) carried women 'across Athgort' for the Picts.

'Ath' means 'ford' or 'open space.'⁷⁴ 'Gort' could be the Irish for 'field,' 'corn-crop,' or 'ivy.'⁷⁵

Athmagh (Athmag). Location in Ireland.⁷⁶ J.H. Todd indicates that its identity is unknown.⁷⁷

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) states that Cruithne (q.v.) carried women 'across Athmagh' for the Picts.

Concerning the meaning of 'ath,' see Ath. 'Mag' is the Irish term for 'plain' or 'field.'⁷⁸

Boyne (Bóand). Irish river between Ulaid (q.v.) and Brega (see Bregia).⁷⁹

Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Picts controlled the mouth of the Boyne.

TBF states that the Boyne goddess was the aunt of Fróech (q.v.).⁸⁰

Breagmach (Bregmag). Place in Ireland associated with Brega (see Bregia).⁸¹

Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH)

record that those Picts who did not settle in Breagmach landed in Alba (q.v.). P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) state that six Cruithni stayed in Breagmach.

Bregia (Brega). Irish place and population located in Meath associated with Breagmach (q.v.).⁸²

Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) indicate that Ulfa (q.v.) was killed in Bregia.

Britain. Island in northern Europe (q.v.), the northern part of which became home to the Picts.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) states that Cruithne (q.v.) took control of the most northerly part of Britain.

Miracula Ninie records that Columba (q.v.) went to Britain to preach to the northern Picts.⁸³

Bede records that the Picts came to Britain after leaving Ireland (q.v.).⁸⁴ Historia Brittonum records that Scots, Picts, Saxons (q.v.), and Britons (q.v.) are the four ethnic groups that inhabit Britain.⁸⁵ The Picts held one-third of Britain in the north of the island.⁸⁶ During the reign of Vortigern (q.v.) in Britain, He was under threat from Picts, Scots and Ambrosius (q.v.).⁸⁷ Palladius travelled from Ireland to Britain and died among the Picts.⁸⁸ Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Britain was inhabited by Normans (q.v.), Britons, Saxons, Picts, and Scots.⁸⁹ The Picts came to Britain from Scythia (q.v.) and settled in 'Albania' (see Alba).⁹⁰ Sulgenius (q.v.) brought Picts from Scythia to Britain to regain power.⁹¹ Picts and Huns (q.v.) under their leaders Melga (q.v.) and Wanius (q.v.) invaded Britain in support of the cause of Gratian (q.v.) and Valentianus (q.v.).⁹² Vortigern convinced the Picts that he should be ruler of Britain instead of Constans (see Constans f. Constantine III).⁹³ Britain was vulnerable to the Picts, Romans (q.v.), Scots, Ambrones (q.v.), and Saxons when Cadualadrus (see Cadnolodor) left Britain.⁹⁴

Britons (British/Welsh). Native population of Britain south of the Forth-Clyde line.⁹⁵

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the Cruithni took land among the Britons. P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) state that the Cruithni travelled from the Franks (q.v.) past the Britons to Ireland (q.v.). P#F(LEC.2)(TR.JMC) and P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) mention that Cruithnechan (see Cruithne) was allied with the Britons of Fortriu (q.v.) against the Saxons (q.v.). According to P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB), the Cruithni fought the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.) against the Tuath Fidga (q.v.), who were Britons. P#L(TR.AVH) records that 'Cohenda' (Cunedda?) expelled the descendants of Liathan (q.v.) from the Britons. PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR), PW(Ding.)(TR.HL) and PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP) state that the Picts requested wives of the Britons but were refused. This is also true of PEng(CMP.WFS).

AT records a battle between the Picts and the Britons in which Talorgan son of Fergus (see Talorgan d. 750) died.⁹⁶ AC 677 mentions that the Battle of Rathmore in Co. Antrim was fought between the Picts (Cruithni) and the Britons. In the battle Cathasach mac Máeldúin (q.v.) and Ultán mac Dícolla (q.v.) were killed.⁹⁷ AC 746 records the 'Battle of Ocky' between the Picts and Britons in which Talorgan (d. 750) was killed.⁹⁸ AU 750 records this same battle but calls it 'Bellum Catohic.'⁹⁹ AU 871 states that Oláfr (q.v.) and Ivarr (q.v.) took captives of Angles (see Angles/English), Picts, and Britons to Ireland.¹⁰⁰ CS 677 also records Rathmore.¹⁰¹ CS 871 states that Oláfr (q.v.) and Ivarr took captives of Saxons (q.v.) and Britons to Ireland but makes no mention of Picts.¹⁰²

Bede states that the Britons were the original inhabitants of Britain which during his time also had English (see Angles/English), Scots (see also Irish), and Picts.¹⁰³ He also states that the languages of these groups were the four languages of Britain.¹⁰⁴ The Britons

were enemies of the English who were allied with the Picts during Bede's time.¹⁰⁵ Historia Brittonum states that the four inhabitants of Britain were the Britons, Scots, Picts, and Saxons.¹⁰⁶ Severus (q.v.) built a wall separating the Britons from the Picts and Scots.¹⁰⁷ The Britons enlisted the aid of the Romans (q.v.) when they were threatened by the Picts and Scots.¹⁰⁸ Geoffrey of Monmouth records that the Picts asked the Britons for wives but the request was refused.¹⁰⁹ Some of the Britons allied with Sulgenius (q.v.) and the Picts against Severus (q.v.).¹¹⁰ After Carausius had given land to the Picts, they began to mix with the Britons.¹¹¹

According to John Morris, the Britons called themselves 'cives' in Latin and 'combrogii' in their own language. These mean 'fellow-countrymen' and survive in modern Welsh as 'Cymry' and modern English as 'Cumber.' The English called them 'wealh' or 'wylisc' in Old English, terms which mean 'foreigners' and survive in modern English as 'Welsh.'¹¹²

Caislén Credi. Place in Scotland. Moorhill, now Boothill, near the old Abbey of Scone (q.v.).¹¹³

AT records the Battle of Caislén Credi in which Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) defeated Elpín (c.728) (q.v.) and became king of the Picts.¹¹⁴ AC 725 also mentions this battle.¹¹⁵ AU 728 repeats this.¹¹⁶

Camlann ('Crooked Glen'). Unidentified place in England. Several places in England bore the name.¹¹⁷

ACam. 537 record that Arthur (q.v.) and Mordred (q.v.) both fell in the Battle of Camlann.¹¹⁸

Geoffrey of Monmouth states that at the Battle of Camlann, Picts, Saxons (q.v.), Scots, and Irish (q.v.) fought on Mordred's side.¹¹⁹

Lewis Thorpe indicates that in Camelford at the bank of the Camel there is an inscribed stone which could mark the location of the Battle of Camlann, which local legend attaches to the area.¹²⁰ John Morris states that

a Roman fort at Hadrian's Wall also had the name 'crooked glen' as does a place in Merionethshire. He also calculates the date of the battle as c.515.¹²¹

Cat (Caithness) (Cait). Place in Scotland and one of the seven divisions under Cruithne (q.v.).¹²² Associated with the legendary Pict Cat (q.v.).

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that the Cruithni occupied Alba (q.v.) from Cat to Forcu (see Fortriu). Origin Legend P#L(TR.AVH) calls Cat one of the seven regions of the far-north of Britain and associates it with Cat. PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR), and PEng(CMP.WFS) state that the Picts received land in Caithness.

Regnal List SL3 La apparently repeats this.¹²³ This is also true of Lists SL3 L¹²⁴ and SL3 M.¹²⁵

Geoffrey of Monmouth state that the Colgrin (q.v.) and the Saxons (q.v.), who were allied with Picts and Scots, controlled the part of Britain from the Humber to Caithness (here called a 'sea').¹²⁶

Cenannus (Cenandas). Irish Place. Kells in Meath.¹²⁷

P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that Cenannus was named from the white-headed cows born during the reign of Findoll Cisirne (q.v.).

Cenél Conaill (Cenél Conaill Cernaig). Irish population who were the Laigis (q.v.) of Leinster.¹²⁸

Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) states that the family of Conall Cernach (q.v.) was descended from Cruithni.¹²⁹

Cenél Conaill (i.e., Hui Maeldoraid and Hui Chananain).¹³⁰ Irish population supposedly descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was part of the Uí Néill (q.v.) and had its base in north-western Ireland. Columba (q.v.) was of this family.¹³¹

AT records the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.) in which the Cenél Conaill and Uí Néill fought the Cruithni , who were defeated.¹³² AU 563¹³³ and CS 563¹³⁴ also mention this event.

Cenél n-Eogain. Population in Tyrone and Derry.¹³⁵

AT records the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.) in which the Cenél nEogain fought with the Uí Néill against the Cruithni , who were defeated.¹³⁶ AU 563 also mentions this event.¹³⁷ This is also true of CS 563.¹³⁸

Cirgen (Circhend). Place in Scotland which may be Kirkintulloch north-east of Glasgow.¹³⁹

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) state that the Cruithni took land in Fortriu (q.v.) and Cirgen.

AT records that Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) was victorious in the Battle of Circhend.¹⁴⁰

Scela Cano mentions that there were territories of the Cruithni in 'Girgen' (Cirgen).¹⁴¹

Cnoc Coirpri (Cnoc Cairbre, Cnoc Cairpri). Scottish place in Calathros at Etarlindu.¹⁴²

AU 736 records the Battle of Cnoc Coirpri in which Talorgan (d. 750) (q.v.) of Fortriu (q.v.) defeated Dál Riata (q.v.).¹⁴³

W.F. Skene claims that Cnoc Coirpri is the modern place 'Knock Cariber.'¹⁴⁴ W.J. Watson dismisses this assertion on the grounds that 'Cariber is a compound term.'¹⁴⁵ The name 'Coirpri' appears to be present in the figure of Cairpre Cruithnechan (q.v.).

Corcu Caullain (Corco Caullain). Irish population in Cruithniu in Meath.¹⁴⁶

Book of Leinster states that Corcu Caullain are descended from Cuchulain (q.v.) and Lebarham (q.v.).¹⁴⁷

Crúachu. Irish place in Connacht.¹⁴⁸ Croghan, Roscommon.¹⁴⁹

P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that Ollamh (q.v.) ruled at Tara (q.v.) and Crúachu for thirty years. P#A(CMP.MED) seems to repeat this but uses 'Carnachaib' instead of 'Cruachnaib.'

Cruithni (Picts?) (Cruithne). Irish term for Picts.¹⁵⁰ In Medieval Irish texts the form 'Cruithnig' is also used for a population in Ireland as well as Scotland.¹⁵¹

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) state that the Cruithni were also called 'Nat Crodu' and that they were same as the Dál n-Araide (q.v.). They also record that the Cruithni were the ancestors of Irial Glunmar (q.v.). Thrace (q.v.) was the original home of the Cruithni, and there were thirty kings of the Cruithni who ruled Scotland (see Alba) and Ireland (q.v.). P#B(Bal.)(TR.WFS) records that the Cruithni came from Thrace and that the Sons of Míl (q.v.) promised them land in Pictland (q.v.), where they later settled. P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#D(CMP.RAM) record how the Cruithni won the Battle of Ard Lemnacht(q.v.). P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) recount the whole story of how the Cruithni (also called 'Picts' here) went from Thrace through the lands of the Franks (q.v.) to Ireland and eventually settled in Alba (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) give similar information but does not use the term 'Picts.' P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) states that sovereignty was with the 'men of Ireland.' P#F(CMP.RAM) states that sovereignty was divided equally amongst men and women because the Cruithni had received wives from the Gaels (q.v. and see Donn). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) record a truncated account of the travels of the Cruithni. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records the Battle of Ard Lemnacht. It also records that Erímón expelled them from Ireland. P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#I(CMP.EG) P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS)

also tell the story of Ard Lemnacht. P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that the Cruithni fought alongside the Sons of Míl and the Britons (q.v.) of Fortriu (q.v.) against the Saxons (q.v.) and gained land. It states that the Cruithni had no wives and were given wives by the Sons of Míl. P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the Cruithni were descended from Gelon (q.v.) and that they took Orkney (q.v.) and then the far-north of Britain (q.v.), which they divided into seven parts (see Cat, Ce, Cirig, Fib, Fidach, Fotlaid, Fortrean) under Cruithne (q.v.). They went to the land of the Franks and to Ireland (q.v.) and were later expelled from the lands of the Britons by Cunedda (q.v.). The order of events is different from the other legends concerning their travels.

Rawl. B. 502 states that the name 'Cruithne' is synonymous with Dál n-Araide (q.v.) in the section 'Airgialla.'¹⁵² The Book of Leinster uses the term 'Cruithniu' to identify the population of the Corcu Caulainn (q.v.) who were descended from Cuchulain (q.v.) and Lebarcham (q.v.) in 'Comuammand na hGenelach.'¹⁵³ The 'Genelach Muscraige Airthir Fëmin' calls 'Chruithni' one of the branches of that group.'¹⁵⁴ Laud 610 uses 'Cruithne' in 'De quabsis torchi Chë.'¹⁵⁵ It is apparent that these uses apply to the Irish Cruithni.

AI § 257 records that there were seven kings of the Cruithni who ruled Ireland.¹⁵⁶ AI § 281 mentions that Fiachu nAraide (q.v.) and the Cruithni were defeated by Fiachu Mullachlethan (q.v.) at the 'Bellum oc Fochairt Muirthemne.'¹⁵⁷ AI 685 records a battle among the Cruithni (Picts).¹⁵⁸ This is no doubt Nechtansmere (q.v.).¹⁵⁹ AI 691 records the death of Bredei f. Bili and calls him king of the Cruithni.¹⁶⁰ Hence the term 'Cruithni' and its variations are here used for groups in both Ireland and Scotland. AT records that Colmán Mór (q.v.) was killed by Dubslait hua Trena (q.v.) of the Cruithni.¹⁶¹ AT mentions that Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.), king of the Cruithni, won a battle against the men of Alba.¹⁶² In the account of the Battle of Fid

Eoin (q.v.), AT calls Máelcaich mac Scandail (q.v.) 'rex Cruithniu' and Dícuill mac Echdach (q.v.) the 'rí ceneoil Cruithne'.¹⁶³ Lóchene mac Fíngin is named 'rí Cruithne' when his death is recorded in AT.¹⁶⁴ AT also mentions the killing of Scandal mac Béicce (q.v.), who is called 'king of the Cruithni'.¹⁶⁵ Máelcaich mac Scandail is called 'rí Cruithne' when AT records his death.¹⁶⁶ Eochaid Iarlaithe (q.v.) is 'rí Cruithne Midhi' in AT.¹⁶⁷ A battle between the Ulaid (q.v.) and the Cruithni in which Cathasach mac Lurggeni (q.v.) died is recorded in AT.¹⁶⁸ AT mentions that Cathasach mac Máeldúin (q.v.), 'rí Cruithne,' was killed.¹⁶⁹ The death of Fiachra mac Dungaile (q.v.) at the hands of the Cruithni is recorded in AT.¹⁷⁰ AT recounts the death of Dub da Inber mac Congalaich, 'rí Cruithne'.¹⁷¹ AT records a battle between the Cruithni and Dál Riata in Murbolc (q.v.).¹⁷² The killing of Cathasach mac Aillella is mentioned in AT, which calls him 'king of the Cruithni'.¹⁷³ AT also uses 'Cruithni' for populations in both Ireland and Scotland but seems to use it more often of 'Cruithni' in Ireland. Because AC only exists in translation, it is not possible here to assess its use of the term 'Cruithni.' It uses 'Picts' for populations in both Ireland and Scotland although this may not have originally the case. However, AC does state that Pictland (q.v.) is called 'criocha cruithneach' in Irish.¹⁷⁴ AU 446 records the death of the son of Cáirthenn mac Caelboth (q.v.) in battle and states that he may of been of the Cruithni.¹⁷⁵ AU 563 mentions the Battle of Moín Daire Lothair (q.v.) in which the Cruithni were defeated.¹⁷⁶ AU 574 records the 'Bellum Tola 7 Fertola' fought in the region of the Cruithni.¹⁷⁷ These areas are in Ireland.¹⁷⁸ AU 608 states that Fiachna Caech (q.v.) was killed by the Cruithni.¹⁷⁹ AU 629 calls Máelcaich mac Scandail 'rex Cruithne' and recounts his victory at Fid Eoin.¹⁸⁰ The death of Lóchene mac Fíngin is recorded in AU 645.¹⁸¹ AU 646 mentions the killing of Scandal mac Béicce and calls him 'King of the

Cruithni.¹⁸² In AU 666, the death of Maelcaich mac Scandail of the Cruithni is recorded.¹⁸³ AU 666 also mentions the death of Eochaid Iarlaithe¹⁸⁴ AU 668 records that Cathasach mac Lurggeni was killed in a battle between the Cruithni and the Ulaid.¹⁸⁵ AU 681 states that Dúngal mac Scandail(q.v.) was burned at Dún Ceithirnn (q.v.).¹⁸⁶ AU 682 records the death of Cathasach mac Máeldúin in battle against the Britons (q.v.).¹⁸⁷ AU 691 recounts that the Cruithni and the Ulaid were plundered by Dál Riata (q.v.).¹⁸⁸ The murder of Cucuarain (q.v.), 'rex Cruithne' is recorded in AU 708.¹⁸⁹ AU 710 mentions that Fiachra mac Dungaile was killed among the Cruithni.¹⁹⁰ The murder of Dub da Inber mac Congalaich is recorded in AU 727.¹⁹¹ AU 731 states that the Cruithni were defeated by the Dál Riata at Murbolc.¹⁹² AU 741 records the 'Bellum Droma Cathmail' involving the Cruithni and the Dál Riata.¹⁹³ The death of Cathasach mac Ailella, 'king of the Cruithni,' is mentioned in AU 749.¹⁹⁴ AU 774 records the death of Flathrua mac Fiachrach.¹⁹⁵ AU appears to only use the term 'Cruithni' and its variants for populations in Ireland and not in Scotland. CS 563 records the defeat of the Cruithni at Móin Daire Lothair.¹⁹⁶ The killing of Fiachna Caech by the Cruithni is mentioned in CS 608.¹⁹⁷ In CS 629, Fid Eoin is mentioned.¹⁹⁸ CS 644 records the slaying of Scandal mac Béicce, 'Rí Cruithnech.'¹⁹⁹ Talorcen f. Enfret (q.v.) won at Sráith Ethairt (q.v.) in CS 651.²⁰⁰ CS 659 records the death of Gartnait f. Donuel (q.v.).²⁰¹ The death of Maelcaich mac Scandail, 'Rí Cruithne,' is mentioned in CS 662. CS 662 also records a battle fought between the Cruithni and the Ulaid.²⁰² The burning of Dúngal mac Scandail is recounted in CS 677.²⁰³ CS 686 records the killing of Ailill mac Dungaile (q.v.), 'Rí Cruithne.'²⁰⁴ The slaying of Cucuarain, 'Rí Cruithne et Ulaid,' is mentioned in CS 704.²⁰⁵ CS uses the term 'Cruithni' for populations in both Ireland and Scotland.

Regnal List SL2 M states that the books of the Cruithni record that thirty kings named Brude (see Brude (30)) ruled Ireland and Scotland.²⁰⁶ This is also true of List SL2 H.²⁰⁷ List SL3 La records the reign of some of the legendary kings of the Cruithni in Scotland. It states that Cruithne (q.v.) was the father of the Cruithni and also mentions that the books of the Cruithni record the reign of the 'thirty Brudes.'²⁰⁸ List SL3 Lb gives the same information concerning the Cruithni.²⁰⁹ SL3 L records that the Cruithni came from Thrace (q.v.) and also that Cruithne was the father of the Cruithni. The books of the Cruithni are again mentioned in SL3 L.²¹⁰ SL3 M records the same information about the Cruithni.²¹¹ SL3 Bi also mentions the books of the Cruithni.²¹²

TBC records that Medb (q.v.) attacked the Irish Cruithni and Ulaid (q.v.).²¹³ TBF mentions that the Cruithni of Alba (q.v.) had stolen three cattle from Fróech (q.v.).²¹⁴ The Senchus Fer nAlban states that the mother of Galan f. Barrfhind (q.v.) was of the Cruithni.²¹⁵ The Duan Albanach records that the Cruithni took control of Alba and Pictland (q.v.) after leaving Ireland (q.v.).²¹⁶ The Scela Cano mentions 'Saxon ales' (see Saxons) around the territory of the Cruithni about 'Gergin' (see Cirgen).²¹⁷

The use of the term 'Cruithni' in texts for both populations in Ireland and Scotland has long caused much speculation. W.F. Skene asserts that the Cruithni of Scotland and Ireland are the same group and that they settled in Meath from Ulster (see Ulaid and Dál n-Araide).²¹⁸ W.J. Watson indicates that the terms 'Cruthen,' 'Cruithne,' 'Cruthnech,' 'Cruithnigh,' and 'Cruithnich' are also used in relation to the Cruithni. He also states that the Old Irish term 'Cruthen' (pl. 'Cruithin') is equivalent to the Welsh 'Pryden' and 'Prydyn.' 'Prydyn' refers to inhabitants of Britain (q.v.) and means 'Picts' but originally meant 'Britons' (q.v.). It is related to the Welsh term 'Prydain'

('Britain') and the Latin term 'Britannia.'²¹⁹ Watson also states that 'Cruthen' was at first used for any inhabitant of Britain but later was only used for those north of the Antonine Wall. Because the term 'Cruthen' became interchangeable with 'Pict,' Watson remarks that the 'Cruithnigh' of Ireland became identified as 'Picts' although they are not the same group.²²⁰ T.F. O'Rahilly indicates that the 'Cruthin (Priteni)' gave the Greeks their name for Britain and Ireland ('the Pretanic Islands') and that they were non-Goidelic Celts who had been one of the groups of invaders of Ireland mentioned in tradition.²²¹ O'Rahilly asserts that this means that the 'Priteni' were in control of Britain and Ireland when the Greeks first became aware of them.²²² According to O'Rahilly, Irish writers used the Latin term 'Picti' and the Irish term 'Cruithni' when discussing the inhabitants of northern Scotland but never used 'Picti' of the 'Irish Cruthin.' He agrees with Watson's view on the Irish Cruithni.²²³ H.M. Chadwick discusses in depth the relationship between the Cruithni in Ireland and Scotland as evidenced in legend.²²⁴ He concludes that the Irish Cruithni were similar to the other peoples of Ireland and did not seem to share the culture of the Cruithni in Scotland although the two were often connected to one another. This connection may have had its basis in the remains of La Tène culture in Ulster which may have come from southwestern Scotland in the second century B.C.²²⁵ Kenneth Jackson states that the terms '*Priteni,' '*Pritani,' and 'Cruithni' are Celtic and mean '"the people of the designs"' (referring to tattoos). According to Jackson, the use of 'Pritanic Islands' to designate the British Isles seems to date from the late fourth century B.C.; therefore, the term '*Pritani' would have applied to Iron Age A tribes in southern England. Tribes in the north would have been '*Priteni.' Jackson asserts that it is not known if the La Tène culture used 'Pritani' as a name for themselves; however, the inhabitants of Roman Britain used the term 'Brittones,' which was related

to what may have been the Latin form of 'Pritani,' 'Britanni.'²²⁶ He also states that the term 'Priteni' was later used by the Roman Britons for the inhabitants north of the Antonine Wall, just as 'Cruthen' was used by the Irish. Jackson also says that although the terms 'Cruithin' and 'Cruithni' were used in the Old Irish period to indicate both the historical Picts of Scotland and supposed British immigrants in Ireland, the two groups were not connected with one another in any way. The Irish Cruithni were probably immigrants from Britain who spoke Irish in historical times.²²⁷ M.O. Anderson has a similar view concerning the Irish and Scottish Cruithni. She also asserts that the existence of Irish 'Picts' first appeared in AC, where the term 'Cruithni(g)' was translated as 'Picts,' regardless of context.²²⁸ Hence, one can see that the term 'Cruithni' and its variants should not automatically be translated 'Picts' until its exact reference is determined.

Cúl Dremne (Cúil Dreimne, Cúl Drebene). Irish place in Carbury between Drumcliff and Sligo.²²⁹ Site of a battle in which Columba (q.v.) was involved. This involvement may have caused Columba's excommunication and subsequent exile to Dál Riata (q.v.) in Scotland.²³⁰

AI 561 records that Ainmere mac Sétnai (q.v.), Domnall f. Mac Erca (q.v.), and 'Ainnedid mc. Fergussa' won the Battle of Cúl Dremne against Diarmait mac Cerbaill (q.v.).²³¹ AT also mentions the Battle of Cúl Dremne.²³² Cúl Dremne is recorded in AU 561.²³³ CS 561 records the same event.²³⁴

Vita Columbae states that Columba left Ireland (q.v.) two years after Cúl Dremne.²³⁵

Dál n-Araide (Dál Araide). Irish place and population name in area from Newry to Sliab Mis (q.v.) and associated with the Cruithni.²³⁶

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the Dál n-Araide are descended from Conall

Cernach (q.v.) and are also called 'Cruithni.'

Rawl. B 502 equates Dál n-Araide with the Cruithni.²³⁷ Laud 610 also associates Dál n-Araide with the Cruithni in 'Do bunad imthechta Eoganachta in so.'²³⁸

Dál Cualni. Irish population in Cruithniu.²³⁹

The Book of Leinster records that the Dál Cualni in Cruithniu are descended from Cuchulain (q.v.) and Lebarcham (q.v.).²⁴⁰

Dál Riata (Dál Riada). Population and place in Ireland from Dál n-Araide (q.v.) to northern Antrim and in Scotland north of the Firth of Clyde and west of Pictland (q.v.) with Druim Alban as the boundary.²⁴¹

AT records the Battle of Fid Eoin (q.v.) between Irish Dál Riata and the Irish Cruithni, in which Dál Riata was defeated.²⁴² AT mentions the Battle of Murbolc (q.v.) in which Irish Dál Riata defeated the Irish Cruithni.²⁴³ AT records the devastation of Scottish Dál Riata by the Pictish king Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.).²⁴⁴ AC 627 mentions Fid Eoin.²⁴⁵ AC 728 records 'the battle between the Picts and Dalriada.'²⁴⁶ This is likely to be the Battle of Murbolc mentioned in AT; therefore, the use of 'Picts' is likely to be a mistranslation of 'Cruithni' or one of its variants. AC 733 mentions the devastation of Scottish Dál Riata by Onuist f. Uргуист.²⁴⁷ AU 629 records the Battle of Fid Eoin.²⁴⁸ Murbolc is mentioned in AU 731.²⁴⁹ Onuist f. Uргуист ravaged Scottish Dál Riata in AU 736.²⁵⁰ AU 741 records that the Battle of Druim Cathmail (q.v.) was fought by Dál Riata and the Cruithni and that Onuist f. Uргуист attacked Dál Riata.²⁵¹ CS 629 records Fid Eoin.²⁵²

Bede records that Dál Riata was named for the leader of the Scots from Ireland, 'Reuda,' who settle in Britain (q.v.). The Scots obtained Dál Riata from the Picts either by force or as a gift.²⁵³ Historia Brittonum seems to indicate that the ancestors of the Picts took control of Dál Riata under Istoreth (q.v.).²⁵⁴

Danes. Scandinavian population from islands between the Jutland peninsula and the Scanian peninsula.²⁵⁵

AC 864 records that the Danish princes Oláfr (q.v.) and Audgisl (q.v.) attacked Pictland (q.v.) and took hostages in 871.²⁵⁶

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that the 'Daci' along with the Picts, Scots and Norwegians (q.v.) attacked Britain (q.v.).²⁵⁷ 'Daci' is a form of the Medieval Latin term 'Dacus' ('Dane, Danish').²⁵⁸ Geoffrey also states that the Danes, Picts, Scots, and Norwegians took control of Albania (see Alba) when the Romans (q.v.) left.²⁵⁹ Vortigern (q.v.) was concerned that the Picts would enlist the aid of the Danes and Norwegians to fight the Britons (q.v.).²⁶⁰ According to Geoffrey, Scotland was vulnerable to Danes, Picts, Scots, and Norwegians.²⁶¹

Dimeti (Demetians). Population of Demetia in south-west Wales.²⁶²

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the descendants of Liathan (q.v.), took control of the land of the Dimeti and Guer (q.v.) and Guigell (q.v.).

Historia Brittonum repeats this information.²⁶³

Druim Cathmail. Place in the territory of the Cruithni and Dál Riata (q.v.). It could be in either Antrim or Scotland.²⁶⁴

AU 741 records the Battle of Druim Cathmail between the Cruithni and the Dál Riata.²⁶⁵

Druim Dergblathuig (Druim Derg Blathug). Place in Pictland (q.v.) in Forfar.²⁶⁶

AT records the Battle of Druim Dergblathuig between Drest (c.728) and the Pictish King Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.) in which Drest was killed.²⁶⁷ AC 726 also mentions this battle.²⁶⁸ AU 729 records the Battle of Druim Dergblathuig.²⁶⁹

Dún Ceithirnn. Place in Ireland, possibly Downhill, Derry.²⁷⁰

AI 631 records the Battle of Dún Ceithirnn but does not name the participants.²⁷¹ AT also mentions the Battle of Dún Ceithirnn but states that it was fought between 'Congal Caech' and Domnall mac Aedo (q.v.).²⁷² AU 629 records that Domnall won the Battle of Dún Ceithirnn.²⁷³ This is also true of CS 629.²⁷⁴

Vita Columbae states that Columba (q.v.) predicted the Domnall's victory at Dún Ceithirnn.²⁷⁵

Dunkeld. Scottish ecclesiastical centre in Perthshire.²⁷⁶ It was founded to replace Iona (q.v.), which had been abandoned because of Viking raids.²⁷⁷

Regnal Lists D, F1, and F2 record that Dunkeld was founded by Castantin f. Wrguist (q.v.).²⁷⁷ This is also true of Lists F1, F2,²⁷⁸ K, and Fordun's List.²⁷⁹

Dún Ollaig. Place in Scotland. Dunolly Castle in Argyle, near Oban.²⁸⁰

AU 734 records that Talorgan f. Drostan (c.734) (q.v.) was captured near Dún Ollaig.²⁸¹

Ealga (Ealca, i.e. Éire). Term for Ireland (q.v.).²⁸²

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) records that some of the Cruithni remained in Ealga.

Eiblinn (Sliab Eiblinne). Irish place in Munster.²⁸³

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records that either the Picts or the Gaels (q.v.) fought Fotla (q.v.) at Eiblinn. The meaning of the text is unclear.

Europe (Eoraip).

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and

P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni travelled in the east of Europe from Thrace (q.v.) before moving westward and establishing their own country.

Fain-Laibe. Irish place in Mugdorn (q.v.).²⁸⁴

P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that Findoll Cisirne (q.v.) ruled over Fain-Laibe and Tara (q.v.) for thirty years.

Fid Eoin. Place possibly in Scotland, Antrim, or Derry.²⁸⁵

AT records the Battle of Fid Eoin in which the Cruithni under Máelcaich mac Scandail (q.v.) defeated Scottish Dál Riata (q.v.) under Connad Cerr (q.v.).²⁸⁶ AC 627 also mentions this battle but uses the term 'K. of the Picts' to describe Máelcaich.²⁸⁷ The battle is also described in AU 629.²⁸⁸ This is also true of CS 629.²⁸⁹

Fir Bolg. Legendary Irish population in Maġ Luirg, about the Calaid.²⁹⁰

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records that either the Cruithni or the Gaels (q.v.) allied themselves with the Fir Bolg. The meaning of the text is uncertain. P#L(CMP.AVH) states that the Fir Bolg controlled the Isle of Man (q.v.), Arran (q.v.), Islay (q.v.), and Rathlin (q.v.). This prevented the Cruithni from controlling them and caused them to take Orkney (q.v.).

Fochmaind. Irish population or place.²⁹¹

Origin Legends P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#I(CMP.EG) record that the Fochmaind allied themselves with the Tuath Fidga (q.v.) against Crimthann (q.v.) and the Cruithni in the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.). This is also true of P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS).

Forteviot. Scottish place²⁹² in Perthshire.²⁹³

Regnal List D records that Drust f. Ferat (q.v.) was killed either at Forteviot or Scone (q.v.). The list also remarks that Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) died at Forteviot.²⁹⁴ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.²⁹⁵ List I mentions that Cináed mac Alpín died in Forteviot.²⁹⁶ This is also true of List K.²⁹⁷

Fortriu (gen. Fortrenn). Scottish place associated with Strathearn and Menteith and the legendary person Fortrean (q.v.).²⁹⁸

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni settled in Alba (q.v.) from either Ath (q.v.) or Cat (Caithness) (q.v.) to Forcu (Fortriu?). W.J. Watson indicates that 'Forcu' could be 'the Fords of Frew on Forth.'²⁹⁹ P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) state that the Britons (q.v.) of Fortriu and Cruithnechan (see Cruithne) fought the Saxons (q.v.).

AT records the death of Bredei f. Bili (q.v.) and calls him 'King of Fortriu.'³⁰⁰ AT mentions the death of Bredei f. Uuirguist (q.v.), 'rí Fortenn.'³⁰¹ AU 693 also records the death of Bredei f. Bili, 'rex Fortrend.'³⁰² The death of Bredei f. Uuirguist, 'rex Fortrenn,' is mentioned in AU 763.³⁰³ AU 768 records a battle fought in Fortriu between Ciniod f. Uuredech (q.v.) and Aed Find (q.v.). Also, AU 820 calls Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.) 'rex Foirtrenn' when recording his death.³⁰⁴ AU 834 records the death of Onuist f. Uurguist (q.v.), 'rex Fortrenn.'³⁰⁵ AU 865 mentions the death of 'Tuathal m. Artgusso,' the Bishop of Fortriu.³⁰⁶

Edmund Hogan indicates that Fortriu could be in Pictland (q.v.) or could be another name for Pictland.³⁰⁷ M.O. Anderson asserts that it is Fife, or Kinross and Fife.³⁰⁸

Fotharta. Irish place in barony of Forth in county Carlow.³⁰⁹

Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) state that the Cruithni fought the Battle of Ard Lemnacht (q.v.) against the Tuath Fidga (q.v.), Britons (q.v.) living in Fotharta.

Franks (Frainc). Population of France.³¹⁰

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni settled in the territory of the Franks and established a city there (see **Pictabis** and **Pictatus**). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) give the same information.

Gaels (Gaedil). Gaelic speakers (see **Irish** and **Scots**).³¹¹

Legend P#B(Bal.)(TR.WFS) records that the Gaels cleared the land of the Cruithni. P#F(CMP.RAM) states that the Gaels controlled Alba (q.v.) after the Cruithni. This is also true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT). P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the Gaels drove the Cruithni out of Ireland (q.v.). PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), and PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR) mention that the Gaels gave wives to the Picts after the Britons (q.v.) had refused.

Duan Albanach states that Gaels controlled Alba after the Cruithni.³¹²

Gaileoin. Population in Leinster (see **Laigin**).³¹³

Origin Legends P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB) and P#I(CMP.EG) state that Crimthann (q.v.) ruled the Gaileoin. P#L(CMP.AVH) seems to state that the Cruithni were related to the Gaileoin through the son of Ercal (q.v. and see **Gelon**).

TBC states that Medb (q.v.) feared the Gaileoin and distributed them amongst her army.³¹⁴

Germany. See also **Saxons.**

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the Cruithni travelled with the Sons of Míl (q.v.) from Thrace (q.v.) to Germany.

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Melga (q.v.) and Wanius (q.v.) ravaged Germany.³¹⁵

Guer (Gower).³¹⁶ Place in Wales.³¹⁷

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the descendants of Liathan (q.v.) controlled the territory of Guer and that of the Dimeti (q.v.) and Guigell (q.v.).

This is also true of the Historia Brittonum.³¹⁸

Guigell (Cetgueli, Kidwelly). Welsh place in eastern Camarthenshire.³¹⁹

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the descendants of Liathan (q.v.) controlled the territory of Guigell, the Dimeti (q.v.), and Guer (q.v.).

This is also true of the Historia Brittonum.³²⁰

Huns. Turkic-speaking steppe nomads from Asia.³²¹

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that the Huns under Wanius (q.v.) and the Picts under Melga (q.v.) plundered Germany (q.v.). The Huns and Picts invaded and ravaged Albania (see **Alba**) until Maximus (q.v.) defeated them, and they fled to Ireland (q.v.).³²²

Inber Colpa (Inber Colptha). Irish place at Droiched Atha, near the Brug na Bóinne.³²³

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) indicates that Érimón (q.v.) took half of a host to Inber Colpa.

Inber Scéne. Irish place. Mouth of Kenmare River or River Corrane, Kerry, North. Seems connected with Loch Luigdech in West Munster.³²⁴

Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) states that Érimón (q.v.) landed with half a host at Inber Scéne after leaving Inber Colpa (q.v.).

Inber Sláine. Irish place in Uí Cennselaig
(q.v.).³²⁵

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni captured Inber Sláine after leaving the Franks (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#G(CMP.JHT), P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) mention that the Cruithni took Inber Sláine.

Inpictus. Pictish city among the Franks (q.v.).

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that 'Inpictus' was a name for 'Pictatus' (q.v.), founded by the Cruithni (see also Pictabis).

Inveralmond (Inbher Amon). Scottish place.
Mouth of the River Almond in West Lothian.³²⁶

Regnal List D states that Domnall mac Alpín (q.v.) died at the Rath of Inveralmond.³²⁷ Regnal List F1 and F2 give the same information.³²⁸ List I repeats this.³²⁹

Iona (I, I Choluim Chille)).³³⁰ Scottish island off Mull.³³¹

AI 704 mentions the death of Adomnán (q.v.), abbot of Iona.³³² AI 795 records that Iona was attacked.³³³ AT states that Columba (q.v.) travelled to Iona. Columba's death on Iona is recorded in AT.³³⁴ AT mentions Adomnán's birth and death.³³⁵ Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) expelled the Iona 'familia' in AT.³³⁶ AC 590 records that Columba died on Iona.³³⁷ Adomnán's death is mentioned in AC 700.³³⁸ AC 863 records the death of Cellach mac Ailella (q.v.), abbot of Iona.³³⁹ AU 563 mentions that Columba went to Iona.³⁴⁰ AU 574 records the death of Conall son of Comgall, who gave Iona to Columba.³⁴¹ AU 704 mentions the death of Adomnán.³⁴² Necthon f. Derelei expelled the Iona 'familia' in AU 717.³⁴³ CS 563 states that Columba (q.v.) travelled to Iona.³⁴⁴ CS 574 records the death of Conall son of

Comgall.³⁴⁵ Columba's death is recorded in CS 595.³⁴⁶ CS 700 mentions Adomnán's death.³⁴⁷ Necthon f. Derelei expelled the Iona 'familia' in CS 713.³⁴⁸ CS 865 records the death of Cellach mac Ailella.³⁴⁹

Regnal List D states that Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.), Erc (q.v.), Fergus Mór (q.v.), Loarn Mór (q.v.), Oengus Mór (q.v.), Domnall mac Alpín (q.v.), Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.), Aed mac Cináeda (q.v.), and Giric (q.v.) were buried on Iona.³⁵⁰ Lists F1 and F2 give the same information.³⁵¹ This is also true of List I³⁵² and List K.³⁵³ List N records that Cináed mac Alpín, Domnall mac Alpín, and Giric were buried on Iona.³⁵⁴

The Irish Columba mentions that after he had founded Iona, Columba preached to the people of Alba (q.v.), the Britons (q.v.), and the Saxons (q.v.).³⁵⁵

Bede records that Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.) gave Iona to Columba.³⁵⁶

Ireland (Ériu).³⁵⁷ 'Hibernia' in Latin.³⁵⁸

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the Cruithni were given wives from the nobility of Ireland. Thirty kings from the Cruithni ruled Ireland and Alba (q.v.). P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) mentions that Donn (q.v.) died while trying to capture the southern part of Ireland. P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni left Ireland under Cathluan (q.v.). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) mentions that six brothers came to Ireland (see Drostan, Nechtán, Oengus, Solen, Ulfa/Ulpa). P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) record that the Cruithni gained power in Ireland but were expelled by Érimón (q.v.). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) seem to state that the Cruithni gained power in Ireland and then expelled Érimón. The Cruithni later took control of Alba after leaving Ireland. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) records that the Cruithni were expelled from Ireland by Érimón after gaining power. P#L(CMP.AVH) states that a company of eight settled in Ireland. These are presumably meant

to be Cruithni. It mentions that Finachta (q.v.) was prince of Ireland at the time. PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), PW(R.Her)(TR.JE&JR) and PEng(CMP.WFS) state that the Picts received wives from Ireland. This is also true of PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) and P(AC).

AI § 257 records that seven kings from the Cruithni ruled Ireland.³⁵⁹ AT twice mentions that the sons of Gartnait (see Gartnait f. Accidan) went to Ireland.³⁶⁰ AC 666 records the same event.³⁶¹ AU 668 and 670 repeat this information.³⁶² AU 699 seems to record that Taran f. Entifidich (q.v.) went to Ireland.³⁶³

Regnal List D records that Giric (q.v.) controlled Ireland.³⁶⁴ Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.³⁶⁵ This is also true of List K³⁶⁶ and List N.³⁶⁷

The Miracula Ninie records that Bede stated that Columba (q.v.) went from Ireland to Britain (q.v.).³⁶⁸

Bede states that the Picts went to Ireland from Scythia (q.v.)³⁶⁹ and that Columba went from Ireland to Britain.³⁷⁰ Duan Albanach says that the Cruithni went to Pictland (q.v.) after leaving Ireland.³⁷¹ Geoffrey of Monmouth says that the Picts went to Ireland to gain wives after the refusal of the Britons (q.v.).³⁷² Picts and Huns (q.v.) fled to Ireland after Maximus (q.v.) had defeated them.³⁷³ Picts, Huns, Norwegians (q.v.), and Danes (q.v.) returned to Britain from Ireland.³⁷⁴

Irish. Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland (q.v.) and Scotland (see also Alba, Gaels, and Scots).

Origin Legend PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) records that the Irish settlers in Britain (q.v.) called themselves 'Scots' and that the Picts had subjugated them.

For Bede's comments on the Irish, see Scots. Geoffrey of Monmouth records that the Scots were descended from the Picts and Irish.³⁷⁵ Mordred (q.v.) was allied with the Irish, Scots, Picts, and Saxons (q.v.) at Camlann (q.v.).³⁷⁶

Islay (Ile).³⁷⁷ Scottish island.

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni landed on Islay after leaving Ireland (q.v. and see Ealga) and before capturing Alba (q.v.). P#L(CMP.AVH) states that the Fir Bolg (q.v.) captured Islay, the Isle of Man (q.v.), Arran (q.v.), and Rathlin (q.v.) before the Cruithni could control them.

Vita Columbae recounts that Taran (see Taran (exile)) was exiled on Islay but was betrayed and killed by his host Feradach (see Feradach (of Islay)).³⁷⁸

The Senchus Fer nAlban records that Galan f. Barrfhind (q.v.) possessed land on Islay.³⁷⁹

Isle of Man (Mana, Manu). Sometimes used of a place in Scotland or Ireland.³⁸⁰

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the Fir Bolg (q.v.) captured the Isle of Man, Islay (q.v.), Arran (q.v.), and Rathlin (q.v.) before the Cruithni could control them.

AI 583 seems to record that Aedán mac Gabráin (q.v.) won a battle on the Isle of Man.³⁸¹ AT mentions this event.³⁸² This is also true of AC 580.³⁸³ AU 582 and 583 both record the battle on the Isle of Man.³⁸⁴ M.O. Anderson suggests that alternatively this battle may have been fought in Manau on the Forth (see **Mag Manand**).³⁸⁵ John Bannerman asserts that the Isle of Man is meant.³⁸⁶ Richard Sharpe indicates that the Irish 'Manu' is the equivalent of the Welsh 'Manaw,' which refers to the territory of the 'Votadani' in Scotland near Stirling and along the River Forth. However, he is not certain if this territory is implied.³⁸⁷

Historia Brittonum seems to state that the Fir Bolg controlled the Isle of Man (called 'Eubonia').³⁸⁸

Laigin. Population of Leinster.³⁸⁹

Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) record that Crimthann (q.v.) was king of Laigin when the Cruithni arrived in Ireland (q.v.).

Laigis (Laigsi). Irish population and place.
Leix and the people of Leix.³⁹⁰

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED)
records that the seven Laigsi of Laigin (q.v.) are
descended from the Irish Cruithni .

Mag Manand (Mag Manonn, Manaw). Scottish place.
'Manau Gododdin' in Welsh. West of Calathros, included
parish of Slanannan.³⁹¹ See also Isle of Man.

AT and AU 711 record a 'Battle of the Picts'
among the Saxons (q.v.) at Mag Manand, where Finguinne
f. Deileroith (q.v.) was killed.³⁹²

Bede mentions that Bertfrid (q.v.) fought the
Picts in 711. This seems to be Mag Manand.³⁹³

Móin Daire Lothair. Irish place. Possibly near
Eilne Fir li and Aird Eolargg or Móin Mór, parish of
Derryloran, County Derry.³⁹⁴

AT records the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair fought
between the Cruithni and Uí Neill (q.v.) in which the
Cruithni were defeated.³⁹⁵ AC 563 also mentions this
event.³⁹⁶ This is also true of AU 563³⁹⁷ and CS 563.³⁹⁸

Vita Columbae mentions that Columba (q.v.)
predicted that Eochaid Laib (q.v.) would be defeated
at the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair but would escape.³⁹⁹

Monad Carno. Scottish place near Loch Loogdae.
Cairn o' Mounth in the Mearns.⁴⁰⁰

ACam. 728 records the Battle of Monad Carno.⁴⁰¹
AU 729 recounts that Monad Carno was fought between
Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) and Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.)
in which Onuist was victorious.⁴⁰²

Mónad Croibh. Scottish place. Moncrieffe,
Perthshire.⁴⁰³

AT records the Battle of Mónad Croibh between
Alpín (c. 728) (q.v.) and Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.) in

which Onuist was the victor.⁴⁰⁴ AC 725 again mentions this event.⁴⁰⁵ This is also true of AU 728.⁴⁰⁶

Mugdorn (Mugdornai). Irish place. North of Meath, now Cremourne, Crích Mogdorne.⁴⁰⁷

P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that Fain-Laibe (q.v.), which Findoll Cisirne (q.v.) ruled, was in Mugdorn.

Murbolc (Murbullc, Murbolg). Irish place in Dál Riata (q.v.).⁴⁰⁸

AT records the Battle of Murbolc in which Dál Riata was victorious over the Cruithni.⁴⁰⁹ AC 728 mentions the same event but uses 'Picts' (q.v.) instead of Cruithni and does not name the location.⁴¹⁰ AU 731 also records the battle.⁴¹¹

Nechtansmere. Scottish site of battle in 685.⁴¹² Called Dunnichen and Dún Nechtain.⁴¹³ Forfarshire near Strathmore.⁴¹⁴

AI 685 seems to record Nechtansmere without naming it.⁴¹⁵ AT mentions that Ecgfrith (q.v.) was killed by Bredei f. Bili (q.v.), king of Fortriu (q.v.), at Dún Nechtain.⁴¹⁶ AU 686 also records the battle.⁴¹⁷

The Anonymous Cuthbert records that Ecgfrith was killed by the Picts without naming the battle.⁴¹⁸ This is also true of Bede's Cuthbert.⁴¹⁹

Bede recounts that Ecgfrith ignored the advice of Cuthbert (q.v.) and attacked the Picts. He was killed by the Picts, but Bede does not name the battle.⁴²⁰ The Historia Brittonum also records that Bredei and the Picts killed Ecgfrith without naming Nechtansmere.⁴²¹

Niduari. Scottish population.

Miracula Ninie records that Ninian (q.v.) converted the Niduari, who were tribes of Picts.⁴²² The Anonymous Cuthbert states that Cuthbert (q.v.) travelled to the land of the Picts called 'Niduera'

(Niduari) and was miraculously fed with dolphin meat.⁴²³
Bede's Cuthbert also records this event.⁴²⁴

Bertram Colgrave associates them with the River Nid.⁴²⁵ John MacQueen asserts that the Niduari were thought to have lived near the River Nith (Nid) in Dumfriesshire but were probably in eastern Scotland.⁴²⁶ This opinion is shared by F.T. Wainwright.⁴²⁷

Normans.

Geoffrey of Monmouth anachronistically states that Normans, Britons (q.v.), Saxons (q.v.), Picts, and Scots were the peoples of Britain (q.v.).⁴²⁸

Norwegians. Scandinavian population which settled in northern and western Scotland.⁴²⁹

Regnal List D records that Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.) was murdered by Norwegians.⁴³⁰ Lists F1 and F2 mention the same event.⁴³¹ List I repeats this information.⁴³² List K records that Causantín was killed by Norwegians.⁴³³ This is also true of List N.⁴³⁴

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Norwegians, Danes (q.v.), Picts, and Scots invaded and controlled northern Britain after the Romans (q.v.) had departed.⁴³⁵ Vortigern (q.v.) told Constans (see Constans f. Constantine III) that the Picts were going to lead the Norwegians and Danes in an attack against the Britons (q.v.).⁴³⁶ Scotland was always open to attacks by the Norwegians, Picts, Scots, and Danes.⁴³⁷

Orkney (Orc).⁴³⁸

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the offspring of 'Gaileoin' (see Gelon, Cruithni (Picts?), and Picts) took control of Orkney.

AT records that Bredei f. Bili (q.v.) attacked Orkney.⁴³⁹ AU 682 mentions the same event.⁴⁴⁰

In Vita Columbae, Columba (q.v.) entreated Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.) to guarantee that the king of Orkney would protect any monks that should land at Orkney.⁴⁴¹

The Historia Brittonum records that Orkney is one of three islands off Britain (q.v.) and that it lies beyond the Picts.⁴⁴² It also states that the Picts settled Orkney and used it as a base to control northern Britain.⁴⁴³ Otha (q.v.) and Ebissa (q.v.) travelled around the Picts and ravaged Orkney at the invitation of Vortigern (q.v.) and Hengest (q.v.).⁴⁴⁴

Pictabis. City in the land of the Franks (q.v.) founded by the Picts (see also Cruithni (Picts?)). See also **Pictatus**.

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni built a city in the land of the Franks and called it 'Pictabis' from 'pictis.' Presumably, this means that the Picts named the city after themselves. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) give a similar account although the city was named from 'points.' This is true of P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT); however, they indicate that the name derived from their 'battle-equipment.' This could be the previously mentioned 'points.'

J.H. Todd indicates that 'Pictavis' (Pictabis) is 'Poitiers' (Poitiers) in France, which was 'Pictavia' (q.v.), 'Pictaviae,' 'Pictava,' and 'Pictavae.' He also states that the name comes from the notion that the Picts painted themselves and the possible relation of the name of the city to weapon terms 'pike' in English, 'pioc' in Irish, 'pig' in Welsh, 'picca' in Italian, and 'pica' among Du Cange. Todd states that the people of 'Poictou'

(Poitou) were called 'Pictones' during the time of Caesar and sees the connections of the Picts with France as somewhat fabulous due to similar sounds of words.⁴⁴⁵ H.M. Chadwick states that the use of 'Pictavis' (Pictabis) is an equation of 'Pictavi' and 'Picti.' This would lead to the idea that the Picts founded Poitiers.⁴⁴⁶ Interestingly, the terms 'pictavensis,' 'pictavus,' and other related terms were used from the eleventh century in British and Irish manuscripts to describe 'Poitevin.'⁴⁴⁷

Pictatus (Picctatus). City in the land of the Franks (q.v.) founded by the Picts (see also **Cruithni** (Picts?)). See also **Pictabis**.

Origin Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the Picts (q.v.) built a city in the land of the Franks and called it 'Picctatus' or 'Inpictus' (q.v.) after their 'tattoos.'

Pictavia. Poitiers (Poitiers) in France.⁴⁴⁸ See also **Pictabis** and **Pictatus**.

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni were in Pictavia from which they derived their name and where Elair (q.v.) was when the king of the Franks (q.v.) fell in love with their sister.

M.O. Anderson indicates that the Poppleton Manuscript uses the term 'Pictavia' for the country of the Picts (see **Pictland**) in Scotland until the reign of Donald son of Constantine at the end of the ninth century when it uses the term 'Albania' (see **Alba**).⁴⁴⁹

Pictland (Cruithen-tuath in Scotland, Cruthentuath in Ireland [see also **Cruithni** (Picts?)]).⁴⁵⁰ See also **Alba** and **Pictavia**.

Origin Legend P#B(Bal.)(TR.WFS) indicates that that thirty-six soldiers came from Thrace (q.v.) into Pictland. These appear to be the Picts (q.v.). P(AC) states that the land of the Picts is 'pictland' in English

and 'criocha cruthneach' in Irish.

AC records that Palladius (q.v.) died in Pictland sometime around 432, and AC 449 mentions the death of Drust f. Erp (q.v.), 'K. of Pictland.'⁴⁵¹ AC 509 erroneously records the death of Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.) and calls him 'K. of Pictland.'⁴⁵² AC 666 records that 'the race of Gartnait of Pictland returned to Ireland' (see Gartnait f. Accidan and Ireland).⁴⁵³ AC 757 mentions the death of Onuist f. Uргуист (q.v.) and calls him 'K. of Pictland.'⁴⁵⁴ AC 864 records that Oláfr (q.v.) and Audgisl (q.v.) invaded Pictland.⁴⁵⁵ CS 904 records the death of 'Ead Rí Cruithentuaithe' (see Aed mac Cináeda).⁴⁵⁶

The Life of Cadog relates that Cadoc (see Cadoc (saint)) encountered the deceased Caw of Pictland (q.v.), who is called 'Cau Pritdin' with 'Pritdin' being used for 'Pictland' (see Cruithni (Picts?)).⁴⁵⁷

TBF records that Fróech (q.v.) and Conall Cernach (q.v.) travelled to Pictland to retrieve Fróech's cattle.⁴⁵⁸ The Duan Albanach uses the term 'Cruithenchlár' in reference to Pictland and states that the Cruithni controlled Pictland after leaving Ireland.⁴⁵⁹ 'Chlár' seems to be the Irish term 'clár,' which has numerous meanings including 'board,' 'plank,' 'breastwork of a chariot,' 'strip,' 'plate,' 'level expanse,' 'plain,' and 'wooden dwelling.'⁴⁶⁰ Welsh Triads 81. C 18 and 96 mention that one family of saints with Welsh mothers derived from Caw of Pictland (here called 'Brydyn').⁴⁶¹

W.J. Watson states that the term 'Cruithentuath' ('Briton-land,' 'Pictland') was used for 'the eastern side of Scotland north of Forth' to distinguish it from the Gaelic area of 'Alba' (q.v.).⁴⁶² Kenneth Jackson indicates that in Medieval Welsh 'Prydyn' was used for "the Picts, Pictland, northern Scotland."⁴⁶³

Picts (Latin: Picti).⁴⁶⁴ Population of Scotland of probable Gallo-Brittonic, Celtic origin.⁴⁶⁵ See also Cruithni (Picts?).

Origin Legends P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that the Picts were the descendants of Eolchu (q.v.), son of Ercal (q.v.). P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) calls the Picts the descendants of Geleon (see Gelon), son of Ercal. PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP) and, PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR) call the Picts by the Welsh 'Ffichdeit' and state that they came from Scythia (q.v.) during the time of Marius (q.v.). PEng(CMP.WFS) also records this information about the Picts but uses the Medieval English term 'Peohtes' for them. PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) repeats this but calls them by the French 'Pices.' In P(AC) the Picts receive the wives of the men who drowned with Donn (q.v.). It also states that they were named from the practice of painting their faces.

ACam. 736 seems to mistakenly record the death of the Onuist f. Urguist (q.v.).⁴⁶⁶ A battle between the Picts and Britons (q.v.) in which Talorgan (d. 750) was killed is recorded in ACam. 750.⁴⁶⁷ ACam. 776 mentions the death of Ciniod f. Uuredech (q.v.).⁴⁶⁸ ACam. 856 records the death of Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.).⁴⁶⁹ AT records the death of Galam (q.v.).⁴⁷⁰ Itarnan (q.v.) and Corindu (q.v.) died amongst the Picts in AT.⁴⁷¹ Bertred (q.v.) was killed in a battle between the Picts and Saxons (q.v.).⁴⁷² AT records the Battle of Mag Manand (q.v.) fought by the Picts amongst the Saxons.⁴⁷³ Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) entered religious life in AT and was succeeded by Drest (c. 728) (q.v.).⁴⁷⁴ Drest was later expelled from the kingship by Elpín (c.728) (q.v.).⁴⁷⁵ AT also mentions the Battle of Mónad Croibh (q.v.) amongst the Picts (here the term 'Picardachaib' is used).⁴⁷⁶ At Ross Cuissine (q.v.) one hundred and fifty Pictish ships crashed ('Picardach' is used).⁴⁷⁷ AT also mentions the Battle of Druim Dergblathuig (q.v.) fought between the Onuist f. Urguist (q.v.) and Drest (c. 728) (q.v.).⁴⁷⁸

Onuist f. Uргуist (called 'rex Pictorum') later ravaged Dál Riata (q.v.).⁴⁷⁹ AT records a battle fought by the Picts against the Britons (q.v.) in which Talorgan (d. 750) (q.v.) was killed and the Picts were defeated.⁴⁸⁰ The death of Onuist f. Uргуist is mentioned in AT.⁴⁸¹ As it is a translation, AC uses the term 'Picts' for populations in Scotland and Ireland (q.v. and see also Cruithni (Picts?)). AC 427 records that the Picts fought wars against the Britons.⁴⁸² AC 563 seems to mention the Battle of Móin Daire Lothair fought between the Uí Neill (q.v.) and the Cruithni (here called 'Picts').⁴⁸³ AC 580 records the death of Galam (q.v.) (here called 'Ceannath K. of the Picts').⁴⁸⁴ The death of Gartnart f. Domelch (q.v.), is mentioned in AC 590.⁴⁸⁵ AC 627 states that Máelcaich mac Scandail (q.v.) was killed in the Battle of Fid Eoin (q.v.). He is called 'K. of the Picts' although he was of the Irish Cruithni.⁴⁸⁶ AC 632 records the death of the Pictish King Cinioch f. Lutrin (q.v.).⁴⁸⁷ The death of Lóchéne mac Fíngin (q.v.), 'K. of the Picts' (Cruithni) is mentioned in AC 642.⁴⁸⁸ AC 649 records the death of Talorc f. Uuid (q.v.).⁴⁸⁹ AC 653 mentions the death of Talorcen f. Enfret (q.v.).⁴⁹⁰ The death of Gartnait f. Donuel (q.v.) is recorded in AC 659.⁴⁹¹ AC 662 seems to again record the death of Máelcaich mac Scandail.⁴⁹² AC 677 mentions that Cathasach mac Máeldúin (q.v.), 'K. of Picts' (Cruithni) was killed in battle against Ultán mac Dícolla (q.v.).⁴⁹³ The death of Ailill mac Dúngaile (q.v.), 'K. of Picts' (Cruithni), is recalled in AC 685.⁴⁹⁴ AC 693 records the battle between the Picts and Saxons in which Bertred was killed.⁴⁹⁵ AC 722 mentioned that Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.), 'K. of the Picts entred (sic.) into Religion.'⁴⁹⁶ AC 725 records Battle of Mónad Croibh. The Battle of Caislén Credi (q.v.) is mentioned.⁴⁹⁷ AC 728 mentions a battle between the Picts and Dál Riata (q.v.).⁴⁹⁸ This was probably the the Battle of Murbolc (q.v.).⁴⁹⁹ AC 731 records that Talorg f. Congus (q.v.) was drowned by the Picts after his brother had given

him to them.⁵⁰⁰ Onuist f. Uргуist, devastated Dál Riata in AC 733.⁵⁰¹ AC 746 records the Battle of 'Ocky' between the Picts and Britons in which Talorgan (d. 750) (q.v.) was killed.⁵⁰² AC 773 recounts the death of Elpin f. Uuroid (q.v.), which is probably a mistake.⁵⁰³ AU 584 records the death of Bridei f. Mailcon (q.v.).⁵⁰⁴ AU 629 mentions the death of Eochaid Buide (q.v.), where he is called 'King of the Picts.'⁵⁰⁵ The death of Cinioch f. Lutrin (q.v.) is recorded in AU 631.⁵⁰⁶ AU 653 mentions the death of Talorc f. Uuid (q.v.).⁵⁰⁷ The death of Talorc f. Enfret (q.v.) is recounted in AU 657.⁵⁰⁸ AU 667 records that Itarnan (q.v.) and Corindu (q.v.) died amongst the Picts. AU 676 records the drowning of Picts at 'Lann Abae.'⁵⁰⁹ AU 698 mentions a battle fought between the Picts and Saxons (q.v.) in which Bertred was killed.⁵¹⁰ The Battle of Mag Manand (q.v.) is recorded in AU 711.⁵¹¹ AU 728 recounts the battles of Mónad Croibh and Caislén Credi.⁵¹² Druim Dergblathuig is recorded in AU 729.⁵¹³ Talorg f. Congus is drowned by the Picts in AU 734.⁵¹⁴ Onuist f. Uргуist devastated Dál Riata in AU 736.⁵¹⁵ AU 750 records the Battle of 'Cathic' ('Catonic?') between the Picts and Britons.⁵¹⁶ AU 761 mentions the death of Onuist f. Uргуist.⁵¹⁷ The death of Ciniod f. Uuredach (q.v.) is recorded in AU 775.⁵¹⁸ AU 782 recounts the death of 'Dub Tholargg.'⁵¹⁹ This could be either Talorgen f. Druisten (q.v.) or Talorgen f. Onuist (q.v.). AU 789 records a battle involving the Picts in which Castantin f. Uurguist (q.v.) defeated Canaul f. Tarl'a (q.v.).⁵²⁰ The death of Cináed mac Alpín is mentioned in AU 858.⁵²¹ AU 862 records that Domnall mac Alpín (q.v.), 'King of Picts,' died.⁵²² Oláfr (q.v.) and Ivarr (q.v.) brought Picts, Angles (q.v.), and Britons as captives to Ireland (q.v.) in AU 871.⁵²³ AU 875 records that the Picts were defeated in battle against the 'Black Foreigners.'⁵²⁴ According to Barbara Crawford, the term 'Dubh-Gall' (Black Foreigners) was used of Danes and Northmen (see **Danes** and **Norwegians**) as a means of identifying a specific

group of 'Vikings.'⁵²⁵ The killing of Aed mac Cináeda (q.v.) is mentioned in AU 878.⁵²⁶ CS 630 records the death of Cinioch f. Lutrin.⁵²⁷ The death of Domnall mac Alpín is mentioned in CS 862.⁵²⁸ CS 876 records the death of Causantín mac Cináeda (q.v.), 'king of Picts.'⁵²⁹

Regnal List SL1 calls Cruithne (q.v.) the 'father of the Picts.'⁵³⁰ The list states that Necton f. Erip (q.v.) was the 'King of all the provinces of the Picts.' Brigid (q.v.) declared that Necton 'would possess the kingdom of Picts in peace.'⁵³¹ List SL2 M records that Cruithne was the 'father of the Picts.'⁵³² This is also true of List SL2 H.⁵³³ List D records that the Picts ruled Scotland for 1061 years after the Scots under Alpín f. Eochaid and before more Scots..⁵³⁴ It also mentions that Cruithne ruled the Picts for fifty years.⁵³⁵ Cináed mac Alpín is recorded as destroying the Picts.⁵³⁶ Giric freed the Scottish church from Pictish influence.⁵³⁷ Lists F1 and F2 mention that the Kingdom of the Scots became the Kingdom of the Picts after the reign of Alpín f. Eochaid.⁵³⁸ Again, Cruithne ruled the Picts for fifty years.⁵³⁹ Cináed mac Alpín is recorded as destroying the Picts.⁵⁴⁰ Giric freed the Scottish church from Pictish influence.⁵⁴¹ List I mentions that Cruithne ruled the Picts for fifty years.⁵⁴² Columba (q.v.) travelled to the Picts in 565.⁵⁴³ The Kingdom of Scots became the Kingdom of Picts after Alpín f. Eochaid.⁵⁴⁴ Cináed mac Alpín destroyed the Picts.⁵⁴⁵ Giric freed the Scottish church from Pictish influence.⁵⁴⁶ List K gives similar information but does not mention the visit of Columba.⁵⁴⁷ List N mentions that Cináed mac Alpín destroyed the Picts.⁵⁴⁸ Fordun's List states that the Kingdom of Picts became the Kingdom of Scots after Drust f. Ferat (q.v.).⁵⁴⁹

The Miracula Ninie states that Ninian (q.v.) converted the group of Picts called Niduari (q.v.).⁵⁵⁰ The Vita Niniani recounts Bede's description of Columba's journey to the northern Picts. It also mentions that

Ninian converted the southern Picts.⁵⁵¹ Vita Columbae records that Columba defeated the efforts of magicians to prevent him from sailing back from Pictish territory.⁵⁵² In the Pictish territory, Columba blessed a magic well so that it cured illness rather than causing it.⁵⁵³ On the banks of the river Ness, Columba repelled a river monster that had attacked Luigne moccu Min (q.v.) while he was swimming. Adomnán also mentions that Columba and his monasteries twice protected the Picts and Scots from plague.⁵⁵⁴ The Anonymous Cuthbert states that Cuthbert travelled to the land of the Picts called Niduari and was miraculously fed on dolphin meat when he and his followers were starving on their return.⁵⁵⁵ It also records that the Picts were attacked by Ecgfrith (q.v.), who was eventually killed by them.⁵⁵⁶ Bede's Cuthbert recounts the same events.⁵⁵⁷ The Life of Servanus records that the Pictish king Bredei f. Derelei (q.v.) attempted to kill Servanus (q.v.) but was cured by Servanus, to whom Bredei granted land.⁵⁵⁸

Gildas records that Britain (q.v.) was attacked from the north by the Picts and from the north-west by the Scots.⁵⁵⁹ He later states that the Picts and Scots attacked from across the sea in boats but that later they were relatively peaceful.⁵⁶⁰

Bede remarks that the Picts, English (see Angles/English and Saxons), British (see Britons), and Scots (see also Irish) are the four groups that inhabit Britain (q.v.).⁵⁶¹ He records that the Picts came from Scythia (q.v.) to Ireland (q.v.). Then, the Picts settled in Britain and received wives from the Scots (Irish) because they had none of their own. This established the custom of using the female line if the royal succession were in doubt.⁵⁶² The Britons were constantly under attack from the Picts and Scots.⁵⁶³ The Picts and Scots controlled northern Britain when the Romans (q.v.) left in the fifth century.⁵⁶⁴ The Picts allied themselves with the Angles soon after the Angles had arrived in Britain.⁵⁶⁵ The Picts and Scots

in northern Britain were controlled by Oswiu (q.v.) in the seventh century.⁵⁶⁶ Bede recounts that the Picts and Scots were the hosts of the exiled sons of Aethelfrith (q.v.) while Edwin (d. 633) (q.v.) ruled Deira.⁵⁶⁷ Bede also states that the Picts had given Iona (q.v.) to Columba (q.v.) and monks from Ireland.⁵⁶⁸ According to Bede, the northern Picts were converted to Christianity by Columba and the southern Picts were converted by Ninian.⁵⁶⁹ At the Synod of Whitby, the Picts, Scots, and Britons contended against the Roman practice of Easter.⁵⁷⁰ Bede states that Ecgberht (saint) (q.v.) was exiled among the Picts and Scots.⁵⁷¹ Bede also records that Trumwine (q.v.) became the bishop of the Picts ruled by the English in 678.⁵⁷² The Picts defeated and killed Ecgfrith in battle and regained their lands as a result.⁵⁷³ This was Nechtansmere (q.v.).⁵⁷⁴ Bede states that the northern Picts were first taught about Christianity by Columba, who founded Iona.⁵⁷⁵ At a Synod in Rome at behest of the peoples of northern Britain (including the Picts), Bishop Wilfrid of York (d. 709) 'affirmed the true and Catholic Faith.'⁵⁷⁶ Bede records that a letter written by Ceolfriht (q.v.) to the Necthon f. Derelei (q.v.) caused Necthon to institute the correct Easter cycles amongst the Picts.⁵⁷⁷ Bede remarks that at the time of his writing the Picts and English were at peace.⁵⁷⁸

The Historia Brittonum records that the Picts, Scots, Saxons, and Britons were the four inhabitants of Britain.⁵⁷⁹ The island of Orkney (q.v.) is beyond the Picts, who settled it and used it as a base to control northern Britain.⁵⁸⁰ It also states that the Picts and Scots constantly attacked the Britons.⁵⁸¹ Severus (q.v.) built a wall to stop the Picts and Scots.⁵⁸² When the Picts and Scots attacked the Britons, the Britons asked the Romans for help.⁵⁸³ During his reign, Vortigern (q.v.) feared attack from the Picts and Scots.⁵⁸⁴ Vortigern invited Octha (q.v.) and Ebissa (q.v.) to fight the Scots. They sailed past the Picts and ravaged

Orkney.⁵⁸⁵ Palladius (q.v.) died in Pictish territory.⁵⁸⁶ Picts under Bredei f. Bili (q.v.) defeated and killed Ecgfrith at 'Gueith Lin Garan' (Nechtansmere).⁵⁸⁷

Geoffrey of Monmouth states that the Picts, Normans (q.v.), Britons, Saxons (q.v.), and Scots were the five groups that inhabited Britain.⁵⁸⁸ According to Geoffrey, the Picts came from Scythia (q.v.) under Sodric (see Roderic/Sodric) during the time of Marius (q.v.). After Marius had killed Sodric, he gave the Picts land in Albania (see Alba). However, the Picts had no wives and requested them from the Britons, who refused. Therefore, they acquired wives in Ireland (q.v.).⁵⁸⁹ In order to reinforce his rebellion against Severus (q.v.), Sulgenius (q.v.) went to Scythia to enlist the aid of the Picts.⁵⁹⁰ Bassianus (q.v.), son of Severus, was betrayed by the Picts in their support of Carausius (q.v.). As a result the Picts were given land in Albania (Alba).⁵⁹¹ In support of Gratian (q.v.) and Valentinianus (q.v.), the Picts under Melga (q.v.) and the Huns (q.v.) under Wanius (q.v.) attacked the supporters of Maximus (q.v.) in Germany (q.v.) and invaded Britain.⁵⁹² Later, Picts, Scots, Norwegians (q.v.), and Danes (q.v.) came from Ireland and captured Albania (Alba).⁵⁹³ Constantine III (q.v.) was killed by a Pict.⁵⁹⁴ Vortigern warned Constans (see Constans f. Constantine III) that the Picts and Danes planned to invade and that Constans should use Picts in his court as spies; however, Vortigern (q.v.) secretly convinced the Picts to kill Constans and make him ruler. As a result, these Picts were betrayed by Vortigern and executed. Their kinsmen sought vengeance on Vortigern and attacked Vortigern but were defeated with the help of the Saxons, who had recently come from Germany.⁵⁹⁵ Geoffrey remarks that Scotland was always vulnerable to the Picts, Scots, Danes, and Norwegians.⁵⁹⁶ The Picts, Saxons, and Scots under Colgrin (q.v.) were defeated by Arthur (q.v.).⁵⁹⁷ Arthur postponed his war against the Picts and Scots to break the Saxon siege of Bath.⁵⁹⁸

Arthur came to the aid of Hoel (q.v.), who was under attack from Picts and Scots.⁵⁹⁹ Mordred (q.v.) enlisted the aid of the Picts, Scots, Irish (q.v.), and Saxons to fight against Arthur at Camlann (q.v.).⁶⁰⁰ When 'Cadualadrus' left Britain, he declared that Britain was open to Picts, Scots, Saxons, Romans (q.v.), and Ambrones (q.v.).⁶⁰¹ 'Cadualadrus' is Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon (regarding the name, see *Cadnolodor*).⁶⁰²

Triad 36 of the *Welsh Triads* calls the Picts (here 'Gwydyl Fychti') one of the 'Three Oppressions' of Britain.⁶⁰³ Rachel Bromwich indicates that the term 'Gwydyl Fychti' occurs in the '*Bruts*' and in poetry.⁶⁰⁴

W.J. Watson states that the 'Picti' (Picts) were first described by Eumenius in A.D. 297 as enemies of the Britons.⁶⁰⁵ He indicates that the term 'Picti' is 'Pettr' in Old Norse, 'Peohta' in Old English, 'Pecht' in Old Scots, and occurs in the Welsh 'Peithwyr' ('Pict-men'). Because of this, Watson thinks that these forms come from 'Pecht-', which is similar to 'Pecti' used once by Ammanius in 360. Watson suggests that the Latin 'Picti' comes from a Pictish term which can be seen in the Welsh 'Peithnant'.⁶⁰⁶ T.F. O'Rahilly indicates that when writing in Latin, Irish writers used the terms 'Picti,' 'Pictones,' or 'Pictores' to describe the people of northern Scotland. When writing in Irish, they used 'Cruithni' or 'Cruithnig;' however, 'Picti' was never used for the Cruithni in Ireland.⁶⁰⁷ F.T. Wainwright remarks that 'Picti' originated from the notion that the Picts painted or tattooed themselves and that it is similar to the Latin 'pictus.' He states that Julius Caesar observed the practice amongst the 'Britanni' (Britons). Wainwright is uncertain about the notion that 'Picti' derived from a native term.⁶⁰⁸ Kenneth Jackson states that Romans used the term 'Picti' for the inhabitants of Britain north of the Antonine Wall and that they used the term to mean 'the Painted People,' regardless of whether or not it derived from a Pictish term. He asserts that 'Picti' was used as a translation

of 'Priteni' (see Cruithni (Picts?)) and that the 'proto-Picts' had a Gallo-Brittonic 'Priteni' character. However, the native name for the proto-Picts and Picts is unknown.⁶⁰⁹ Nora Chadwick analyses the use of the term 'Picti' and its relation to painting or tattooing extensively and indicates that 'Picti' was not used by carefully observant authors writing about the inhabitants of northern Britain. She repeats that the first use of 'Picti' was in 297 but states that the panegyric was not written by Eumenius.⁶¹⁰ In conclusion, Chadwick suggests that dyeing of the skin or clothes may lie behind the accounts of the 'Picti' but this needs further study.⁶¹¹ Isabel Henderson agrees with Kenneth Jackson and asserts that 'Pictish' should only be used to describe periods after A.D. 300. She indicates that the earlier 'Priteni' ('people of the designs') was used of the people of northern Britain before 'Picti.' It is possible that the Picts were tattooed in the fourth century if 'Picti' were not merely a Latinised form of a native term.⁶¹² M.O. Anderson also states that the Picts' name for themselves is unknown, if they indeed had one. She indicates that the first use of the term 'Picti' in 297 was actually anachronistic as it referred to the wars of Julius Caesar. 'Picti' was a general term for the people of northern Britain.⁶¹³ Anna Ritchie indicates that only four classical authors refer to the Picts by name. She mentions the first in the panegyric 297 and agrees with its ascription to Eumenius. The last of these, fifth century poet Claudius Claudianus, is the only one who directly associates the Picts with tattooing.⁶¹⁴ Katherine Forsyth asserts that Pictish derived from 'Pritenic' (see Cruithni (Picts?)), a Brittonic language and the only one used in Roman times in the north of Britain.⁶¹⁵

Rachrann (Rachru). Place in Bregia (q.v.).⁶¹⁶

Origin Legend P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) seems to record that Ulfa (see Ulfa/Ulpa) was killed in Rachrann.

Rathlin (Rachra). Irish island in the north.⁶¹⁷

Legend P#L(CMP.AVH) records that the Fir Bolg (q.v.) captured Rathlin, Isle of Man (q.v.), and Islay (q.v.) before the Cruithni were able to control them.

Romans.

Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), P#F(CMP.RAM) P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) say that the Cruithni travelled past the Romans after leaving Thrace (q.v.).

Gildas records that after the Romans left, the Picts and Scots invaded Britain (q.v.).⁶¹⁸ Bede states that the Romans defeated the Picts for the Britons (q.v.) in return for allegiance.⁶¹⁹ Historia Brittonum records that Britons requested Roman aid against the Picts and Scots even after they had killed Roman generals.⁶²⁰ Vortigern (q.v.) feared Romans, Picts, Scots, and Ambrosius (q.v.).⁶²¹ Geoffrey of Monmouth states that Sulgenius (q.v.) enlisted Pictish aid in his rebellion against Severus (q.v.).⁶²² After the Romans left Britain, Picts, Scots, Norwegians (q.v.), and Danes (q.v.) invaded.⁶²³ When 'Cadualadrus' left Britain, he declared that Britain was open to Picts, Scots, Saxons, Romans, and Ambrones (q.v.).⁶²⁴ 'Cadualadrus' is Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon (regarding the name, see Cadnolodor).⁶²⁵

Ros Cuissine. Place on the coast of Scotland. Possibly, Troup Head in Banffshire.⁶²⁶

In AT, 150 Pictish ships sank off Ros Cuissine.⁶²⁷

St Andrews (Cenrigmonaid, Kilremont(h)). Scottish ecclesiastical centre in Fife.⁶²⁸

AT and AU 747 record the death of 'Tuathalán,' abbot of St Andrews.⁶²⁹

Regnal Lists D, F1, and F2 record that Unuist

f. Uurguist (q.v.) founded St Andrews.⁶³⁰ List I states that Castantin f. Uuirguist (q.v.) founded St Andrews.⁶³¹ List K mentions that Unuist f. Uurguist (q.v.) founded St Andrews.⁶³² Fordun's List states that Hurgust f. Forgo (q.v.) founded St Andrews. However, Molly Miller states that Onuist f. Uргуist (q.v.) is the actual king associated with the foundation of St Andrews.⁶³³

Saxons (Saxain). Population of England (see also **Angles/English**).⁶³⁴

Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) state that Cruithne (see q.v.) and the Britons (q.v.) of Fortriu (q.v.) fought against the Saxons.

AT records a battle between Saxons and Picts in which Bertred (q.v.) was killed.⁶³⁵ AT records the Battle of Mag Manand (q.v.) involving Picts and Saxons.⁶³⁶ AC 693⁶³⁷ and AU 698⁶³⁸ record the battle in which Bertred was killed. AU 711 records Mag Manand.⁶³⁹

The Historia Brittonum states that Saxons, Picts, Scots, and Britons (q.v.) were the four groups that inhabited Britain (q.v.).⁶⁴⁰ Scela Cano remarks that there were 'Saxon ales' in the territory of the Cruithni.⁶⁴¹ Geoffrey of Monmouth records that the Saxons, Normans (q.v.), Britons, Picts, and Scots were the five populations of Britain.⁶⁴² After they had arrived in Britain, the Saxons defeated the Picts on behalf of Vortigern (q.v.) and the Britons, who rewarded them.⁶⁴³ The Saxons under Colgrin (q.v.) along with the Picts and Scots were defeat by Arthur (q.v.) at 'flumen Dubglas' ('River Douglas').⁶⁴⁴ At Camlann (q.v.), the Saxons, Picts, Scots, and Irish (q.v.) fought on the side of Mordred (q.v.).⁶⁴⁵ When 'Cadualadrus' left Britain, he declared that Britain was open to the Saxons, Scots, Picts, Romans (q.v.), and Ambrones (q.v.).⁶⁴⁶ 'Cadualadrus' is Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon (regarding the name, see Cadnolodor).⁶⁴⁷ Triad 36 calls the Saxons with Hengest (q.v.) and Horsa (q.v.) and the Picts two of the 'Three Oppressions' of Britain.⁶⁴⁸

John Morris indicates that 'Saxon' was used by foreigners to describe the settlers from Germany (q.v.). It survives in modern Welsh as 'Saesnaeg' and in modern Irish as 'Sasanach,' terms which mean '"English."' These settlers called themselves '"Engle"' or '"Englisc"' (see Angles/English), which is 'Angli' in Latin.⁶⁴⁹

Scone (Scoan). Scottish place⁶⁵⁰ in Perthshire.⁶⁵¹

Regnal List D records that Drust f. Ferat (q.v.) was either killed at Forteviot (q.v.) or at Scone by the Scots.⁶⁵² Lists F1 and F2 repeat this.⁶⁵³ List I records that Drust was killed at Scone.⁶⁵⁴

Scots (Scot, Scoti, Scotti). Population of Ireland (q.v. and see Irish)) and Scotland.⁶⁵⁵

Origin Legends PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo)(TR.JJP), and PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR) record that the Scots came from the Picts. PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) records that the Scots were Irish settlers in 'Albany' (see Alba), who were defeated by the Picts.

Regnal List D records that the Scots ruled Scotland for two hundred sixty years and three months before the Picts and for three hundred thirty-eight years and five months after the Picts.⁶⁵⁶ In addition it indicates that after the reign of Alpín f. Eochaid (q.v.) the kingdom of the Scots became the kingdom of the Picts. It also states that the Scots killed the Pictish King Drust f. Ferat (q.v.) and then controlled Pictish territory.⁶⁵⁷ Lists F1 and F2 mention that the Scots reigned before and after the Picts. It also states that after the reign of Alpín f. Eochaid (q.v.) the kingdom of the Scots became the kingdom of the Picts.⁶⁵⁸ List I states that the Scots reigned after the Picts and that after the reign of Alpín f. Eochaid (q.v.) the kingdom of the Scots became the kingdom of the Picts.⁶⁵⁹ List K indicates that the Picts reigned after the Scots and wrongly that Cináed mac Alpín (q.v.) was the first Scots King to rule the Picts.⁶⁶⁰ List N states that

Cináed mac Alpín destroyed the Picts.⁶⁶¹ Fordun's List records that after the reign of Drust f. Ferat the kingdom of the Picts became the kingdom of the Scots.⁶⁶²

Gildas records that Scots and Picts frequently attacked Britain (q.v.).⁶⁶³ After the Romans (q.v.) left Britain, Scots and Picts captured the north of Britain.⁶⁶⁴ Bede, who uses 'Scots' for Gaels in both Ireland and Scotland, records that the Scots along with the English (see **Angles/English**), Britons (q.v.), and Picts were one of the four nations of Britain (q.v.).⁶⁶⁵ The Picts received wives from the Scots (Irish) because they had taken no women of their kind.⁶⁶⁶ The Scots and Picts attacked the Britons.⁶⁶⁷ Oswiu (q.v.) gained control over the Picts and Scots in Britain.⁶⁶⁸ The Scots, Picts, and Britons held unorthodox Easter observances at the Synod of Whitby (A.D. 664).⁶⁶⁹ Historia Brittonum also mentions that Scots and Picts frequently attacked the Britons (q.v.).⁶⁷⁰ Geoffrey of Monmouth records that Scots, Normans (q.v.), Picts, Saxons (q.v.), and Britons were the five inhabitants of Britain.⁶⁷¹ Scots were descended from Picts and Irish (q.v.).⁶⁷² After the Romans (q.v.) left Britain, Scots, Picts, Norwegians (q.v.), Danes (q.v.) took control of northern Britain.⁶⁷³ Scotland was always vulnerable to these groups.⁶⁷⁴ Under Colgrin (q.v.) Scots, Picts, and Saxons (q.v.) were defeated by Arthur (q.v.) at the river Douglas.⁶⁷⁵ Arthur postponed attacking the Scots and Picts in order to fight Saxons besieging Bath.⁶⁷⁶ Scots and Picts later attacked Arthur's nephew Hoel (q.v.) at Alclud, but Arthur defeated them there and elsewhere.⁶⁷⁷ Scots, Picts, Irish, and Saxons all fought with Mordred (q.v.) at Camlann (q.v.).⁶⁷⁸ When 'Cadualadrus' left Britain, he declared that Britain was open to the Saxons, Scots, Picts, Romans (q.v.), and Ambrones (q.v.).⁶⁷⁹ 'Cadualadrus' is Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon (for a discussion of the name, see **Cadnolodor**).⁶⁸⁰

Scythia. Legendary place of origin for the Picts.

The historical 'Scythians' spoke an Iranian language and originated north of the Black Sea.⁶⁸¹

Legends PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR), PEng(CMP.WFS), and PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS) record that the Picts came from Scythia.

Bede records that Scythia was the home of the Picts. Leo Sherley-Price suggests that Bede meant 'Scandinavia.'⁶⁸² Geoffrey of Monmouth also states that the Picts came from Scythia.⁶⁸³ When rebelling against the Emperor Severus (q.v.), Sulgenius (q.v.) travelled to Scythia to enlist the aid of the Picts.⁶⁸⁴

Thrace (q.v.) is used as home of the Picts in other texts.⁶⁸⁵ 'Scythia' is also used for the home of the Scots in many texts.⁶⁸⁶

Segais. One of three Irish places: Curliu Hills, River Boyle, or River Boyne in the Síð.⁶⁸⁷

AU 635 seems to mistakenly record that Garnard f. Uuid (q.v.) was killed in a battle at Segais.⁶⁸⁸

Sliab Mis (Slíab Mis). One of three Irish places: Slieve Mish in Kerry, Slemish in centre of Racavan in Antrim, or near Cenntsaile.⁶⁸⁹

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) indicates that either the Cruithni or the sons of Míl (q.v.) encountered Banba (q.v.) at Sliab Mis. The text is somewhat confused.

Sodain (Soghains). Irish place and population. Sodain Midi and South Aichti in Fernmag. The descendants of Conall Cernach (q.v. and see Dál n-Araide).⁶⁹⁰

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the seven Soghains (Sodain) of Ireland (q.v.) were from the Cruithni of Ireland.

Spain (Espáin).⁶⁹¹

Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the Sons of Míl (q.v.) of Spain travelled to Germany

(q.v.) with the Cruithni, who came from Thrace (q.v.).

Bede states that Picts went to Ireland (q.v.) and wrongly indicates that Ireland extends further south than Britain (q.v.) to the coast of Spain.⁶⁹²

Sráith Ethairt. Scottish place possibly in Perthshire.⁶⁹³ Location of battle fought in 654 between Picts and Scots Dál Riata (q.v.).⁶⁹⁴

AT records that the Pictish King Talorcen f. Enfret (q.v.) won the Battle of Sráith Ethairt in which Dúnochad mac Conaing (q.v.) and Congal mac Rónáin (q.v.) were killed.⁶⁹⁵ AU 654 again recounts the battle.⁶⁹⁶ This is also true of CS 651.⁶⁹⁷

Tara (Temair). Irish place in County Meath.⁶⁹⁸

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that there were seven kings (see Bagag ollfiacha, Bearngal, Eilim ollfhinachta, Findoll cisirne, Gede olgudach, Ollam Fótla, Slanoll) from the Cruithni of Alba (q.v.) who ruled Ireland (q.v.) at Tara. P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) record that the Cruithni were told by Cathluan (q.v.) to leave Ireland in order to avoid a conflict over Tara.

Tech Duinn. Irish place in Corca Duibne in Kerry. Island off Dursey Island, south of Kenmare Bay.⁶⁹⁹

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.JMC) records that Tech Duinn was a cairn honouring Donn (q.v.) who drowned there. P(AC) mentions that Donn drowned at Tech Duinn.

Thrace. Place used as the home of the Cruithni (Picts) in some of the Origin Legends. The historical Thracians lived in the eastern half of the Balkans and spoke an Indo-European language.⁷⁰⁰

Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that thirty-six soldiers (probably, Cruithni) travelled from Thrace to Germany (q.v.) with the Sons of Míl (q.v.). This is also true of P#B(Bal.)(TR.WFS).

P#D(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#D(CMP.RAM), P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH) state that the Cruithni came from Thrace. P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC), P#F(CMP.RAM), P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC), and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat this.

M.O. Anderson indicates that the association of the Picts with Thrace derives from Virgil (see *Agatheris, Agantirsi/Agthairius, Gelon, and Istoreth*).⁷⁰¹ 'Scythia' (q.v.) is also used as the home of the Picts in other sources.⁷⁰²

Tuatha Dé Danann (Tuath Dé Danann). Irish population related to the Fir Bolg (q.v.).⁷⁰³ In the *Lebor Gabála* ('Book of Invasions'), the Tuatha Dé Danann defeated the Fir Bolg and took control of Ireland.⁷⁰⁴

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) states that the Tuatha Dé Danann gave protection to the Cruithni or Sons of Míl (q.v.). It seems to state that the Tuatha Dé Danann made a marriage alliance with the Sons of Míl. The text is ambiguous.

Tuath Fidga. British tribe living in Fatharta of Laigen (q.v.) and Uí Cennselaig (q.v.).⁷⁰⁵

Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) record that the Cruithni helped Crimthann (q.v.) defeat the Tuath Fidga and their poisoned weapons at Ard Lemnacht (q.v.). P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat this. This is also true of P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lein.)(TR.RIB), P#I(Lec.)(TR.JMC), P#I(CMP.EG), P#J(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#J(Ren.)(TR.WS).

The role of the Tuath Fidga is given to Fea (q.v.) in P#E(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#E(Bal.)(TR.AVH).

Uí Cennselaig (Ui Cennselaig). Irish place comprising all of County Wexford, part of County Wicklow, and part of County Carlow.⁷⁰⁶

Origin Legends P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) and P#F(CMP.RAM) record that the Cruithni landed at Inber Sláine (q.v.) in Uí Cennselaig and fought at Ard Lemnacht (q.v.) in

Uí Cennselaig. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) repeat this. P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) also mentions that the Cruithni took control of Inber Sláine in Uí Cennselaig.

Uí Néill. Irish population descended from Niall Noígiallach ('Niall of the Nine Hostages') and occupying much of Ireland (q.v.). Columba (q.v.) was descended from the Northern Uí Néill.⁷⁰⁷

AT records that the Northern Uí Néill defeated the Irish Cruithni at Móin Daire Lothair (q.v.).⁷⁰⁸ AC 563 mentions the same event.⁷⁰⁹ AU 563 repeats this.⁷¹⁰ This is also true of CS 563.⁷¹¹

Vita Columbae relates that Columba predicted that the Battle of Dún Ceithirnn (q.v.) would be fought between the Uí Néill and the Cruithni.⁷¹²

Uisnech. Irish place in Connacht part of Meath.⁷¹³

Origin Legend P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) states that the Cruithni or Sons of Míl (q.v.) met Eire (q.v.) at Uisnech. The text is ambiguous.

Ulaíd. Irish population and place. Originally all of Ulster but later restricted.⁷¹⁴

Rawl. B. 502 records that the Dál n-Araide (q.v.) are from the Cruithni and that the Ulaíd are related to the Dál n-Araide.⁷¹⁵

AT records the 'Cath Feirtse' between the Ulaíd and Irish Cruithni in which Cathasach mac Lurggeni (q.v.) was killed.⁷¹⁶ AT mentions the death of Cucuarain (q.v.), king of the Cruithni of Ulaíd.⁷¹⁷ AC 662 also records 'Cath Feirtse' ('battle of Feirst').⁷¹⁸ This is also true of AU 668.⁷¹⁹ AU 691 records that the Ulaíd and the Cruithni were ravaged by the Dál Riata (q.v.).⁷²⁰ CS 662 also mentions the 'Cath Feirtse' ('Bellum Fer[t]si').⁷²¹ CS 704 records the death of Cucuarain.⁷²²

TBC records that the Ulaíd and Cruithni were attacked by Medb (q.v.).⁷²³

Conclusion

It now seems pertinent to briefly remark on subjects that have long incited much discussion and speculation: the acquisition of wives, sovereignty, and matrilineal succession in relation to the Picts. Origin Legends P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED) record that the Picts (called 'Cruithni') were given wives from the Sons of Míl (q.v.) because they had brought no women with them from Thrace (q.v.). In return for this, the sovereignty was held by the 'mothers.' This could mean that the Picts practised matrilineal succession; however, it could also indicate that the Irish (q.v.) line, which derives from the 'mothers,' should take precedence in sovereignty. Therefore, the control of the Picts by the Scots could be justified by this account. It is interesting to note that there were nine forms of marriage or sexual union in Medieval Irish law.¹ One of these, 'lánamnas mná for ferthinchur,' refers to a situation in which the wife is given to the husband without a dowry. This seems to correspond to the account in this legend, where wives are given to the Picts in return for 'sovereignty.' T.M. Charles-Edwards indicates that this concept is also present in the Welsh law 'agweddi.' It seems to correspond to the Hindu law 'Prājāpatya' in which a wife is given as a gift. However, the 'Arsha union' in which a wife is given in return for cattle may be more appropriate if 'sovereignty' can be considered equivalent to material goods.² P#C(Lein.)(TR.RIB) only indicates that Cruithne (q.v.) stole wives from the Sons of Míl. Another Irish law, 'lánamnas foxail,' refers to abduction without the consent of the woman's kin.³ T.M. Charles-Edwards indicates that 'lánamnas foxail' corresponds to the Welsh law of 'llathlud twyll' and the Hindu concept of 'Rākshasa.'⁴ P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC) records that Érimón (q.v.) gave the Picts the widows of the men who drowned with Donn (q.v.). It is possible that the text states that sovereignty came 'from the

mothers.' However, this could simply mean that the Irish line would have precedence and not an indication of matrilineal succession. It does indicate that the 'sovereignty' over Pictland (q.v.) would be from the 'men of Ireland.' P#F(CMP.RAM) mentions this event but says that 'sovereignty' would be equally divided between men and women. P#G(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#G(CMP.JHT) also state that Érimón gave the widows to the Picts ('Cruithni') but make no mention of 'sovereignty.' P#H(Lein.)(TR.RIB) makes the same comments as P#F(CMP.RAM) regarding widows and equal sovereignty. P#K(Lec.)(TR.JMC) records that the Sons of Míl gave the Picts ('Cruithni') the widows of the drowning victims. However, the text states that the 'sovereignty' would be with the 'men of Ireland from then on' as in P#F(Lec.2)(TR.JMC). This could be a justification for the rule of the Scots over the Picts as in P#A(Lec.)(TR.JMC) and P#A(CMP.MED). PW(Ding.)(TR.HL) and PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), and PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR) record that the Picts asked the Britons (q.v.) for wives but were refused. They then went to Ireland and received wives from the Gaels (q.v. and see Scots and Irish). The legend states that the Scots were the descendants of this union but does not discuss sovereignty. PEng(CMP.WFS) relates the same information and relates that the use of the Irish speech in Scotland was a result of this. This is also true of PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS). P(AC) records that the Picts received the widows of the men drowned with Donn and that the Sons of Míl would receive sovereignty over Scotland if the Picts had no male issue. Again, this could be seen as a justification for Scottish rule over the Picts. Bede records that the Irish gave wives to the Picts and that the female line was used when there was doubt about the succession.⁵ This seems to indicate that Pictish sovereignty was not through matrilineal succession but through some other system. M.O. Anderson indicates that the Regnal Lists show no patrilineal succession before Bede's time. She suggests that Bede

was used to succession by brothers and meant that the female line was used if the ruler had no brother.⁶ Geoffrey of Monmouth (no doubt the source of PW(Ding.)(TR.HL), PW(Cleo.)(TR.JJP), PW(R.Her.)(TR.JE&JR), PEng(CMP.WFS), and PFr(Scal.)(TR.WFS)) states that the Picts received wives from the Irish after the Britons (q.v.) had refused.⁷ None of these texts explicitly mention matrilineal succession; however, they do reflect marriage practices that must have been common in Irish, Welsh, and even Hindu society. D.A. Binchy states that in early Irish society a ruler's successor was appointed during the ruler's lifetime and was called 'tánaise rí,' a term which may be equivalent to the Welsh 'gwrthrych' and 'gwrthrychiat.' This practice meant that a son would rarely succeed his father.⁸ As a Celtic people, it seems probable that the Picts had similar succession customs as the Irish and Welsh.

In conclusion, it seems that the Origin Legends served two main functions. The first was to establish or explain the connection, albeit non-historical, between the Cruithni of Ireland and the Cruithni (Picts) of Scotland. This was probably due to an understanding that the Cruithni in Ireland had originally come from Britain. Also, it may have derived from an analogy with the historical movement of the Scots. Just as the Scots of Irish Dál Riata had established Scottish Dál Riata, the Cruithni of Dál n-Araide had founded Pictland. The second was to justify the historical dominance of the Scots over the Picts through the tale of the Picts receiving wives from the Gaels (or Irish.), which appears to have been adapted from Bede's account. Because the Origin Legends written in Irish were all composed during or after the time in which the Scots gained dominance over the Picts, it is not unreasonable to consider that they were a form of Irish-centred political propaganda which combined legendary, mythological, and historical elements in order to convey their message.

Appendix I

Pictish Kings (5th-9th centuries) with approximate dates.¹

Drust f. Erp (Drest I)	(414-456)
Talorc f. Aniel (Talorc filius Aniel, Talorc II)	(456-460)
Necton f. Erip (Nechtan I)	(460-484)
Drest Gurthinmoch (Drest II)	(484-514)
Galan (Galam I)	(514-526)
Drest f. Uudrost (Drest III) and Drest f. Gyrom	(526-531)
Drest f. Gyrom (Drest IV) alone	(531-536)
Garthnach f. Girom (Gartnait III)	(536-543)
Cailtram f. Girom	(543-544)
Talorg f. Muircholaich (Talorc III)	(544-555)
Drest f. Munait (Drest V)	(555-556)
Galam (Galam II)	
(incl. one year with Bridei f. Mailcon)	(556-557)
Bridei f. Mailcon (Brude son of Maelchon, Bridei I)	(555/56/57-584/86/87)
Gartnart f. Domelch (Gartnait IV)	(586/87-597/98/601)
Nectu n. Uerb (Nechtan grandson of Verb, Nechtan II)	(598/02-618/21)
Cinloch f. Lutrin (Kenneth son of Luchtren, Ciniod I)	(618/21-631/33/37)
Garnard f. Uuid (Gartnait son of Foth, Gartnait V)	(631/33/37-635/37/41)
Bridei f. Uuid (Bruide son of Foth, Bridei II)	(635/37/41-641/42/46)
Talorc f. Uuid (Talorg son of Foth, Talorc IV)	(641/42/46-653/58)
Talorc f. Enfret (Talorc son of Eanfrith, Talorc I)	(653/58-657/62)
Gartnait f. Donuel (Gartnait son of Donald, Gartnait VI)	(657/62-663/68)
Drest f. Donuel (Drust, Drest VI)	(663/68-671/72/75)
Bridei f. Bili (Brude son of Bile, Bridei III)	(671/72/75-692/93/96)
Taran f. Entifidich (son of Ainftech)	(692/93/96-696/97/700)
Bridei f. Derelei (Brude son of Derile, Bridei IV)	(696/97/700-706/11)
Necthon f. Derelei (Nechtan son of Derile, Nechtan III)	(706/11-724/26)
Drest (c.728) (Drust)	(724/26-726/31)
Elpín (c.728) (Alpin I)	(726-728/31)
Necthon f. Derelei (second reign)	(728-729)
Onuist f. Uurguist (Angus son of Fergus, Onuist I)	(729/31-761)
Bridei f. Uuirguist (Brude son of Fergus/Oengus)	(761-763)
Ciniod f. Uuredach (Kenneth son of Feradach)	(763-775)
Elpín f. Uuroid (Alpín)	(775-780)
Drest f. Talorgen (Drust son of Talorc)	(780-781)
Talorgen f. Druisten (Talorc son of Drostan)	(780/81-782/85)
Talorgen f. Onuist (Talorc son of Angus)	(782/85-784/87)
Canaul f. Tarl'a (Conall son of Tadc)	(784/85-789)
Castantin f. Uurguist (Constantine son of Fergus)	(789-820)
Unuist f. Uurguist (Angus son of Fergus)	(820-834)
Drest f. Constantini (Drust son of Constantine)	(834-836/37)
Talorgen f. Uuthoil (Talorc son of Wthoil)	(834-836/37)
Uuen f. Unuist (Eoganan son of Angus)	(836/37-839)
Uurad f. Bargoit (Wrad son of Bargoit)	(839-842)
Bred	(842)
Kineth f. Ferat	(842-843)
Brude f. Fochel	(843-845)
Drust f. Ferat	(845-848)
Cináed mac Alpín (Kenneth son of Alpin)	(843/48?-58)
Domnall mac Alpín (Donald son of Alpin)	(858-862)
Causantín mac Cináeda (Constantine son of Kenneth)	(862-877)
Aed mac Cináeda (Aed son of Kenneth)	(877-878)

Comparison of Annals: Pictish Events

	:ACam	:AI	:AT	:AC	:AU	:CS
:Death of Bridei f. Mailcon(?)			[*505.1]	[509]	[505]	
:					[558.2]	
:Flight before Bridei f. Mailcon			[*560.2]	[563]?	[560.2]	[560]
:Death of Galam			[580.2]		[580.3]	[580]
:Death of Bridei f. Mailcon		[584]	[*584]	[584]	[584.3]	
:Death of Gartnart f. Domelch			[*599]	[590]		
:Death of Cinioch f. Lutrin		[633]	[631.2]	[632]	[631]	[631]
:Death of Garnard f. Uuid					[635.6]	
:Death of Garnard f. Uuid(?)					[635.8]	
:Death of Bredei f. Uuid			[*641.1]		[641.2]	[639]
:Burning of Iarnnbodb f. Gartnat			[*643.4]		[643.4]	
:War of families of Aedan mac						
: Gabrain and Gartnait f. Accidan					[649.4]	
:Death of Talorc f. Uuid			[*653.2]	[649]	[653.1]	
:Battle of Sraith Ethairt			[*654.4]		[654.5]	[651]
:Death of Talorc f. Enfret			[*657.4]		[657.3]	
:Death of Garnait f. Donuel			[663.3]	[659]	[663.3]	[659]
:Sons of Gartnait to Ireland(?)			[*668.2]		[668.3]	[664]
:Death of Itarnan and Corindu among Picts			[*669.2]		[669.2]	
:Family of Gartnait from Ireland			[*670.5]		[670.4]	
:Expulsion of Drest f. Donuel			[*672.5]		[672.6]	
:Drowning of Picts at 'Lann Abae'					[676.3]	
:Death of Drest f. Donuel			[*678.6]	[674]	[678.6]	[674]
:Orkney destroyed by Bredei f. Bili			[*682.5]		[682.4]	
:Cano f. Gartnait enters into reliqion (?)				[683]		
:Battle of Nechtansmere		[685]	[*686.3]		[686.1]	
:Death of Cano f. Gartnait			[*688.2]		[688.2]	[684]
:Death of Bredei f. Bili		[691]	[*693.2]		[693.1]	
:Expulsion of Taran f. Entifidich			[*697.1]		[697.1]	
:Battle between Picts and Saxons			[*698.2]	[693]	[698.2]	
:Taran f. Entifidich to Ireland					[699.3]	
:Death of Bredei f. Derelei			[*706.2]		[706.2]	
:Death of sons of Necthon f. Derelei					[710.4]	
:Battle of Maq Manand			[*711.3]		[711.3]	
:Death of Ciniod f. Derelei			[*713.5]		[713.4]	
:Capture of Tolargg f. Drostan			[*713.8]	[710]	[713.7]	
:Expulsion of Iona community			[*717.3]		[717.4]	[713]
:Imprisonment of Simul f. Drest			[*725.3]		[725.3]	
:Imprisonment of Necthon f. Derelei			[*726.1]		[726.1]	
:Battle of Monad Croibh			[728.4]		[728.4]	
:Battle of Caislen Credi			[728.4]	[725]	[728.4]	
:Pictish ships wreck at Ros Cuissine			[729.2]			
:Battle of Monad Carno					[729.2]	
:Battle of of Druim Dergblathuig			[729.4]		[729.3]	
:Battle: Bruide f. Onuist v. Talorg mac Congusa			[*731.4]	[728]	[731.6]	
:Drowning of Talorg mac Congusa			[*734.4]		[734.5]	
:Capture of Talorg f. Drostan					[734.6]	
:Dungal f. Selbach flees Onuist f. Urquist					[734.7]	
:Onuist f. Urquist attacks Dal Riata			[*736.1]	[733]	[736.1]	
:Battle of Cnoc Coirpri					[736.2]	
:Death of 'Ougen,' King of Picts (?)	[736]					
:Death of Bruide f. Onuist	[736]?		[*736.1]	[733]	[736.1]	

Comparison of Annals: Pictish Events

:	:ACam	:AI	:AT	:AC	:AU	:CS	:
:Drowning of Talorgan f. Drostan	:	:	:[*739.6]	:	: [739.7]	:	:
:Onuist f. Urquist attacks Scots Dal Riata	:	:	:	:	: [741.10]	:	:
:Death of abbot of St Andrews	:	:	: [*747.11]	: [746]	: [747.11]	:	:
:Battle of Catochic (?)	: [750]	:	: [*750.4]	: [746]	: [750.4]	:	:
:Reign ends for Onuist f. Urquist	:	:	:	:	: [750.11]	:	:
:Death of Bridei f. Mailcon at Asreth (?)	:	:	: [752.4]	:	:	:	:
:Death of Onuist f. Urquist	: [736]?	:	: [*761.4]	: [755]	: [761.4]	:	:
:Death of Bredei f. Uuirquist	:	:	: [*763.8]	:	: [763.10]	:	:
:Battle in Fortriu	:	:	:	:	: [768.7]	:	:
:Death of Ciniod f. Uuredech	: [776]	:	:	:	: [775.1]	:	:
:Death of Eithne, daughter of Ciniod f. Uuredech	:	:	:	:	: [778.11]	:	:
:Death of Elpin f. Uuroid	:	:	:	: [773]	: [780.5]	:	:
:Death of Dub Tholarg, King of Picts (?)	:	:	:	:	: [782.1]	:	:
:Battle: Canaul f. Tarl'a	:	:	:	:	: [789.11]	:	:
: v. Castantin f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	: [790.7]	:	:
:Death of Canaul f. Tarl'a	:	: [807]	:	:	: [807.3]	:	:
:Death of Castantin f. Uurquist	:	: [820]	:	:	: [820.3]	:	:
:Death of Unuist f. Uurquist	:	:	:	:	: [834.1]	:	:
:Death of Uuen f. Unuist	:	:	:	:	: [839.9]	:	:
:Death of Cinaed mac Alpin	: [856]	: [858]	:	:	: [858.2]	:	:
:Death of Domnall Mac Alpin	:	: [861]	:	:	: [862.1]	: [862]	:
:Olafr and Ivarr take captives of Picts	:	:	:	:	: [871.2]	: [871]	:
:Picts slaughtered by Vikings	:	:	:	:	: [875.3]	:	:
:Death of Causantin mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	: [876.1]	: [876]	:
:Death of Aed mac Cinaeda	:	:	:	:	: [878.2]	: [904]?	:
:Death of 'Ead, King of Pictland' (?)	:	:	:	:	:	: [904]	:
:Death of Cinaed mac Alpin's daughter	:	:	:	:	: [905]	:	:

Appendix III

Comparison of Pictish Regnal Lists (5th-9th cent.)

: List SL1	: List SL2 M	: List SL2 O	: List SL2 H	:
:Drust f. Erp (100)	:Drosd mac Erp (100)	:Drust mac Erp (100)	:Drust mac Erp (100)	:
:Talorc f. Aniel (4)	:Tolorc mac Aniel (4)	:Talorc mac Amel (4)	:Tolorc mac Aniel (4)	:
:Necton morbet f.	:Neachtan morbreac mac	:Nectan mor brec mac	:Nectan mor breac mac	:
: Erp (24)	: Eirip (24)	: Erp (24)	: Eirip (34)	:
:Drest Gurthimoch (30)	:Deirt Guitimot (30)	:Drest gurthimoth (30)	:Dartquitimoth (30)	:
:Galanen erilih (12)	:Galanarbith (15)	:Galanarilith (15)	:Galamarbith (15)	:
:Drest f. Gyrom	:Dreist f. Giron and	:Drest f. Giron et	:Drest f. Budros (15)	:
: et Drest f. Girom (5)	: Drest fiu Budrost (15)	: Grest fin Budros (12)	:Derst f. Girum (5)	:
:Drest f. Girom (5)	:Deirts fiu Girum (5)	:Drest fin Girom (5)	:Galum Cenamlapeh (4)	:
:Garthnach f. Girom (7)	:Gartaid fiu Girom (7)	:Gartnait fin Girom (7)	:Gartnait f. Girom (7)	:
:Cailtram f. Girom (1)	:Cailtairni fiu Girom(12)	:Cailtarni fin Girom (1)	:Cailtaine f. Girom (1)	:
:Talorg f.	:Talorc f. Urtolic (11)	:Talorg f. Murtholoic (11)	:Talorg f. Murtolic (11)	:
: Muircholaich (11)	:Drest fiu Monaid (1)	:Drest f. Munaith (1)	:Drest f. Manaith (1)	:
:Drest f. Munait (1)	:Galum cenna ap (7)	:Galam cennaleph (4)	: cum Brideno (1)	:
:Galam cennaleph (1)	: cum Ruidhino (1)	: cum Bridiuo (1)	:Bruide mac Maelcon (30)	:
: cum Briduo (1)	:Bruidi mac Maelcon (30)	:Bruide mac Melcon (30)	:Gartnait f. Domnach (11)	:
:Bridei f. Mailcon (30)	:Garnait f. Domech (11)	:Gartnait f. Domech (11)	:Neachtan n. Eirip (20)	:
:Gartnart f. Domelch (11)	:Neactan n. Uer (20)	:Nectan n. Uerb (20)	:Cinhoint f. Luitriu	:
:Nectu n. Uerd (20)	:Cinirot f. Luitru (19)	:Ciniath f. Lutrin (19)	:Gartnait mac Uiud (5)	:
:Cinioch f. Lutrin (19)	:Gartnait mac muit (5)	:Gartnait mac Uuid (5)	:Tolorc fr. Eorum (12)	:
:Garnard f. Wid (4)	:Tolorc fr. eorum (12)	:Talorc fr. eorum (12)	:Tolorcan f. Enfret (4)	:
:Breidei f. Wid (5)	:Tolorcein f. Enfret (4)	:Talorcan f. Enfret (4)	:Gartnait f. Donuel (6.5)	:
:Talorc fr. eorum (12)	:Gartnaid f. Donuel (6.5)	:Gartnait f. Donuel (6.5)	:Drusc fr. eius (7)	:
:Talorcen f. Enfret (4)	:Druist fr. eius (6)	:Drust fr. eius (7)	:Bride f. Fle (20)	:
:Garnait f. Donuel (6)	:Tarun f. Enfidaigh (4)	:Bruide f. File (21)	:Taran f. Enfidaid (4)	:
:Drest fr. ejus (7)	:Brei f. Deirilei (11)	:Taran f. Enfidaig (4)	:Brei f. Deirilei (11)	:
:Bredei f. Bili (21)	:Neactan f. Deirilei (10)	:Brei f. Derelei (11)	:Necht f. Deirile (10)	:
:Taran f. Entifidich (4)	:Dreeist and Elpin (5)	:Necht f. Derilei (10)	:Drest and Elpen (5)	:
:Bredei f. Derelei (11)	:Onuis f. Urquist (30)	:Drest et Elpin (5)	:Onbes f. Urquist (30)	:
:Necthon f. Derelei (15)	:Breit fiu Uurqut (15)	:Onuis f. Urquist (30)	:Breite f. Uuqut (15)	:
:Drest et Elpin (5)	:Ciciod Iuireidiq (12)	:Brete Uuqut (15)	:Ciniod f. Iuuredeq (15)	:
:Onuist(?) f. Vrquist(30)	:Alpin f. Uroid (3)	:Ciniod f. Uuredeq (12)	:Alpin f. Uuoid (3.5)	:
:Bredei f. Wirquist (2)	:Tolorcein f. Dru (5)	:Elpin f. Uuroid (3.5)	:Drest f. Tolorcan (1)	:
:Ciniod f. Wredech (12)	:Tolorgein f. Ust (12.5)	:Drest f. Talorcen (1)	:Talorcan f. Drostan (5?)	:
:Elpin f. Wroid (3)	:Canul f. Tanq (5)	:Talorg f. Druisten (4/5)	:Talorc f. Onust (12.5)	:
:Drest f. Talorg f. (4)	:Cusantin f. Uurquist(35)	:Talorc f. Oinuist (12.5)	:Canul f. Tanq (5)	:
:Talorg f. Onuist (2)	:Uidhmuis f. Nuqust (12)	:Canaul f. Tanq (5)	:Cuastantin f. Uurquist(35)	:
:Canaul f. Tarl'a (5)	:Dreist f. Constantin and	:Caustantin f. Uurquist(35)	:Uidnust f. Uurquist (11)	:
:Castantin f. Wrquist(35)	:Tolorc f. Nutmol (3)	:Uidnuist f. Uurquist (12)	:Drost f. Consatin and	:
:Vnuist f. Wrquist (12)	:Unen f. Unes (3)	:Drest f. Constantin et	: Tolorc f. Uuthoil (3)	:
:Drest f. Constantini et	:Uread f. Barqoid (3)	: Talorc f. Uuthoil (3)	:Uuen f. Unest (3)	:
: Talorg f. Wthoil (3)	:Bred (1)	:Unen f. Unuist (3)	:Urad f. Barqoit (3)	:
:Vuen f. Vnuist (3)	:Cinaed f. Alpin (16)	:Uurad f. Barqoit (3)	:Brod (1)	:
:Wrad f. Barqoit (3)	:Domnall f. Ailpin (3)	:Bred (1)	:Cinaed f. Ailpin (16)	:
:Bred (1)	:Cusantin f. Cinaed (20)	:Cinaed f. Alpin (4)	:Domnall f. Ailpin (4)	:
: [SL1 ends]	:Aed f. Cinaed (1)	:Domnall f. Alpin (4)	:Custantin f. Cinaeda (20)	:
		:Custantin f. Cinaed (20)	:Aed f. Cinaed (1)	:
		:Aed f. Cinaeda (1)		:

Comparison of Pictish Regnal Lists (5th-9th cent.)

List D	List F1	List F2	List I
:Drust f. Ws (100)	:Drust f. Urb (100)	:Drust f. Irb (100)	:Drust f. Yrb (100)
:Tolarag f. Anuf (2)	:Talarq f. Amil (2)	:Tholarq f. Amile (2)	:Tolarq f. Anul (2)
:Recham chelemot (10)	:Nethan Thelcamot (10)	:Netthan thelcamoth (10)	:Nectan celchamoch (10)
:Drust f. Gurum (5)	:Drust Gormot (30)	:Durst qernot (30)	:Drest qocineht (30)
:Drust f. Hudrossiq (8)	:Galam (15)	:Gulam (25)	:Galany (15)
:iterum primus Drust (4)	:Drust f. Gigurum (5)	:Drust f. Gigurum (5)	:Drust f. Gyqurn (6)
:Ganach f. Gigurum (6)	:Drust f. Hydrossiq (8)	:Drust f. Hudresseq (8)	:Frust f. Hudrosiq (8)
:Kelturam fr. eius (6)	:Ganut f. Gigurum (6)	:Ganat f. Gigurum (6)	:Gauach f. Gyqurn (6)
:Tolorq f. Mordeleg (11)	:Kelturan fr. ejus (6)	:Kelturan fr. ejus (6)	:Kelturan fr. ejus (6)
:Durst f. Moneth (1)	:Golorq f. Mordeleg (12)	:Golorq f. Madoleg (11)	:Tolorq f. Murdeleg (11)
:Talalad (4)	:Drust f. Moneth (1)	:Drust f. Moneth (1)	:Drust f. Monehet (1)
:Brud f. Methon (30)	:Taqaalad (4)	:Taqaled (4)	:Taqaalad (4)
:Carnac f. Dornach' (20)	:Brude f. Melchon (30)	:Brude f. Melchon (30)	:Brude f. Melcon (30)
:Kynel f. Luchren (24)	:Garnat f. Domnach (20)	:Gernerf f. Dompneth (20)	:Sauiach f. Donath (20)
:Nechan f. Fide (8)	:Nethan f. Ub (21)	:Necthad f. Irb (21)	:Nact'an f. Yrb (21)
:Brude f. Fruch (5)	:Kinel f. Luthren (14)	:Kinet f. Luthren (14)	:Kynel f. Kuchrem (14)
:Tollarg f. Fechar (11)	:Nectan f. Fottle (5)	:Nectan f. Fotle (5)	:Nact'am f. Fochle (8)
:Talarqan f. Amfrud (4)	:Brude f. Fathe (5)	:Brude f. Fathe (5)	:Brude f. Fochle (5)
:Cornach f. Dunal (5)	:Telarq f. Fetobar (11)	:Tolerq f. Fetebar (11)	:Tolarq f. Fecharus (11)
:Durst fr. Eius (6)	:Talarqan f. Amfrude (5)	:Thalarqan f. Confrud (4)	:Talarqan f. Aufrud (4)
:Brud f. Bile (20)	:Garnat f. Domnal (5)	:Garnard f. Donnall (5)	:Garcuad f. Domnal (6)
:Taran f. Amfredech (14)	:Drust fr. ejus (6)	:Drust fr. ejus (6)	:Drust fr. ejus (6)
:Nectan fr. Eius (18)	:Brude f. Bile (21)	:Brude f. Bile (21)	:Brude f. Bile (21)
:Brud f. Dergard (31)	:Taram f. Amfredech (14)	:Turan f. Amsedeth (14)	:Taran f. Anfudeq (14)
:Carnach f. Ferach' (24)	:Brude f. Derili (31)	:Brude f. Decili (31)	:Brude f. Detili (31)
:Onegussa f. Frud (6)	:Nectan fr. ejus (18)	:Ferthen fr. ejus (18)	:Nett'an fr. ejus (18)
:Alpin f. Feret	:Garnath f. Ferath (24)	:Garnath f. Ferath (24)	:Garuach f. Ferach (24)
:Brud f. Denegus (8)	:Oengusa f. Fergus (16)	:Oengusu f. Fergus (16)	:Oengusa f. Fergus (16)
:Durst f. Talarqagani (1)	:Nethan f. Derili (9m.)	:Netthan f. Decili (9m.)	:Nectan f. Derili (9m.)
:Thalarqane f. Drustan (4)	:Alpin f. Feret (6m.)	:Alpin f. Feret (6m.)	:Oengus f. Brude (6m.)
:Falaqan f. Denegus (5)	:Oengus f. Brude (6m.)	:Oengussa f. Brude (6m.)	:Alpinus f. Engus (8)
:Constantinus	:idem iterum (36)	:idem iterum (36)	:Drust f. Tarlaqan (5)
: f. Fergusari (45)	:Brude f. Tenegus (8)	:Brude f. Tonequs (8)	:Himqus f. Fergus (10)
:Hunqus f. Fergusane (9)	:Drust f. Talarqan (1)	:Durst f. Talarqan (1)	:Engus f. Brude iterum (36)
:Dostolorq (4)	:Talarqan f. Drustan (4)	:Talarqan f. Drustan (4)	:Brude f. Engus (2)
:Coqana f. Hunqus (3)	:Talarqan f. Tenegus (5)	:Talarqan f. Tenegus (5)	:Alpin f. Engus (8)
:Fergus f. Barot (3)	:Constantin f. Fergus (42)	:Constantinus	:Drust f. Talarqan (1)
:Brude f. Ferant (1m.)	:Hunqus f. Fergus (10)	: f. Fergus (42)	:Talarqan f. Drustan (4)
:Kynat f. Ferant (1)	:Dustalorq (4)	:Hunqus f. Fergus (20)	:Talarqan f. Engus (5)
:Brud f. Fodel (2)	:Eoqanan f. Hunqus (3)	:Drustilorq (4)	:Constantinus f. Fergus (42)
:Durst f. Ferant (3)	:Ferat f. Batot (3)	:Coqanan f. Hunqus (3)	:Himqus f. Fergus (10)
:Kynat mac Alpin (16)	:Brude f. Ferat (1m.)	:Ferat f. Batot (3)	:Dustalorq (4)
:Douenald mac Alpin (4)	:Kinat f. Ferat (1m.)	:Brunde f. Ferat (1m.)	:Doqanan f. Himqe (3)
:Constantinus mac Kynat (15)	:Brude f. Fotel (2)	:Kinat f. Ferat (1)	:Ferach f. Bacoc (3)
:Edh mac Kynnath (1)	:Drust f. Ferat (3)	:Brude f. Fetal (2)	:Brude f. Ferech (1)
	:Kinath Mac-Alpin (16)	:Drust f. Ferat (3)	:Kineth f. Ferech (1)
	:Dovenald Mac-Alpin (4)	:Kinart mac Alpin (4)	:Brude f. Fokel (2)
	:Constantin Mac-Kinath (16)	:Douenall macalpin (4)	:Drust f. Ferech (3)
	:Ed Mac-Kinet (1)	:Constantinus	: [Picts End. Scots follow:
		: mackinet (16)	: from Fergus f. Erc
		:Edh Mackinet (1)	: to Alpin f. Eochaid]
			: Kineth f. Alpin (16)
			: Douenald f. Alpin (4)
			: Constantinus f. Kineth (16)
			: Edh f. Kineth (1)

Comparison of Pictish Regnal Lists (5th-9th cent.)

List K	Fordun's List
:Drust fitz Irb (100)	:Durst f. Irbii (45) :
:Talarq fitz Amil (2)	:Thalarq f. Anile (2) :
:Nectane Celtanieth (10)	:Nectane chalcamoch (10) :
:Drust Gortinoch (30)	:Durst gornoth (30) :
:Galan (15)	:Galaam (15) :
:Drust fitz Giquernus (50)	:Durst f. Gigurum (5) :
:Drust fitz Hirofigus (8)	:Durst f. Othred (8) :
:Autrefoitz le primer Drust(4)	:Durst f. Gigurum (4) :
:Garnard' fitz Giquernus (6)	:Garnard f. Gigurum (6) :
:Kyburcan soun freir (6)	:frater eius Kelturan (6) :
:Talarq fitz Mendeleg'h' (11)	:Tholorq f. Mordeleth (11) :
:Drust fitz Menech (1)	:Durst f. Moneth (1) :
:Tagalach (4)	:Thalagath (4) :
:Drust fitz Methor (30)	:Brud f. Merlochon (19) :
:Garnald fitz Dompnach (30)	:Garnard f. Dampnach (20) :
:Kenech fitz Sugthen (24)	:Nectane f. Irb (11) :
:Nectan fitz Fode (8)	:Kenel f. Luchtren (14) :
:Bride fitz Fathe (5)	:Nectane f. Fode (8) :
:Drust soun Freir (6)	:Brude f. Fachna (5) :
:Drust fitz Hole (20)	:Thalarq' f. Farchar (11) :
:Tharan fitz Amfodech (4)	:Talarqan f. Amfrud (4) :
:Brude fitz Degert (31)	:Garnard f. Dompnal (5) :
:Jactan frer Brude (18)	:frater eius Durst (6) :
:Garnard' fitz Feradhegh (24)	:Brud f. Bile (11) :
:Denequl fitz Fergusaqin (16)	:Gharan f. Amfedeth (4) :
:Nectan Fitz Fergaleq (9)	:Brud f. Decili (21) :
:Fergus fitz Frude (1m.)	:frater eius Nactane (18) :
:Alpin fitz Eferadhech' (6m.)	:Garnard f. Feredach (14) :
:Brude fitz Tenegus (2)	:Oenquassa f. Fergus (16) :
:Alpin fitz Tenaqus (2)	:Nectane f. Dereli (9m.) :
:Drust fitz Talarqbin (1)	:Oenquassa f. Brude (6m.) :
:Talarqan fitz Drustane (4)	:Alpyn f. Feredeth (6m.) :
:Talarqan fitz Tenaqus (5)	:Alpinus iterum (26) :
:Costantin fitz Fersusa (40)	:Brude f. Tenegus (2) :
:Hunqus fitz Fergus (10)	:Alpini f. Tenegus (2) :
:Duf Tolorg (4)	:Thalarq' f. Drusken (4) :
:Eqqanus fitz Hungus (3)	:Thalarq' f. Tenegus (5) :
:Feradaqus fitz Badoqh' (3)	:Constantinus f. Fergus(40):
:Brud fitz Feradhach (1m.)	:Hungus f. Fergus' (10) :
:Kenech fitz Feradhach (1)	:Durstolorg' (4) :
:Brude fitz Fochel (2)	:Eoghane f. Hungus (3) :
:Drust fitz Feradhach (3)	:Feredeth f. Badoc (3) :
:Kynet fitz Alpin (16)	:Brude f. Feredeth (1m.) :
:Donald fitz Alpin (4)	:Keneth f. Feredeth (1) :
:Costantin fitz Kynath' (16)	:Brude f. Fothel (2) :
:Ath' mak Kinath (1)	:Drusken f. Feredeth (3) :

Pictish Names and Their Possible Equivalents

[This chart is a reference guide and not intended to be exhaustive]

:Pictish	:Brittonic	:Gaulish	:Gaelic	:Gaelicised	:Derived From:
:Alpin, Elpin	:Elffin,	:	:	:	:
:Ailpin?	:Elpin	:	:	:	:Albinus?
:Artcois, Arcois	:	:	:	:	:*Artocoxos?
:Bridei, Bre(i)dei	:	:	:Bruide,	:	:
:Bred	:	:	:Brude	:	:*Brodios
:	:	:	:	:	:*Wroican?
:	:	:	:	:	:*Uroican?
:Broichan	:	:	:Froichan?	:*Uroichan?	:Vroichan?
:Ciniod, Cinaed?	:	:	:Cinaed	:	:
:Custantin	:	:	:	:	:
:Constantin	:Custennhin	:	:Causantin	:	:Constantinus
:Drest	:	:	:Drust	:Druist	:
:	:*Drosten,	:	:	:	:
:	:*Dristen,	:	:	:	:
:	:Drystan,	:	:	:	:
:Drostan, Drosten	:Trystan	:	:	:Druistan	:Drustagnos
:Emchath, *Amcat	:Ammecatus	:Ambicatus	:Imchath	:Emchatus	:
:Gartnait,	:	:	:	:	:
:Gartnart, Gartnat	:	:	:	:	:
:Lutrin	:*Loutrin	:	:	:	:*Luqutrinos
:Mailcon, Maelcon,	:	:	:	:	:
:Meilochon	:Maelqwn	:	:Malchon (gen.)	:	:Maglocunos
:Nechton, Nehhton,	:	:	:	:	:
:Nehton, *Neiton,	:	:	:	:	:
:Naiton	:Neithon	:	:Nechtan	:	:
:Onuist, Unuist	:	:	:Oenqus, Aenqus	:Oenqus?	:*Oinoquostos
:Simul	:Hywel?	:	:	:	:
:Talorg, Talorc,	:	:	:	:	:
:Talorgg	:	:	:	:	:
:Talorgan, Talorgen,	:	:	:	:	:
:Talorcan, Talorcen	:	:	:	:	:
:Talorggan	:*Talorgan	:	:	:	:*Talorgagnos
:Tarain, Tarachin	:	:	:	:	:Taranis
:Uipoig namet	:	:	:	:	:Uepogenus?
:Ulfa, Ulpha	:	:	:	:	:Ulpus?
:	:	:	:Eoganan,	:	:
:Uuen	:	:	:Iogenan	:	:
:Uuid, Wid	:Gwid, Ueda	:	:	:Foith	:
:Uurad, Wrad	:Uoret?	:	:	:Ferad	:
:Urgest	:*Gworwrst,	:	:	:	:
:Uurguist	:Gorwst,	:	:Forggus	:	:
:Wirguist, Wurquest	:Gwrst	:	:Forcus	:	:*Ver-gustos
:	:	:	:	:	:
:Uuredeg, Uuradech	:	:	:Feradach	:Uuradech?	:*Uuradec

ENDNOTES:
Introduction

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³Hughes, Kathleen, Early Christian Ireland: Introduction to the Sources, in G.R. Elton, gen. ed., The Sources of History: Studies in the Uses of Historical Evidence (London: The sources of History Limited in Association with Hodder and Stoughton Limited, 1972), 99.

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¹⁴⁸Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 178-81. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 97.

¹⁴⁹ibid., 106-107.

¹⁵⁰ibid., 126.

¹⁵¹ibid., 143.

¹⁵²Morris, Nennius, 77, 79.

¹⁵³Wright, Historia Regum, 135-136.

¹⁵⁴A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, 266 n.2, 287 n.4.

¹⁵⁵Mac Airt, Ulster, 316.

¹⁵⁶M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 292.

¹⁵⁷Tom Peete Cross and Clark Harris Slover, Ancient Irish Tales (Totowa, New Jersey: Barnes & Noble Books, 1988), 3.

¹⁵⁸O'Brien, Corpus, 4, 6.

¹⁵⁹ibid., 6.

¹⁶⁰FitzPatrick, 'Fasciculus XV,' 1841.

¹⁶¹Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 14.

¹⁶²Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a.

¹⁶³ibid., 4vb.

¹⁶⁴ibid., 287a.

¹⁶⁵Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5.

¹⁶⁶Morris, Nennius, 61.

¹⁶⁷O'Brien, Corpus, 325. Mulchrone, Lecan, 126c

¹⁶⁸Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 211. Grabowski and Dumville, Chronicles and Annals, 147.

¹⁶⁹Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 110.

¹⁷⁰Mac Airt, Ulster, 152.

- ¹⁷¹Hennessy, Chronicum, 108-109.
- ¹⁷²A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxii.
- ¹⁷³Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 227.
- ¹⁷⁴Mac Airt, Ulster, 158.
- ¹⁷⁵ibid., 174.
- ¹⁷⁶ibid., 188.
- ¹⁷⁷Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 80.
- ¹⁷⁸O'Brien, Corpus, 124, 514, 592, 617.
- ¹⁷⁹ibid., 163.
- ¹⁸⁰ibid., 164.
- ¹⁸¹O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1485.
- ¹⁸²Meyer, 'Laud,' 301.
- ¹⁸³ibid., 337.
- ¹⁸⁴Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 42.
- ¹⁸⁵ibid., 72.
- ¹⁸⁶ibid., 74.
- ¹⁸⁷Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 137.
- ¹⁸⁸ibid., 143.
- ¹⁸⁹ibid., 145.
- ¹⁹⁰ibid., 148.
- ¹⁹¹ibid.
- ¹⁹²ibid., 149.
- ¹⁹³Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 80.
- ¹⁹⁴ibid., 88-89.
- ¹⁹⁵ibid., 90.
- ¹⁹⁶ibid., 172.
- ¹⁹⁷Mac Airt, Ulster, 72, 74.
- ¹⁹⁸ibid., 80.
- ¹⁹⁹ibid., 82.
- ²⁰⁰ibid., 84.
- ²⁰¹ibid., 84, 88.
- ²⁰²Hennessy, Chronicum, 46-47.
- ²⁰³ibid., 52-53.
- ²⁰⁴ibid., 54-57.
- ²⁰⁵ibid., 56-57.
- ²⁰⁶ibid., 58-59.
- ²⁰⁷Reeves, Columba, 120.
- ²⁰⁸A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxi, 210n.1.

- ²⁰⁹Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 446.
- ²¹⁰O'Brien, Corpus, 135.
- ²¹¹Mulchrone, Lecan, 54a. Meyer, 'Laud,' 294.
- ²¹²Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 32. Morris, Nennius,
87. Aldfrith seems to be confused with 'Alchfrit.' see below n.226.
- ²¹³Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 102.
- ²¹⁴Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 219. Grabowski and Dumville, Chronicles and Annals, 148.
- ²¹⁵Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 112.
- ²¹⁶Mac Airt, Ulster, 167.
- ²¹⁷Reeves, Columba, 191.
- ²¹⁸Colgrave, Lives of Cuthbert, 104.
- ²¹⁹ibid., 114.
- ²²⁰ibid., 236.
- ²²¹ibid., 238.
- ²²²Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 162-165, 202-203. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 255, 267.
- ²²³ibid., 289.
- ²²⁴ibid., 293.
- ²²⁵ibid., 295.
- ²²⁶ibid., 298.
- ²²⁷ibid., 304.
- ²²⁸ibid., 306.
- ²²⁹Morris, Nennius, 77. Alex Woolf and Séamus Mac Mathúna pointed out that 'Alcfrid' is not the same individual as 'Aldfrith' and that Morris, Nennius, 36 misidentifies 'Alcfrid' as 'Aldfrith.'
- ²³⁰Morris, Persons, 132.
- ²³¹Skene, Chronicles, 412.
- ²³²Pádraig O Riain, Corpus Genealogiarum Sanctorum Hiberniae (Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1985), 181.
- ²³³M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 196-197.
- ²³⁴ibid., 195-196.
- ²³⁵ibid., 286.
- ²³⁶ibid., 265.
- ²³⁷A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxii.
- ²³⁸M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266.

- ²³⁹ibid., 271.
- ²⁴⁰ibid.
- ²⁴¹ibid., 195.
- ²⁴²ibid., 286.
- ²⁴³ibid., 290.
- ²⁴⁴ibid., 87.
- ²⁴⁵ibid., 181.
- ²⁴⁶ibid.
- ²⁴⁷ibid., 87.
- ²⁴⁸ibid., 169.
- ²⁴⁹ibid., 292.
- ²⁵⁰ibid., 87.
- ²⁵¹Leslie Alcock, Arthur's Britain: History and Archaeology AD 367-634, 4th ed. (London: Penguin Books, 1990), 34. Morris, Age of Arthur, 512-13. Morris, Persons, 154-155.
- ²⁵²Winterbottom, Gildas, 98.
- ²⁵³Bede, Ecclesiastical, 64.
- ²⁵⁴Morris, Nennius, 67.
- ²⁵⁵ibid., 74.
- ²⁵⁶Wright, Regum, 47.
- ²⁵⁷ibid., 62-63
- ²⁵⁸ibid., 63-64
- ²⁵⁹ibid., 84-85.
- ²⁶⁰ibid., 85-87.
- ²⁶¹ibid., 87-89.
- ²⁶²ibid., 92-93.
- ²⁶³ibid., 93-94.
- ²⁶⁴Adomnán and Sharpe, Life of Columba, 294.
- ²⁶⁵A.O. and M.O. Anderson, Adomnán's Columba, 274.
- ²⁶⁶ibid., 158.
- ²⁶⁷Sharpe, Life of Columba, 294.
- ²⁶⁸Reeves, Columba, 258.
- ²⁶⁹Sharpe, Life of Columba, 294.
- ²⁷⁰William J. Watson, History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland, 2nd. ed. (Edinburgh: Birlinn Limited, 1993), 108-109.
- ²⁷¹Morris, Age of Arthur, 513. Morris, Persons, 156.
- ²⁷²Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 26. Morris, Nennius, 85.
- ²⁷³Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 26. Morris, Nennius, 85.

- ²⁷⁴Mac Airt, Ulster, 48.
- ²⁷⁵Wade-Evans, Sanctorum, 26-29.
- ²⁷⁶ibid., 68-71.
- ²⁷⁷ibid., 72-75.
- ²⁷⁸ibid., 78-81.
- ²⁷⁹Morris, Nennius, 76.
- ²⁸⁰ibid., 83.
- ²⁸¹Wright, Regum, 101.
- ²⁸²Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 213.
- ²⁸³Wright, Regum, 103.
- ²⁸⁴ibid., 104-105.
- ²⁸⁵ibid., 130-132.
- ²⁸⁶Bromwich, Trioedd, 274.
- ²⁸⁷ibid., 1.
- ²⁸⁸ibid., 5.
- ²⁸⁹ibid., 21.
- ²⁹⁰ibid., 35.
- ²⁹¹ibid., 89.
- ²⁹²ibid., 131-133.
- ²⁹³Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 119.
- ²⁹⁴Suetonius, trans. Robert Graves, rev. by Michael Grant, The Twelve Caesars (London: Penguin Books, 1989), 329.
- ²⁹⁵Skene, Chronicles, lviii-lix.
- ²⁹⁶Wright, Regum, 45.
- ²⁹⁷ibid., 42.
- ²⁹⁸ibid., 43-44.
- ²⁹⁹ibid., 44-45.
- ³⁰⁰ibid., 45.
- ³⁰¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 99 n.87.
- ³⁰²ibid., 292.
- ³⁰³A.O. Anderson, Early Sources of Scottish History, Vol. I. 2nd. edition (Stamford: Paul Watkins, 1990), 296 n.3.
- ³⁰⁴Crawford, Scandinavian, 50.
- ³⁰⁵Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 141.
- ³⁰⁶ibid., 142.
- ³⁰⁷Mac Airt, Ulster, 318-319.
- ³⁰⁸ibid., 320.
- ³⁰⁹ibid., 322.
- ³¹⁰ibid., 82.

- ³¹¹ibid., 82-83.
- ³¹²Hennesy, Chronicum, 54-57.
- ³¹³Skene, Chronicles, 320-321.
- ³¹⁴O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1439.
- ³¹⁵Mulchrone, Lecan, 114vb.
- ³¹⁶Meyer, 'Laud,' 326.
- ³¹⁷Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 35.
- ³¹⁸ibid., 212-213.
- ³¹⁹Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 5. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 245.
- ³²⁰Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82.
- ³²¹Skene, Chronicles, 396.
- ³²²Van Hamel, Bretnach, 6.
- ³²³Mulchrone, Lecan, 143b.
- ³²⁴ibid., 4vb, 287a.
- ³²⁵Cross, Ancient Irish, 17, n.1.
- ³²⁶ibid., 16, 20.
- ³²⁷O'Brien, Corpus, 287.
- ³²⁸O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1424.
- ³²⁹ibid., 1474-1475.
- ³³¹Mulchrone, Lecan, 117d.
- ³³¹Meyer, 'Laud,' 333-334.
- ³³²John E. Morby, The Wordsworth Handbook of Kings and Queens (Ware, Hertfordshire: Wordsworth Reference, 1994), 43. Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 127. Alex Woolf of Edinburgh University pointed out that Bassianus=Caracalla.
- ³³³Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 32-33. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 50.
- ³³⁴Wright, Regum, 48.
- ³³⁵ibid., 48.
- ³³⁶O'Brien, Corpus, 275.
- ³³⁷O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1439.
- ³³⁸Mulchrone, Lecan, 114vb.
- ³³⁹Meyer, 'Laud,' 326.
- ³⁴⁰Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 35.
- ³⁴¹Mac Airt, Ulster, 124.
- ³⁴²O'Brien, Corpus, 517.
- ³⁴³ibid., 326.
- ³⁴⁴O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1450.
- ³⁴⁵Mulchrone, Lecan, 126c. Meyer, 'Laud,' 335-336.

- ³⁴⁶Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 188.
- ³⁴⁷Mac Airt, Ulster, 124. Hennessy, Chronicum, 88-89.
- ³⁴⁸Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 383-83. Bede, Ecclesiastical,
328.
- ³⁴⁹ibid.
- ³⁵⁰Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 216.
- ³⁵¹Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 111.
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- ³⁵³Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 382-83. Bede, Ecclesiastical,
328.
- ³⁵⁴A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, 219-220.
- ³⁵⁵Miller, 'Eanfrith's,' 53-54.
- ³⁵⁶Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 32. Morris, Nennius, 87.
- ³⁵⁷Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 228.
- ³⁵⁸Mac Airt, Ulster, 176.
- ³⁵⁹Miller, 'Disputed,' 19.
- ³⁶⁰ibid.
- ³⁶¹Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 6. M.O. Anderson, Kings
and Kingship, 245-246.
- ³⁶²Skene, Chronicles, 6.
- ³⁶³Van Hamel, Bretnach, 84.
- ³⁶⁴M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 261.
- ³⁶⁵Skene, Chronicles, 398.
- ³⁶⁶M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 77.
- ³⁶⁷Morris, Persons, 21.
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- ³⁶⁹ibid., 180-185.
- ³⁷⁰Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 236-39. Bede, Ecclesiastical,
278-279.
- ³⁷¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169, 295.
- ³⁷²ibid., 249.
- ³⁷³Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ³⁷⁴M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- ³⁷⁵Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ³⁷⁶M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266.
- ³⁷⁷ibid., 273.
- ³⁷⁸ibid., 281.
- ³⁷⁹ibid., 287, 292.
- ³⁸⁰ibid., 246 n.77.

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- ³⁸²Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 100.
- ³⁸³Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 207.
- ³⁸⁴ibid., 212.
- ³⁸⁵Mac Airt, Ulster, 146.
- ³⁸⁶ibid., 154.
- ³⁸⁷Skene, Chronicles, 1va, 7. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248.
- ³⁸⁸ibid., 85.
- ³⁸⁹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 262-263.
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- ³⁹¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266.
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- ⁴⁰³Mac Airt, Ulster, 164.
- ⁴⁰⁴Skene, Chronicles, 1va, 7. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248, 175.
- ⁴⁰⁵Van Hamel, Bretnach, 85.
- ⁴⁰⁶M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- ⁴⁰⁷Skene, Chronicles, 399.
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- ⁴⁰⁹ibid., 272-273.
- ⁴¹⁰ibid., 280.
- ⁴¹¹ibid., 287.
- ⁴¹²ibid., 291.
- ⁴¹³ibid.
- ⁴¹⁴Skene, Chronicles, 417.
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- ⁴¹⁶Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 261.
- ⁴¹⁷Mac Airt, Ulster, 216.
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- ⁴²¹Skene, Chronicles, 400.
- ⁴²²M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 87.
- ⁴²³ibid., 266.
- ⁴²⁴ibid., 273.
- ⁴²⁵ibid., 281.
- ⁴²⁶ibid., 287.
- ⁴²⁷ibid., 291.
- ⁴²⁸ibid., 169, 296
- ⁴²⁹Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 185.
- ⁴³⁰Mac Airt, Ulster, 641.
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- ⁴³³ibid., 266.
- ⁴³⁴ibid., 273.
- ⁴³⁵ibid., 280.
- ⁴³⁶ibid., 287.
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- ⁴³⁸Cross, Ancient Irish, 16.
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- ⁴⁴⁰ibid., 187.
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- ⁴⁴³O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1373, 1378.
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- ⁴⁴⁵Hennessy, Chronicum, 8-9.
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- ⁴⁴⁷Skene, Chronicles, 473.
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- ⁴⁶⁴Jackson, 'Albanach,' 132.
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- ⁴⁶⁶Van Hamel, Bretnach, 84.
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- ⁴⁹¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 292.
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- ⁴⁹⁶ibid., 440.
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- ⁴⁹⁸Morris, Persons, 22.
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- ⁵⁰⁵ibid., 1537, 1580.
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- ⁵⁰⁸ibid., 301-302.
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- ⁵²⁴Herbert, Iona, Kells, 224.
- ⁵²⁵ibid., 235.
- ⁵²⁶Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 54-57.
- ⁵²⁷John and Winifred MacQueen, St. Nynia, 105.
- ⁵²⁸Morris, Nennius, 59.
- ⁵²⁹ibid., 60.
- ⁵³⁰ibid., 61.
- ⁵³¹ibid., 62, 21.
- ⁵³²ibid., 63.
- ⁵³³Jackson, 'Albanach,' 128.
- ⁵³⁴Wright, Regum, 1.
- ⁵³⁵ibid., 2-15.
- ⁵³⁶ibid., 10-13.
- ⁵³⁷supra, 23, 30-31, 40, 44, 46, 49.
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- ⁵³⁹ibid., 35.
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- ⁵⁴³Mac Airt, Ulster, 80.
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- ⁵⁴⁵Anderson, Adomnan's Columba, 398-402.
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- ⁵⁵²ibid., 266.
- ⁵⁵³ibid., 273.
- ⁵⁵⁴ibid., 281.
- ⁵⁵⁵ibid., 287.
- ⁵⁵⁶ibid., 292.
- ⁵⁵⁷ibid., 245.
- ⁵⁵⁸Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82-83.
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- ⁵⁷⁶Wright, Regum, 130-132.
- ⁵⁷⁷Cross, Ancient Irish, 16.
- ⁵⁷⁸O'Brien, Corpus, 4, 6.
- ⁵⁷⁹ibid., 17.
- ⁵⁸⁰Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a.
- ⁵⁸¹ibid., 143b.
- ⁵⁸²ibid., 4vb, 287a.
- ⁵⁸³Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5.
- ⁵⁸⁴Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 309.
- ⁵⁸⁵Wright, Regum, 62-63.
- ⁵⁸⁶M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 280.
- ⁵⁸⁷Bannerman, Dalriada, 86.
- ⁵⁸⁸Suggested by Prof. William Gillies of Edinburgh University.
- ⁵⁸⁹Bromwich, Trioedd, 292.
- ⁵⁹⁰O'Rahilly, Irish History, 354.
- ⁵⁹¹Morris, Persons, 24.
- ⁵⁹²Morris, Age of Arthur, 174.
- ⁵⁹³Wade-Evans, Sanctorum, 84.
- ⁵⁹⁴Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 309.
- ⁵⁹⁵Wright, Regum, 101.
- ⁵⁹⁶ibid., 104.

- ⁵⁹⁷ibid., 109-110.
- ⁵⁹⁸Miller, Disputed, 10.
- ⁵⁹⁹Skene, Chronicles, 1rb, 7. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 247.
- ⁶⁰⁰Van Hamel, Bretnach, 85.
- ⁶⁰¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 262.
- ⁶⁰²Skene, Chronicles, 399.
- ⁶⁰³M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 265-266.
- ⁶⁰⁴ibid., 272.
- ⁶⁰⁵ibid., 280.
- ⁶⁰⁶ibid., 287.
- ⁶⁰⁷Miller, Disputed, 20.
- ⁶⁰⁸Watson, Place-Names, 219.
- ⁶⁰⁹O'Brien, Corpus, 195.
- ⁶¹⁰ibid., 196, 208.
- ⁶¹¹O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1375.
- ⁶¹²Mulchrone, Lecan, 213vb-215va.
- ⁶¹³Meyer, 'Laud,' 304.
- ⁶¹⁴Watson, Place-Names, 219.
- ⁶¹⁵Mac Airt, Ulster, 43.
- ⁶¹⁶Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 58.
- ⁶¹⁷Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 70.
- ⁶¹⁸Mac Airt, Ulster, 42.
- ⁶¹⁹Hennesy, Chronicum, 24-25.
- ⁶²⁰Van Hamel, Bretnach, 83.
- ⁶²¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 261.
- ⁶²²Skene, Chronicles, 399.
- ⁶²³A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxii-cxiii.
M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 191-192, 296.
- ⁶²⁴Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 122.
- ⁶²⁵Mac Airt, Ulster, 244.
- ⁶²⁶ibid., 246.
- ⁶²⁷ibid., 262-263.
- ⁶²⁸Skene, Chronicles, 1va, 7. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 249.
- ⁶²⁹Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ⁶³⁰M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- ⁶³¹Skene, Chronicles, 400.
- ⁶³²Bannerman, Dalriada, 93.

- ⁶³³ibid.
- ⁶³⁴Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 175.
- ⁶³⁵Mac Airt, Ulster, 110.
- ⁶³⁶Bannerman, Dalriada, 93.
- ⁶³⁷Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 210.
- ⁶³⁸Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 110. Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 210 has entries 'Occis[i]ó Canonn maic Gartnain' and 'Finnachta clericatum susceptit' together. It is possible that these were confused in AC.
- ⁶³⁹Mac Airt, Ulster, 138.
- ⁶⁴⁰ibid., 150.
- ⁶⁴¹Hennessy, Chronicum, 100-101, 108-109.
- ⁶⁴²Binchy, Scéla Cano, xi, 1.
- ⁶⁴³M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 154-155.
- ⁶⁴⁴Bannerman, Dalriada, 93.
- ⁶⁴⁵Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 6. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 246.
- ⁶⁴⁶Van Hamel, Bretnach, 84.
- ⁶⁴⁷M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 262.
- ⁶⁴⁸Skene, Chronicles, 398.
- ⁶⁴⁹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 265.
- ⁶⁵⁰ibid., 272.
- ⁶⁵¹ibid., 279.
- ⁶⁵²ibid., 287.
- ⁶⁵³Miller, Disputed, 19.
- ⁶⁵⁴Jackson, 'Pictish Language,' 145.
- ⁶⁵⁵Chadwick, Early Scotland, 7-8.
- ⁶⁵⁶Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 32-35. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 50-51.
- ⁶⁵⁷Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 32-35. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 50-51.
- ⁶⁵⁸Morris, Nennius, 64-65.
- ⁶⁵⁹Wright, Regum, 48-49.
- ⁶⁶⁰Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 6. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 246.
- ⁶⁶¹ibid.
- ⁶⁶²Van Hamel, Bretnach, 84.
- ⁶⁶³M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 261-262.
- ⁶⁶⁴Skene, Chronicles, 398.
- ⁶⁶⁵M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 265.

- ⁶⁶⁶ibid., 271.
- ⁶⁶⁷ibid., 279
- ⁶⁶⁸Miller, 'Disputed,' 19.
- ⁶⁶⁹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169, 297.
- ⁶⁷⁰Chadwick, Early Scotland, 85, 85 n.3.
- ⁶⁷¹Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 124-25.
- ⁶⁷²Mac Airt, Ulster, 244.
- ⁶⁷³ibid., 246.
- ⁶⁷⁴ibid., 276.
- ⁶⁷⁵Skene, Chronicles, 1va, 7-8. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 249.
- ⁶⁷⁶Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ⁶⁷⁷M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- ⁶⁷⁸Skene, Chronicles, 400.
- ⁶⁷⁹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266.
- ⁶⁸⁰Alfred P. Smyth, Warlords and Holy Men: Scotland AD 80-1000 (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1992), 186.
- ⁶⁸¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 273.
- ⁶⁸²ibid., 281.
- ⁶⁸³ibid., 194.
- ⁶⁸⁴ibid., 287.
- ⁶⁸⁵ibid., 292.
- ⁶⁸⁶Jackson, 'Albanach,' 128, 132.
- ⁶⁸⁷Chadwick, Early Scotland, 2, 2 n.3.
- ⁶⁸⁸Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 4. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 245.
- ⁶⁸⁹Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82.
- ⁶⁹⁰Skene, Chronicles, 396.
- ⁶⁹¹Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a.
- ⁶⁹²ibid., 143b.
- ⁶⁹³ibid., 4vb.
- ⁶⁹⁴ibid., 287a.
- ⁶⁹⁵Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5-6.
- ⁶⁹⁶F.T. Wainwright, The Problem of the Picts (Edinburgh: Nelson, 1956), 46-47.
- ⁶⁹⁷Skene, Chronicles, 135-137.
- ⁶⁹⁸Chadwick, Early Scotland, 7-8.
- ⁶⁹⁹Mac Airt, Ulster, 203.
- ⁷⁰⁰O'Brien, Corpus, 325-326.

- 701 O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1450.
- 702 Mulchrone, Lecan, 126c. Meyer, 'Laud,' 335-336.
- 703 Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 250.
- 704 Mac Airt, Ulster, 202.
- 705 Mac Airt, Ulster, 139 n. Bannerman, Dalriada,
4, 4 n.4.
- 706 Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 200.
- 707 Mac Airt, Ulster, 138.
- 708 Hennessy, Chronicum, 100-101.
- 709 Mac Airt, Ulster, 147.
- 710 Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 206-207.
- 711 Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 109.
- 712 Mac Airt, Ulster, 146.
- 713 Hennessy, Chronicum, 106-107.
- 714 FitzPatrick, 'Fasciculus XV,' 1816.
- 715 Bromwich, Trioedd, 293-294.
- 716 Van Hamel, Bretnach, 83.
- 717 M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 261.
- 718 Skene, Chronicles, 398.
- 719 Jackson, 'Albanach,' 128.
- 720 O'Rahilly, Irish History, 354.
- 721 Bromwich, Trioedd, 292-294. Alex Woolf and Séamus Mac Mathúna pointed out that AU 632 (Mac Airt, Ulster, 116) uses 'Bellum Cathloen' for 'The battle of Cadwallon.' This verifies O'Rahilly's suggestion.
- 722 O'Brien, Corpus, 538.
- 723 O'Sullivan, Leinster, 137.
- 724 A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxiii.
- 725 O'Brien, Corpus, 328, 591.
- 726 O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1471.
- 727 Mac Airt, Ulster, 328.
- 728 *ibid.*, 330-32.
- 729 Hennessy, Chronicum, 162-164.
- 730 *ibid.*, 164-165.
- 731 Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- 732 M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- 733 Skene, Chronicles, 400.
- 734 M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 267.
- 735 *ibid.*, 274.

- ⁷³⁶ibid., 283.
- ⁷³⁷ibid., 289.
- ⁷³⁸ibid., 290.
- ⁷³⁹Jackson, 'Albanach,' 128.
- ⁷⁴⁰ibid., 132.
- ⁷⁴¹Morris, Persons, 163.
- ⁷⁴²MacQueen, St. Nynia, 75-76.
- ⁷⁴³Wade-Evans, Sanctorum, 84.
- ⁷⁴⁴Bromwich, Trioedd, 37.
- ⁷⁴⁵ibid., 201.
- ⁷⁴⁶ibid., 227.
- ⁷⁴⁷Morris, Persons, 164.
- ⁷⁴⁸Bromwich, Trioedd, 159-160.
- ⁷⁴⁹Kenneth Jackson, Language and History in Early Britain (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 1994), 306.
- ⁷⁵⁰Watson, Place-Names, 108.
- ⁷⁵¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 245.
- ⁷⁵²Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82.
- ⁷⁵³Skene, Chronicles, 396.
- ⁷⁵⁴Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82.
- ⁷⁵⁵Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a.
- ⁷⁵⁶ibid., 143b.
- ⁷⁵⁷ibid., 4vb.
- ⁷⁵⁸ibid., 287a.
- ⁷⁵⁹Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5-6.
- ⁷⁶⁰Wainwright, Problem, 46-47.
- ⁷⁶¹Skene, Chronicles, 135-137.
- ⁷⁶²Chadwick, Early Scotland, 2, 38-39.
- ⁷⁶³M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 143.
- ⁷⁶⁴Morris, Persons, 29.
- ⁷⁶⁵Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 389.
- ⁷⁶⁶Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 65.
- ⁷⁶⁷ibid., 106.
- ⁷⁶⁸Mac Airt, Ulster, 38.
- ⁷⁶⁹Herbert, Iona, Kells, 73.
- ⁷⁷⁰Mac Airt, Ulster, 320.
- ⁷⁷¹Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 141.
- ⁷⁷²Mac Airt, Ulster, 320.

- ⁷⁷³Hennessy, Chronicum, 158-159.
- ⁷⁷⁴Mac Airt, Ulster, 147.
- ⁷⁷⁵O'Brien, Corpus, 169.
- ⁷⁷⁶O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1463.
- ⁷⁷⁷Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 206. Grabowski and Dumville, Chronicles and Annals, 147.
- ⁷⁷⁸ibid., 216.
- ⁷⁷⁹Mac Airt, Ulster, 146.
- ⁷⁸⁰ibid., 158.
- ⁷⁸¹Hennessy, Chronicum, 106-107.
- ⁷⁸²J.F. Webb and D.H. Farmer, trans., The Age of Bede, 4th ed. (London: Penguin Books, 1998), 31, 34, 36.
- ⁷⁸³Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 96-99. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 234.
- ⁷⁸⁴Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 324-61. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 308-320.
- ⁷⁸⁵Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 382-83, 388-89. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 329-330.
- ⁷⁸⁶Miller, Disputed, 19.
- ⁷⁸⁷ibid., 21.
- ⁷⁸⁸Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 312.
- ⁷⁸⁹Wright, Regum, 130.
- ⁷⁹⁰ibid., 131-132.
- ⁷⁹¹A.O Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxii-cxiii. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169, 304.
- ⁷⁹²O'Brien, Corpus, 328.
- ⁷⁹³O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1471.
- ⁷⁹⁴ibid.
- ⁷⁹⁵Morris, Nennius, 89.
- ⁷⁹⁶Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 132.
- ⁷⁹⁷Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 145.
- ⁷⁹⁸Mac Airt, Ulster, 316.
- ⁷⁹⁹Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ⁸⁰⁰M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- ⁸⁰¹Skene, Chronicles, 400.
- ⁸⁰²M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266-267.
- ⁸⁰³ibid., 273-274.
- ⁸⁰⁴ibid., 282-283.
- ⁸⁰⁵ibid., 287-288.

- ⁸⁰⁶ibid., 290.
- ⁸⁰⁷ibid., 292.
- ⁸⁰⁸Jackson, 'Albanach,' 132.
- ⁸⁰⁹Chadwick, Early Scotland, 1.
- ⁸¹⁰O'Brien, Corpus, 667, 325.
- ⁸¹¹Chadwick, Early Scotland, 105-106.
- ⁸¹²ibid., 118.
- ⁸¹³Mulchrone, Lecan, 126b.
- ⁸¹⁴Meyer, 'Laud,' 335.
- ⁸¹⁵Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 4. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 245.
- ⁸¹⁶Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82.
- ⁸¹⁷Skene, Chronicles, 396.
- ⁸¹⁸Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a, 143b.
- ⁸¹⁹ibid., 4vb, 287a.
- ⁸²⁰Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5.
- ⁸²¹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 265.
- ⁸²²ibid., 271.
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- ⁸²⁴ibid., 286.
- ⁸²⁵Miller, 'Disputed,' 19.
- ⁸²⁶Chadwick, Early Scotland, 2.
- ⁸²⁷R.I.A., Dictionary, 116.
- ⁸²⁸A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxii.
- M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 296.
- ⁸²⁹Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 88.
- ⁸³⁰Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 181.
- ⁸³¹Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 102.
- ⁸³²Mac Airt, Ulster, 116.
- ⁸³³Hennessy, Chronicum, 82-83.
- ⁸³⁴Skene, Chronicles, 1va, 7 has 'Nectu nepos uerd.'
- M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248 reads this as 'Nectu nepos Uerb.'
- ⁸³⁵M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248 n.104.
- ⁸³⁶Van Hamel, Bretnach, 85.
- ⁸³⁷M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 262.
- ⁸³⁸Skene, Chronicles, 399.
- ⁸³⁹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266.
- ⁸⁴⁰ibid., 272.

- ⁸⁴¹ibid., 280.
- ⁸⁴²ibid., 287.
- ⁸⁴³ibid., 292.
- ⁸⁴⁴ibid., 245.
- ⁸⁴⁵Skene, Chronicles, 6.
- ⁸⁴⁶Van Hamel, Bretnach, 83-84.
- ⁸⁴⁷M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 261.
- ⁸⁴⁸ibid., 398.
- ⁸⁴⁹ibid., 245 n.70.
- ⁸⁵⁰Chadwick, Early Scotland, 7 n.5.
- ⁸⁵¹Jackson, 'Pictish Language,' 137.
- ⁸⁵²M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 175.
- ⁸⁵³Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 223.
- ⁸⁵⁴Mac Airt, Ulster, 168.
- ⁸⁵⁵Smyth, Warlords, 177.
- ⁸⁵⁶ibid., 214 n.3.
- ⁸⁵⁷M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169, 296.
- ⁸⁵⁸Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 34. Morris, Nennius, 88.
- ⁸⁵⁹Mac Airt, Ulster, 220.
- ⁸⁶⁰ibid., 228.
- ⁸⁶¹Skene, Chronicles, 1va, 7. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 249.
- ⁸⁶²Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ⁸⁶³M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 263.
- ⁸⁶⁴Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.
- ⁸⁶⁵Skene, Chronicles, 400.
- ⁸⁶⁶M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 87, 87 n.44.
- ⁸⁶⁷ibid., 266.
- ⁸⁶⁸ibid., 273.
- ⁸⁶⁹ibid., 280-281.
- ⁸⁷⁰ibid., 287.
- ⁸⁷¹ibid., 292.
- ⁸⁷²Skene, Chronicles, 1ra, 4. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 245.
- ⁸⁷³Van Hamel, Bretnach, 82.
- ⁸⁷⁴Skene, Chronicles, 396.
- ⁸⁷⁵Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a.
- ⁸⁷⁶ibid., 143b.

- 877 *ibid.*, 4vb, 287a.
- 878 Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5-6.
- 879 Wainwright, Problem, 46, 46 n.5.
- 880 Skene, Chronicles, 135-137.
- 881 Chadwick, Early Scotland, 38-39.
- 882 M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 82.
- 883 O'Brien, Corpus, 551.
- 884 O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1442.
- 885 Mulchrone, Lecan, 127vb.
- 886 Meyer, 'Laud,' 329.
- 887 Geoffrey of Monmouth, History, 314.
- 888 Wright, Regum, 101, 104.
- 889 O'Brien, Corpus, 552.
- 890 Mac Airt, Ulster, 79.
- 891 O'Brien, Corpus, 159, 739.
- 892 O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1446.
- 893 Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 72.
- 894 Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 141-142.
- 895 Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 84.
- 896 *ibid.*, 88.
- 897 Mac Airt, Ulster, 78-82.
- 898 Hennessy, Chronicum, 52-53.
- 899 Herbert, Iona, Kells, 232.
- 900 Morris, Persons, 34.
- 901 O'Brien, Corpus, 99.
- 902 *ibid.*, 163.
- 903 O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1528.
- 904 *ibid.*, 1595.
- 905 *ibid.*, 1653.
- 906 *ibid.*, 1660.
- 907 *ibid.*, 1674.
- 908 Meyer, 'Laud,' 298.
- 909 *ibid.*, 301.
- 910 FitzPatrick, 'Fasciculus XV,' 1832.
- 911 Van Hamel, Bretnach, 5.
- 912 Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 26. Morris, Nennius,
- 85.
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86. ⁹¹⁴Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 27. Morris, Nennius,
- ⁹¹⁵Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 66.
- ⁹¹⁶ibid., 68.
- ⁹¹⁷ibid., 69 n.
- ⁹¹⁸ibid., 74.
- ⁹¹⁹ibid., 80.
- ⁹²⁰Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 128.
- ⁹²¹ibid., 135.
- ⁹²²ibid., 144.
- ⁹²³ibid., 158.
- ⁹²⁴ibid., 160.
- ⁹²⁵Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 76.
- ⁹²⁶ibid., 78.
- ⁹²⁷ibid., 82-83.
- ⁹²⁸ibid., 88.
- ⁹²⁹ibid., 89.
- ⁹³⁰ibid., 86.
- ⁹³¹ibid., 90.
- ⁹³²Bannerman, Dalriada, 157.
- ⁹³³Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 91.
- ⁹³⁴Mac Airt, Ulster, 64, 66.
- ⁹³⁵ibid., 78.
- ⁹³⁶ibid., 80.
- ⁹³⁷ibid., 82.
- ⁹³⁸ibid., 86.
- ⁹³⁹ibid.
- ⁹⁴⁰ibid., 94.
- ⁹⁴¹ibid., 96, 98.
- ⁹⁴²Hennesy, Chronicum, 38-39.
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- ⁹⁴⁶Skene, Chronicles, 1rb-1va, 7. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248.
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- ⁹⁴⁹Skene, Chronicles, 399.
- ⁹⁵⁰M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 266.

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- ⁹⁵²ibid., 280.
- ⁹⁵³ibid., 287.
- ⁹⁵⁴Miller, 'Disputed,' 20.
- ⁹⁵⁵John and Winifred MacQueen, St. Nynia, 104.
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- ⁹⁵⁷ibid., 196.
- ⁹⁵⁸ibid., 348-352.
- ⁹⁵⁹ibid., 386-388, 485-460.
- ⁹⁶⁰ibid., 466.
- ⁹⁶¹Herbert, Iona, Kells, 236, 237.
- ⁹⁶²Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 338-43. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 148-149.
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- ⁹⁶⁴Morris, Nennius, 62.
- ⁹⁶⁵Chadwick, Early Scotland, xx.
- ⁹⁶⁶ibid., 101.
- ⁹⁶⁷O'Brien, Corpus, 87, 677.
- ⁹⁶⁸ibid., 137.
- ⁹⁶⁹ibid., 154-155.
- ⁹⁷⁰ibid., 280, 644.
- ⁹⁷¹ibid., 283.
- ⁹⁷²ibid., 321.
- ⁹⁷³ibid., 324-25, 509.
- ⁹⁷⁴O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1371.
- ⁹⁷⁵ibid., 1409.
- ⁹⁷⁶ibid., 1445.
- ⁹⁷⁷ibid., 1449, 1483.
- ⁹⁷⁸Mulchrone, Lecan, 114b, 126va.
- ⁹⁷⁹Meyer, 'Laud,' 332.
- ⁹⁸⁰ibid., 335.
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- ⁹⁸²ibid., 1855.
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- ⁹⁸⁵Vernam Hull, 'Conall Corc and the Corco Luigde,' in Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Vl. 62.2. (1947), 887.

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⁹⁸⁸ibid., 208.
⁹⁸⁹ibid., 210-211, 534.
⁹⁹⁰ibid., 215, 682.
⁹⁹¹ibid., 219, 680.
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⁹⁹³ibid., 1378.
⁹⁹⁴ibid., 1415.
⁹⁹⁵ibid., 1417, 1382.
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⁹⁹⁷Meyer., 'Laud,' 304.
⁹⁹⁸Vernam Hull, 'The Exile of Conall Corc,' in Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Vol. 56.2 (1941), 940.
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¹⁰⁰⁰ibid.
¹⁰⁰¹ibid., 941-942.
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¹⁰⁰⁶O'Brien, Corpus, 560.
¹⁰⁰⁷O'Sullivan, Leinster, 1371.
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¹⁰¹²ibid., 87. see A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, 151 n.2.
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- ¹⁸⁷³Skene, Chronicles, 1ra has 'Gartnart.' Skene, Chronicles, 6 has 'Garnart.' M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 246 has 'Gartnait.'
- ¹⁸⁷⁴Van Hamel, Bretnach, 84.
- ¹⁸⁷⁵M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 262.
- ¹⁸⁷⁶ibid., 262 n.5.
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- ¹⁸⁷⁸O'Rahilly, Irish History, 365-366.
- ¹⁸⁷⁹M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169, 302.
The facsimile in Skene, Chronicles, 1va appears to have 'Gartnart' for the name of this king. M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248 reads this as 'Gartnait.'
- ¹⁸⁸⁰Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 162.
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- ¹⁸⁸²The facsimile in Skene, Chronicles, 1va has 'Nectu nepos uerd.' M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 248 reads this as 'Nectu nepos Uerb.'
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- 2248 Hennessy, Chronicum, 76-77.
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- 2299 *ibid.*, 272.
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- 2306 M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 267.
- 2307 *ibid.*, 273-274.
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- 2310 *ibid.*, 42.
- 2311 Jackson, 'Albanach,' 130.
- 2312 Hull, 'Conall Corc,' 940. T.F. O'Rahilly, Irish History, 370 indicates that Conall Corc had a grandson named Oengus mac nad Froích (d.490). It is possible that this Oengus is meant.
- 2313 Crawford, Scandinavian Scotland, 49. Hudson, Kings of Celtic, 46, 49.
- 2314 Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 134.
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- 2317 *ibid.*, 316.
- 2318 *ibid.*, 318.
- 2319 *ibid.*, 320.
- 2320 *ibid.*
- 2321 *ibid.*, 326.
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- 2340 O'Brien, Corpus, 117, 532.
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- 2344 M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169, 229, 307.
- 2345 Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' Morris, Nennius, 88.
- A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, 235 n.3 speculates that this entry refers to 'Ewen' of Dál Riata.
- 2346 Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 234.
- 2347 *ibid.*, 235.
- 2348 *ibid.*, 243.
- 2349 *ibid.*, 259-260.
- 2350 Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 116.
- 2351 *ibid.*, 120.
- 2352 Mac Airt, Ulster, 180.
- 2353 *ibid.*, 182.
- 2354 *ibid.*, 186.
- 2355 *ibid.*, 188.
- 2356 *ibid.*, 192.
- 2357 *ibid.*, 194.
- 2358 *ibid.*, 204.
- 2359 *ibid.*, 214.

²³⁶⁰Facsimile Skene, Chronicles, 1va could have 'Onuist.' Skene Chronicles, 7 has 'Onnist.' M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 249 has 'Oniust.'

²³⁶¹Van Hamel, Bretnach, 86.

²³⁶²M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 262.

²³⁶³Skene, Chronicles, 399-400.

²³⁶⁴M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 273.

²³⁶⁵ibid., 280-281.

²³⁶⁶ibid., 287.

²³⁶⁷ibid., 292.

²³⁶⁸A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, 153 n.1.

²³⁶⁹Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 180-181.

²³⁷⁰Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 10.

²³⁷¹Hennessy, Chronicum, 80-83.

²³⁷²Bede, Ecclesiastical, 143.

²³⁷³A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, 153 n.1.

²³⁷⁴ibid., cxi. Miller, 'Eanfrith's,' 53.

²³⁷⁵Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 31. Morris, Nennius,
87.

²³⁷⁶Phillimore, 'Cambriae,' 30. Morris, Nennius,
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²³⁷⁷Mac Airt, Inisfallen, 96.

²³⁷⁸Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 186.

²³⁷⁹ibid., 190.

²³⁸⁰ibid., 194.

²³⁸¹ibid., 201.

²³⁸²Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 104.

²³⁸³ibid., 105.

²³⁸⁴ibid., 108.

²³⁸⁵Mac Airt, Ulster, 122.

²³⁸⁶ibid., 126.

²³⁸⁷ibid., 130..

²³⁸⁸ibid., 140.

²³⁸⁹Hennessy, Chronicum, 90-91.

²³⁹⁰ibid., 102-103.

²³⁹¹Colgrave, Lives of Cuthbert, 188-190.

²³⁹²Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 226-27. Bede,
Ecclesiastical, 111.

²³⁹³Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 392-95. Bede,
Ecclesiastical, 164-165.

²³⁹⁴Bede, Historia, Vol. I, 448-55. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 183-184.

²³⁹⁵Bede, Historia, Vol. II, 32-33. Bede, Ecclesiastical, 212.

²³⁹⁶Morris, Nennius, 77.

²³⁹⁷ibid., 79.

²³⁹⁸Wright, Regum, 142-143.

²³⁹⁹Cross, Ancient Irish, 3.

²⁴⁰⁰FitzPatrick, 'Fasciculus XV,' 1815.

²⁴⁰¹Hennessy, Chronicum, 4-8.

²⁴⁰²Mulchrone, Lecan, 139a, 143b.

²⁴⁰³ibid., 4vb.

²⁴⁰⁴ibid., 287a.

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- ⁸³John and Winifred MacQueen, St Nynia, 104.
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- ⁸⁷ibid., 67.
- ⁸⁸ibid., 74.
- ⁸⁹Wright, Regum, 2.
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- ⁹²ibid., 57.
- ⁹³ibid., 63.
- ⁹⁴ibid., 144-145.
- ⁹⁵Morris, Age of Arthur, 41.
- ⁹⁶Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 251.
- ⁹⁷Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 109, 109 n.3.
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- ⁹⁹Mac Airt, Ulster, 204.
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- ¹¹⁴Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 234.
- ¹¹⁵Murphy, Clonmacnoise, 114.
- ¹¹⁶ibid., 180.
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- ¹²⁵ibid., 4vb.
- ¹²⁶ibid., 287a.
- ¹²⁷Wright, Regum, 101.
- ¹²⁸Hogan, Onomasticon, 218.
- ¹²⁹supra, 12, 16.
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- ¹³³Mac Airt, Ulster, 82.
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- ¹³⁶Stokes, 'Tigernach,' 145.
- ¹³⁷Mac Airt, Ulster, 82.
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¹⁴³Mac Airt, Ulster, 188.
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²⁰⁶Van Hamel, Lebor Bretnach, 83.
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ENDNOTES:
Conclusion

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ENDNOTES:
Appendices

¹This this compiled from A.O. Anderson, Early Sources, Vol. I, cxiii; M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 169; M. Miller, 'Disputed,' 10.

²AT dates taken from Grabowski and Dumville, Chronicles and Annals, 128-152, 190-205. Those marked with * are speculative dates calculated using the chronology of this work.

³This chart compiled from M.O. Anderson, Kings and Kingship, 97 n.82, 246 n.77, 248 nn.104, 105; Jackson, 'Pictish Language,' 129-166; T.F. O'Rahilly, Irish History, 353-384. More extensive analyses are given in these works.

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